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Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 7, 2012/Vaisakha 17, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav ji and Yogi Aditya Nathji, I have received your notices. I request you to speak on this matter during zero hour.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 421, Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh you may speak now.

[English]

Coastal Highways

*421. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of coastline in the country and length of roads served by the National Highways and the State Roads, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds made available and utilised for the development and maintenance of National Highways serving coastlines including improvement of port connectivity during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(c) the details of funds including grants made available to the States and utilised under the Central Road Fund and other schemes for the development of State Roads especially the roads of economic importance during the above period;

(d) the details of proposals received from coastal States for upgrading the State Roads into National Highways during the above period; and

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The total coastline of India is about 7,516 km. The details of the approximate length of State/Union Territory (UT)-wise National Highways (NHs) along the coastline are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory (UT)	Length in km
1.	Andhra Pradesh	974
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25
3.	Goa	262
4.	Gujarat	940
5.	Karnataka	298
6.	Kerala	692
7.	Maharashtra	475
8.	Odisha	437
9.	Puducherry	41
10.	Tamil Nadu	154
11.	West Bengal	7

This Ministry has no information regarding the length of State roads along the coastline.

(b) The allocation of funds for development and maintenance of NHs is made State-wise and not NH-wise. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred/releases made for development and maintenance of NHs in coastal States and other States including under port connectivity programme under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) and other major schemes under Central Roads Sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) period are given in the enclosed Annexure-I.

(c) The accrual of funds for development of State Roads (other than Rural roads) under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme and Economic Importance and Inter-State

Connectivity (EI & ISC) schemes for the States /UTs and the releases made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period are given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

(d) and (e) During Eleventh Five Year Plan proposals

for declaration of more than about 38,800 km length of State roads as new NHs was received from Coastal States / UTs. Out of these, about 2,288 km length of State roads have been declared as new NHs in these States / UTs during this period.

Annexure-I

The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred / releases made for development and maintenance of NHs in coastal States and other States including under port connectivity programme under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) and other major schemes under Central Roads Sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) period

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No. Name of State / Union Territory (UT)	Development Works		Maintenance Works	
	Allocation	Expenditure / Release \$	Allocation	Expenditure / Release •
I. Coastal States /UTs				
1. Andhra Pradesh	992.55	1,000.93	350.52	365.41
2. Goa	117.69	117.48	25.37	19.54
3. Gujarat	527.85	516.90	274.13	267.36
4. Karnataka	1,229.90	1,216.55	325.65	302.15
5. Kerala	547.06	527.19	164.31	210.52
6. Maharashtra	1,215.96	1,238.27	408.26	370.44
7. Odisha	1,206.55	1,185.06	278.59	285.48
8. Puducherry	28.15	28.32	7.87	5.18
9. Tamil Nadu	736.70	736.96	208.83	205.65
10. West Bengal	712.91	703.83	167.51	157.21
11. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.02	4.02	4.00	0.00
II. Other States and UTs	8,307.52	8,185.67	2,950.76	2,611.28
III. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*	77,924.06	62,525.24	1,018.92	1,018.92
IV. Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	3,355.76	3,202.71	200.41	159.48
V. Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	6,360.00	4,996.03	0.00	0.00
VI. Special Programme for development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE)*	2,355.00	2,029.73	0.00	0.00

\$ - includes provisional expenditure for 2011-12.

• - includes provisional expenditure for 2011-12 (under adjustment).

* - State-wise allocations are not.

Annexure-II

The accrual of funds for development of State Roads (other than Rural roads) under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme and Economic Importance and Inter-State Connectivity (EI & ISC) schemes (as per the CRF Act, 2000 as amended by the Finance Act, 2005) for the States and the releases made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.State / Union Territory (UT)	CRF		EI & ISC	
	Accrual	Release\$	Allocation	Expenditure\$
I. Coastal States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	785.00	944.14	71.38	66.40
2. Goa	35.77	33.00	0.00	0.00
3. Gujarat	564.20	614.82	63.72	38.14
4. Karnataka	559.70	598.88	78.56	72.66
5. Kerala	219.09	202.81	20.56	17.38
6. Maharashtra	937.62	649.32	29.22	18.84
7. Odisha	350.15	387.68	67.58	52.14
8. Tamil Nadu	544.62	628.94	41.34	36.85
9. West Bengal	287.92	262.25	12.66	8.40
I. Total for Coastal States	4,284.07	4,321.84	385.02	310.81
II. Total for Other States	4,682.80	4,724.53	585.09	480.85
Total for States	8,966.87	9,046.37	970.11	791.66
III. Coastal UTs				
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.08	3.89	1.11	1.32
2. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.72	0.32	2.50	0.00
3. Daman and Diu	6.56	0.00	6.00	1.60
4. Lakshadweep	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Puducherry	38.91	9.70	4.00	0.00
Total for Coastal UTs	71.95	13.91	13.61	2.92
IV. Total for Other UTs	288.22	115.12	52.63	0.72
Total for UTs	360.17	129.03	66.24	3.64
Grand Total	9,327.04	9,175.40	1,036.35	795.30

\$ - includes provisional expenditure for 2011-12.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Madam Speaker, during sixties the Central Government desired to construct a road connecting Bihar, Bengal, UP, to Manila via Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia so as to strengthen India's economy. I would like to know the present status of the said proposals.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): Madam Speaker, this question is not concerning it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you ask another supplementary. Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh. It relates to part (c). ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Hon. Member, you read part (c) ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: It is given in part (c) ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C.P. JOSHI: You read part (c) under part (c)

[English]

'the details of funds including grants made available to the States and utilised under the Central Road Fund...'

So, the question which the hon. Member is asking is not relevant to the main question.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: "and other schemes", is also written.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask another supplementary question.

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Madam, the reply to my question is different from what I have asked. I have not got proper reply. The reply is given about the coastal areas, whereas, I have asked for the conditions of roads all over India. Nowhere, there is a mention of Bihar, Odisha and other States. The details of coastal states are given. The reply is different from what has been asked in the question. His reply is not proper.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask second question.

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Madam, I have not got reply to my first question, then, what is the use of putting second question? No reply is given to my first question. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. CP. JOSHI: You ask the question, I will be very happy and I am competent to reply to any question. You ask the question. Your question is concerning coastal line, and now you are asking about Bihar. I request you that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Hon. Minister, I sought entire country's details, I have asked for whole country's details whereas, you have given details of only coastal areas.

My second question is - What is the proposal of the government for constructing bye-pass on NH-57 in my parliamentary constituency Araria in place of demolishing Marpat Ganj Bazar as the land for bye-pass has already been acquired.

DR. CP. JOSHI: Madam, I would provide him the details about what he is asking. ...*(Interruptions)* His question is not relating to it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, ask second supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Madam, there is a proposal for constructing a bye-pass for which land has already been acquired. The matter concerning giving fair compensation to the land owners should be made clear here.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, he would supply you the information.

DR. CP. JOSHI: Madam, keeping the sentiments of the hon. Member in mind, I would seek information from the officers and would try to give him full details. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your question is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Respected Madam, in Tamil Nadu, from Chennai to Kanyakumari, a very large coastal road is there. The length of the road is more than 500 kms. It is called as ECR Road. It has not yet been upgraded to the NH status. But in West Coast, there is a very fine road.

I want to know, through you, from the Minister of Road Transport and Highways whether the Ministry has any idea to develop the East Coast Road as National Highway.

DR. CP. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, we have not received the relevant proposal from the State Government. If the proposal is recommended by the State Government, we will give due consideration to this.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: Thank you Hon'ble Madam, taking into consideration the importance of Petrapole-Benapole border, an Integrated Check Post has been started for which we are grateful to the Government of India. But for the road which leads to this Integrated Check Post - through which 7,000 lorries pass through every day, which is going to increase to 12,000 daily - no sanction has yet been made. For the road that leads to this Check Post before the NH 35, according to a reply by the hon. Minister, only Rs. 50 crore has been sanctioned. Sanctioning only Rs. 50 crore for the distance of 452 kms. is ridiculous.

So, I would like to know from the Minister as to what is their plan regarding this particular section of NH 34 and 35.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: I want to inform the hon. Member that this question is not in the domain of the main Question that the hon. Member has asked. However, as you have brought it to my notice, I will give due consideration to the problem which you have raised.

[Translation]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam, I am thankful to the hon. Minister as a good highway is under construction between Mumbai - Ahmedabad. The work is in progress. Good quality highway has been constructed between Mumbai - Pune. The State Government is being given adequate help in this regard, but Mumbai - Goa route is quite congested. For the last several years, State Government of Maharashtra and the Central Government has been working on a plan in this regard, but it could not materialize so far. Number of accidents take place on this route. Time and again this matter is raised. I would ask the hon. Minister as to the time by which it is likely to be taken up?

[English]

DR. CP. JOSHI: I am extremely sorry that this question is not in the domain of the main Question. I will address the issue which the hon. Member has raised.

[Translation]

Ordnance Factories

†*422. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Defence Ordnance Factories sanctioned, approved and commissioned during Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan periods;

(b) whether the setting up of the Ordnance Factory at Nalanda in Bihar is running behind its scheduled completion time and if so, the original schedule and the expected time of completion alongwith the reasons for the delay in its completion;

(c) whether the delay in the project is adversely affecting the production of defence equipment;

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken to complete the project without further delay; and

(e) whether the matter regarding payment of alleged illegal gratification by an Israeli company in this regard has been resolved and if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The details of Defence Ordnance Factories, sanctioned during Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan period are as under:

- (i) Ordnance Factory Nalanda was sanctioned during Ninth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.941.13 Crores in November 2001. The project cost was revised to Rs.2160.51 Crores in January 2009 during the Eleventh Plan.
- (ii) Ordnance Factory Korwa was sanctioned during the Eleventh Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 408.01 Crores in October 2007.

Both the Ordnance Factories are under various stages of commissioning.

(b) Yes, Madam, the project is running behind schedule. Original date of completion of the project was November, 2005. This was revised to August, 2011. The expected time of completion of the project is October 2014. The main reasons for the delay in the completion of the project are:

- (i) Non-commencement of the rehabilitation package for the displaced persons by the Government of Bihar.
- (ii) The soil conditions at the project site were not conducive for construction of industrial buildings, mainly due to inundation by rain water.
- (iii) Non-erection of main Bi-Modular Charge System (BMCS) Plant due to non finalization of the contract as the quoted price was found higher than the DPR cost.
- (iv) The supplier of the main BMCS plant M/s IMI, Israel got involved in an illegal gratification case leading to its debarment for further business dealings for ten years.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The BMCS project plant at Ordnance Factory Nalanda consists of four plants. Out of which three plants are under various stages of commissioning. Now, Ordnance Factory Board has proposed to procure sub-plants for main BMCS plant from indigenous sources and integrate them with their own expertise.

(e) The contract for the main BMCS plant with M/s IMI, Israel has been cancelled, all Bank Guarantees submitted by firm amounting to Rs. 224 crores have been encashed and the firm has been debarred for further business dealings for a period of 10 years.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam, according to Rule 13 of Lok Sabha Rules. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hukmadeo ji, your name has not been called yet, now it is Shri Maheshwar Hazari's turn.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam, my name is also there, as per Rule 13. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, but you name is at number 2.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You will be called on your turn. Now you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Maheshwar Hazari, ask first supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I am raising an objection to it. Since no written reply to this question has been given, how we can ask supplementary? *...(Interruptions)*

Direction by Speaker says *...(Interruptions)* Reply is required to be given to each part of the question asked. *...(Interruptions)*

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

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, let him ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Madam, the country does not have arms and ammunition required for its security. On the one hand the government says that there is no shortage of arms and ammunition, whereas, on the other hand officers say that there is acute shortage of weapons, especially ammunition. At the same time, our ordnance factory is not functioning. 11 year ago, an ordnance factory was set up in Nalanda, which has not yet started functioning.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister how much money has been spent on setting up ordnance factory at Nalanda, so far and the reason for not starting production in the said factory, though 11 years have elapsed since it was set up. What steps are being taken for starting commercial production in the said factory?

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked so many questions. Hon. Minister now you reply to a question.

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, the Ordnance Factory at Nalanda in Bihar was originally sanctioned in

* Not recorded.

2001, but due to a number of reasons it is being delayed. Finally, it was again finalized in 2009. But because the concerned company which was supposed to share the technology for productionisation got blacklisted, so it has got delayed. But right now we are working on a solution; the Ordnance Factory Board and the Defence Research together are working on a solution for completing the factory as soon as possible.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Madam, the reply given is not satisfactory. I want to know whether any responsibility has been fixed for mismanagement, loss of revenue in it and 70 per cent cost escalation? Hon. Minister, please reply to it.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, I agree that delays have happened but there are various reasons for it. Although the plant was conceived in 2001 and there was an attempt to do it indigenously and when they realized that it was not possible with the existing technologies that were there, then they decided to go for a tender in which M/s IMI qualified, for giving the technology for productionisation of these Bi-Modular Charge Systems. Subsequently, it got blacklisted because of the events that happened with the Ordnance Factory Board Chairman at that time. So, that is the main reason. Apart from that, there were acquisition delays and construction delays because of the land that was provided for. But there were four plants that were envisaged; three of those plants are in various stages of construction. The main plant which lays the Bi-Modular Charge System is being attempted now by Defence Research and the Ordnance Factory Board. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hukmadeo Narayan ji, you please ask your question.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please be seated. Your question has been replied.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Madam. They are misguiding the Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now give him an opportunity to speak. You please be seated.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HUKUMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I want to know from the Government that there are foreign and domestic companies in Nalanda. There is one foreign company and remaining are domestic companies and they are setting up their units. All domestic companies who have set up units have attained their targets. Only one foreign company of Israel has not set up its units. Till that unit will not start functioning defence production may not commence. I want to know from the Government that the work allotted to foreign companies in the field of defence production these foreign companies deliberately delay the production on one pretext or the other. I want to know as to what punitive action was taken against these companies apart from declaring it as black listed? Whether government are concerned about the ill effect on the security of India due to the delay in defence production?

[*English*]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, the Government is definitely concerned about the delay in the production. Out of the four plants which were envisaged, the Nitro-Glycerine (NG) Plant was again with the foreign technology and 95 per cent of the erection work has been completed. The commissioning of the NG plant was not feasible because it was dependent on the Bi-Modular Charge System Plant which was to be completed. The Nitro-Cellulose (NC) Plant was again with the foreign technology. It is likely to be completed by May-June. The Sulphuric Acid Concentration and the Nitric Acid Concentration Plant is also at a very advanced stage. It is to be completed by May, 2012 and the commissioning is likely to be by June, 2012. It is only the Bi-Modular Charge System that has been delayed because of blacklisting of the IMI factory. But, fortunately, we have worked on our indigenous solution with the Defence Research Organisation and the Ordnance Factory Board. The trials of what they have produced are going to take place shortly. So, we are happy that we have met with an indigenous solution. We will be able to arm our Armed Forces well.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: I would thank you, Madam Speaker, for having given me the chance to put a question. It is a very important Question regarding the Ordnance Factories. Our Defence Forces have to be strengthened.

Our hon. Ministers are powerful and experienced Ministers are there. They are functioning properly and developing our Department.

Now, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify one thing. The commissioning of certain systems of the Ordnance Factories is not only delayed because of so many reasons, there are some local reasons but also the technical reasons. For example, the HAL is producing the indigenous helicopter. It is very powerful. Also, there are so many types of arms and ammunition which we are producing in our country. For the development of indigenous production of arms and ammunition, I would like to know whether our science and technology is functioning properly. I further want to know whether our improved science and technology and research work is being done properly or not. Are we having enough research work for the indigenous production of these things?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: I choose to confine my reply to the Ordnance Factory Board although he has also touched on some of the public sector undertakings.

The Ordnance Factory Board is largely meeting the requirements of our Armed Forces. The productionisation in the last financial year was a little over Rs. 12,000 crore. We do admit that there are shortages in capacities and capabilities. The Raksha Mantri is very particular about the acceleration of the modernization programme which is to take place in the Twelfth Five Year Plan where a budget of about Rs. 15,700 crore has been envisaged for the modernization of the Ordnance Factory Board. There is good synergy happening between the Defence Research and the Ordnance Factory Board. There have been two or three products that have been largely successful. We are seeking to strengthen the synergy that happens between our own indigenous research and the Ordnance Factory Board which is the same that is going to happen even in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Madam, the Indian Army is in need of 142 types of ammunition. Out of these 142, I am proud to say that 113 types of ammunition are produced by our own Indian Ordnance Factories and only 29 types of ammunition are imported from foreign countries. We hope that in the coming years, we will be able to produce more ammunition in our own Ordnance Factories because in the area of technology, India is also now moving very fast. The Indian scientists have been able to launch the Agni-V now which is another rarest achievement that has been made. I am confident

about our Indian scientists that in the years to come, they will be able to make up that gap also.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, I want to say to the hon. Minister that not only in Nalanda, industries of DRDO are there in the whole country. Our country even today purchase goods worth millions of dollars. It may be pertaining to Air-force or Navy or Artillery. Our country has only Arjun Tank. Madam, Israel is a small country. All defence equipments are manufactured in Israel. Our country also make imports from that nation. China is our neighbour. When China is manufacturing most of the items themselves why can't our country do so? Whether the hon. Minister would give some timeframe by what time we would start manufacturing arms etc. ourselves and stop importing worth rupees million?

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Regarding our own requirements, we have largely been focusing on that as far as research and productionisation are concerned. That is probably one of the reasons why we have been aiming for more than state of the art technology. As far as self-sufficiency is concerned, what we produce within our country - as far as current requirements are concerned - we do meet them largely. As far as state of the art technologies are concerned, there is dependency on imports. I think, recent reports have shown that in this region, India is one of the largest importers but we are taking a lot of steps towards strengthening our productionisation. In terms of the proposed off-set policy, it has yielded results. We are also encouraging the private sector participation. I am sure with all these, the results will be seen in the coming years.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: What about the timeframe?

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Considering the importance of Defence, we have the highest budget allocation in the country. Without any criticism, the amount is provided. It means that we have to lay more stress on Defence. There is no doubt about it. At the same time, if we see the reply given by the hon. Minister, the main issue is the delay in the completion of the projects. We have examples of delay in completion of projects in other sectors but when it comes to the Defence, there is no excuse because delay in the completion of defence projects means there would be shortage of equipments, tractors, etc. It really weakens our Defence system. The most important

issue is that we have to go by the time schedule and a time-bound programme with regard to completion of projects.

I welcome the reply given by Shri Antony ji that we are producing the highest number of equipments with the indigenous technology. In this connection, I would like to know that two or three years, Shri Antony ji himself has laid the foundation to a Defence unit in the northern part of Kerala. I am sorry to say that it is not yet commissioned. I would like to know as to when it would be commissioned.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I am very happy to inform the hon. Member that that project is completed; and the production started. Only thing is that we have to have the formal inauguration. But without waiting for the inauguration, the project started functioning.

[Translation]

Shortage of Arms and Ammunition

†*423. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of arms and equipment in the Armed Forces, especially Army, as reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its impact on the war capabilities of the Forces;

(c) whether the stock of ammunition for the tanks, missiles and other weapons is adequate and if not, the details thereof;

(d) the part of total Defence Budget spent on the said items during the last three years;

(e) whether there have been inordinate delays in procurement of arms and ammunition and if so, the specific measures being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government has *inter-alia* resorted to fast-track procedure for procurement of arms and ammunition and if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) Madam, Arms, equipment and ammunition in the Armed Forces including Army are by and large available in adequate

quantity. However, shortages occur from time to time for which remedial action is taken. The Armed Forces remain in a state of operational readiness to meet any eventuality.

(d) The details of expenditure incurred on capital acquisition by the Armed forces during last three years is as below:—

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2009-10	40367.72	35146.88	38427.00
2010-11	43799.21	44440.63	45686.77
2011-12	52998.02	47409.45	50359.93 (Provisional)

Percentage of actual Capital expenditure for modernization against the total defence expenditure for the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 27.1%, 29.6% and 29.6% respectively.

Total supplies made by Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) to the Armed Forces during the last three years are Rs.7503 cr in 2009-10, Rs.9799 cr. in 2010-11 and Rs.10671 cr. in 2011-12.

(e) Acquisition of arms and ammunition for Armed forces is a complex activity and is carried out in accordance with provisions of the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) and Defence Procurement Manual (DPM). As per broad timeframe given in DPP, it takes about 2-3 years to complete the various stages of procurement and conclude the contract. However, delays sometimes occur in procurement cases due to several reasons, such as limited vendor base, non-conformity of offers to the Request of Proposal (RFP) conditions, problems with GSQRs, delays in trials and complexities in contract negotiations.

The procedure for Defence procurement was initially formalized in 1992 and revamped in 2002. To counter systemic and institutional delays, procedures are continuously reviewed and refined on the basis of experience gained during the procurement process. DPP has been amended in 2006, 2008, 2009 and 2011.

(f) The Defence Procurement Procedure has provision for Fast Track Procurement (FTP) for meeting urgent operational requirements foreseen as imminent or for situations where crisis emerges without prior warning.

FTP has not been resorted to during 2011-12.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam Speaker, it is a very unfortunate question and I seek your protection on this. Madam, I have gone through the reply of the government. I regret to say that the military personnel sacrifice their lives for the protection of our country and countrymen, government is not serious about their protection. The country is facing several threats today. China is trying to gherao us from all corners. Pakistan is posing new problem for us daily. Talibanis are standing on our borders. Despite that Defence Minister and government both are not worried. We are proud of our army but they can only sacrifice themselves without arms but they can't get victory. Recently standing committee on Defence has submitted its report. I am not talking anything else from my side. It is clear from the contents of the report that as per the war policy military should have adequate ammunition for forty days. But the situation is so serious that they are having ammunition for only three to four days. Bullet proof jackets are 1,86,168 short. There is heavy shortage in sanctioned and available material in the aviation wing of the army. There is shortage of 18 cheeta, 1 chetak, 76 advance light helicopter and seven advance light helicopter and rifles.

Madam, the condition of Air force and Navy is rather worse. In the Air force out of sanctioned 42 fighter squadron only 31 are left. Most of the fighter planes are 30 years old. Mig. -23 and Mig.- 25 have stopped their flights. T-69, T-75, T-97 are more than 40 year old. Mig-27, Mig-29 are more than 25 years old: The government and the Defence Minister give reply time and again that they provide adequate funds. The situation is that in the year 2012-13 Rs. 66 thousand 32 crores were provided for the purchase of military goods, but only Rs. 5520 crores were earmarked for the purchase of new goods and the remaining was for old liabilities.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you ask the question.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam, I have sought your protection. This is a very important issue. The committee have observed that they are perturbed to note that there is shortage of ammunition and that shortage has been continued in such a manner that the military today has come to such a juncture. My question is that today small countries like Sweden and Czechoslovakia are self-reliant in so far as the defence armaments and ammunition are concerned. They are even exporting to big countries like ours. I want to say to the Defence Minister that there are 39 ordnance factories in the country. They have adequate potential. I want to know by what time we would provide

them adequate resources and technology by using their capacity so that they can fulfil requirements of our country and the country and the military do not have to face such a shameful situation?

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, the hon. Member has asked a very lengthy question and it is a very important matter. At the outset, I would like to re-assure the hon. Member and the House that we are adequately prepared. There are bound to be shortages that happen as we go along. But the Government and the Ministry is doing all it can to fulfil the shortages. There are a number of reasons why the fulfilling of the shortages do suffer, but we are hastening the process. We are improvising all the processes for acquisition and sometimes, what happens is, there is a tendency to deviate from GSQR and there is a tendency of the RFI not being met. These are some of the reasons for the delays in the acquisition.

Then, trials also take a long time sometimes, but we are hastening the process of acquisition and at any given time, there is a mix of legacy equipment, current equipment and the state-of-the-art equipment. Sometimes slippages do happen. It is not that the Government does not have the intention to acquire state-of-the-art equipment for our Armed Forces. Every effort is being made to acquire them. If you look at the utilisation of the budget of the last two to three years, I think, it has been largely spent, very little surrender has taken place or there is no surrender at all. It shows that the budget is being utilised.

As far as the transparency of the acquisition process is concerned, we are very particular about the transparency in the acquisition process and there is zero tolerance for deviation from the norms. If there is any irregularity that is detected, it results in cancellation. As of now, every attempt is being made to fulfil the shortages. Adequate budget allocation has been made. If you look at the utilisation and the increase in the capital acquisition of the budget over the last 10 years, on an average there has been a 34 per cent increase in the capital expenditure of the budget for the defence and we have also been working on the capital expenditure - to the revenue expenditure ration. We have been trying to increase the ratio spent on the capital acquisition. I hope that is a sufficient answer.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam, I want reply not a speech.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask second supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

SH. RAKESH SINGH: Madam, it is a matter of sorrow that the situation is serious and the reply of the Minister is too light. ...(Interruptions) He has not replied to a single part of the question while I have said nothing from myself. I have just quoted the report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

My second supplementary is that he has talked about adequate defence budget. It proves how much budget we have. Whatever is received goes in the name of corruption. There are five units of defence production in my parliamentary constituency which include mainly vehicle ordnance and gun carriage factories. Vehicle factory has been fulfilling military requirements for the long period. Already Jonga and Shaktiman are being manufactured there. Recently, High Mobility Australian LPTA and Mines Proof Vehicles are being manufactured which are time tested for military requirements. It is very significant to note that when army needed 6X6 High Mobility Vehicles, the vehicle factory Jabalpur prepared that also and that passed every test.

The hon. Defence Minister is sitting here. I had written a letter to him on 12th May, 2008 and while mentioning all things, I had written to him that when high mobility vehicles can be manufactured in Jabalpur vehicle Factory, then why these are being procured from Tatra Company. In that letter, I had mentioned the name of ...* and had also written that Eurocopter ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Name will not go in the record.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: I will not take the name. I am saying that it was also mentioned that the same person had played the role in the purchase of Eurocopter and therefore, this purchase may be stopped immediately and the matter may be investigated. On 30th May the hon. Minister sent me a reply in which he wrote that the matter is being looked into.

After five months, on 30th October, 2008, I raised this matter in zero hour. I had said that more than eight thousand trucks are to be purchased, therefore, it is a scam involving three thousand crores. The most important fact was that a truck which could be obtained from Vehicle Factory at only 30 lakh rupees, is being purchased from Tatra company at Rs. 65 lakhs. When army Chief said that he was offered bribe in this matter, the Minister of Defence

* Not recorded.

had said that had he received any written complaint in this regard, he would have taken action. But, I am saying in this house that I had written to him in 2008. At that time, he was the Defence Minister. I would like to ask in this House with full proof that knowing everything, as to why he let the scam happen. After all under whose pressure you let this scam happen? Why the role of middlemen is not coming to an end? Where their interests are involved ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Have you asked your question.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Not yet.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now ask the question.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: I had already said that the subject is of great importance. Where the vested interests of middlemen are served tenders are given to Tetra like Company and where those are not served, the tenders are scraped. I specifically want to know from the Government, whether any such transparent system would be evolved, so that ammunition and equipment for the forces could be procured immediately so that the moral of the forces is boosted and its requirement is also fulfilled. The hon. Minister should expose the names of those who are responsible for Tetra Company scam. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now listen the reply.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): The hon. Member, while asking supplementary, stated so many subjects.

MADAM SPEAKER: You answer one.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: At the same time, if I do not answer all the questions, it will create clouds and that I do not like. So, I have to clarify that.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I do not know what is the relevance between the Ordnance Factories, Tetra and the PSUs. Then, the hon. Member talked about the Eurocopter company also. I do not know what is the relevance between all these, but even then I will tell him about all this. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: That is why I have raised this issue.

[English]

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I will answer ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: I can prove it.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question, now you please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply. Please keep quite.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this going on? You please sit down. Let him reply.

[English]

Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I will patiently answer his questions because we have nothing to hide. I can answer all these questions very boldly, there is a problem in that.

Regarding the Eurocopter, that the hon. Member mentioned, there was a proposal by the Indian Army and the Indian Air Force to purchase 197 helicopters from Eurocopter Company. That was in the final stage. The contract was almost about to be signed. At that time we got a complaint from some responsible people that in the trial there were some malpractices. I immediately ordered an inquiry. Then we found that there is truth in that complaint. Then immediately we cancelled the contract. So, that Eurocopter contract is cancelled.

Again, the Army and the Air Force issued RFP for purchasing 197 helicopters. That process is in the final stage. When the final stage came, again we got series of complaints from Members of Parliament. Then I got it to the last DAC meeting. Instead of proceeding further and signing the contract, we took a decision to appoint a Special Technical Oversight Committee to go into the details and decided that after verifying everything we will proceed. If anything goes wrong, we will again cancel that. Nothing will happen, nothing should be there. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: I can prove the charges.

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question. Do not do this.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply.

[English]

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Let me complete my reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Please allow me to complete my answer and then they can put questions. Since he has raised certain issues, he should please show some patience. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam, I need your protection. I have levelled charges. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You are standing again.

[English]

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I will answer to that question also. I am not running away. Please show some patience.

Before that I come to the requirements. The shortage of equipment and ammunition is not a one day affair, it is a historical thing. As my hon. colleague said, Armed Forces all over the world have three types of weapon systems in the infantry. One is the most important one, that is, state of the art equipment, the other is the current one and the third one is actually about to be phased out. These are the three types of weapon systems all over the world. This is the same with the Indian Army.

You know, historically what happened. You know what was the state of affairs during Kargil War. Day to day we were importing from Russia at that time. So, it is not nothing

new. Even though it is a historical thing, it is going on like this and I do not defend that. We have to find out a solution. Our Government has, for the last seven years, making serious efforts to find a solution to this. That is why, at the moment, even though here and there, there are deficiencies, the Indian Armed Forces is one of the best in the world. They are in great demand. All the countries want defence cooperation with our Ministry, all of them want joint exercises with our Armed Forces. You know, at the moment, we have defence cooperation with 47 countries, including all the major powers, and all of them want cooperation with the Indian Armed Forces. All of them want joint exercises with them. ...(*Interruptions*)

Now, coming to the modernisation part. ...(*Interruptions*) Please listen to me patiently. In the Tenth Plan, we have entered into 558 contracts for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. The total amount for this new equipment was Rs. 1,35,609 crore. In the Eleventh Plan period, we have entered into 780 contracts amounting to Rs. 3,50,430 crore which is almost three times of the 10th Plan. So, every year, in every Plan, we are spending more amount for modernisation of Armed Forces. As my colleague mentioned, in 2010-11, we spent the entire money allotted to us for the Armed Forces. Last year also, we spent 99 per cent in Tatra; I am coming to Tatra. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam, I request you with folded hands that the hon. Minister should tell us about Tatra. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Now, I am coming to Tatra. You see, hon. Member, I do not question your *bona fide* but please understand the history of Tatra. The Government of India or the Indian Army, or the Armed Forces are not procuring or purchasing truck from Tatra only in the last one year, two years or last seven years; the Indian Government started procuring from Tatra from 1973 onwards. At that time, Czechoslovakia was one country. In the nineties, after the breakup of Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia also fragmented into two countries. So, as a result, in the year 1997, the Government of that day decided to have again contract with the company. They had a new Agreement in 1997 with Tatra with two countries, namely, Czech Republic and Slovakia. Czechoslovakia divided into Czech Republic and Slovakia. After that, in year 2003, again there was another agreement.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Listen the answer.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Hon. Member, let me complete my answer. After that, this contract continues. ...(*Interruptions*) From 1986 onwards, up to 2012, we have purchased nearly 6500 vehicles from Tatra company. Out of that, quoting special circumstances, in 1999, 2001, and 2002, nearly 1950 vehicles were procured by Indian Government of that day from Tatra company. Quoting the special need of the 'Operation Parakram', at that time, you purchased 1950 trucks from Tatra company. It is a fact. So, it is going on like this. In between, the hon. Member wrote me in 2008 that Army is going to change the GSQR.

I agree with you. You wrote a letter to me. Government is always procuring these things as per the requirement of the Army only. We are not imposing anything on army. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: That may be cancelled. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: The Army Headquarters wanted to change the GSQR. They conveyed the Government that the present GSQR was prepared in 1986. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: I can prove that no change has been done. ...(*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This is Question Hour. Let us proceed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: In the year 2008, on September 26, in the DAC Meeting, attended by all three service Chiefs, they have decided to change the GSQR. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Madam, I am concluding.

After the change of GSQR, even till today, we have not procured a single truck from Tatra as per the new GSQR. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: You have not purchased trucks from Tatra. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: As per the new GSQR, the trial is going on and 14 foreign companies and six Indian companies are involved in it. As per the trial, not a single Tatra truck is purchased. This is a fact. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I have to make two submissions with regard to this question and I have to ask a question from the hon. Minister. My first submission is that this question was divided into six parts, therefore its details should have been placed on the table to the House but the set which I have been made available does not contain this reply and I have also checked the set which is made available to the Deputy Speaker. That also does not have this reply. It can be that a copy may have been attached with your set later on, but I would like that you should direct the hon. Minister that the replies of this important question be placed on the table of the House so that we can ask supplementaries with their help. But that has not been done today.

Madam Speaker, my second submission is related to the combat capacity of India, whose reply can't be given

in the question hour. From our side Shri Jaswant Singh ji has given a notice under Rule 193 for Short Duration Discussion. My request is that you may please accept it so that elaborate discussion could take place on this subject under Short Duration Discussion.

After these two submissions, I have a question for the hon. Minister that in your reply you have said that Defence procurement is a complex activity. Therefore, purchase is made under Defence Procurement Procedure or Defence Procurement Manual but you have also admitted that there is a provision of Fast track project and you have also admitted that in the year 2011-12, the provision of Fast Track Project has not been used. Through you, I want to know that when the Army Chief had apprised the Prime Minister through a letter that we have ammunition for only three days with us, then why the ammunition was not procured in the year 2011-12 by invoking the provision of Fast Track Project. Why did you not use this provision?

[English]

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: The question put by the hon. Leader of the Opposition is very important. The Army Chief, the Navy Chief or the Air Force Chief writing to the Prime Minister or Defence Minister is not a new thing. They used to write to the Prime Ministers of the day and the Defence Ministers occasionally whenever they felt that something was urgently in need.

This time also, the present Army Chief wrote a letter to the Prime Minister in the month of March. After that, I had two detailed meetings with the Army Chief, senior Army officials and Defence Ministry officials. We had a thorough discussion about the whole thing; we found that in certain areas there were some deficiencies, and we realized the reasons for it. Some defects are in the preparation of the DSQR by the Army. After the withdrawal of RFT by the Army. Some of the delays, as my colleague told out, are blacklisting of IMA of Israel, blacklisting of rain metal of Germany. So, these blacklisting also caused us some delay. There were some bureaucratic delays also.

After that, we took a decision to speed up the whole thing. Our two rounds of discussion have already taken place and things are moving fast. We are taking speedy decisions to find solutions to the shortages in certain critical areas. But, by and large, our Armed Forces are self-sufficient; they are ready to face any challenges to protect our territories of India.

[Translation]

Assistance to Differently Abled Persons

†*424. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons with different kinds of disabilities in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any scheme to provide necessary supporting equipment like hearing aid, artificial limbs, tricycle etc. free of cost to the differently abled persons;

(c) if so, the number of such persons to whom these equipment have been provided during the last three years till date alongwith the nature of their disability, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from States including Uttar Pradesh' for distribution of tricycles or other equipment to differently abled persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise and the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) A Statement showing disability and State-wise population of persons with disabilities, as per Census, 2001, is enclosed as Annexure-I.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) State-wise details of aids and appliances provided to persons with different types of disabilities during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are enclosed as Annexure II and Annexure III respectively. Details of beneficiaries provided aids and appliances during 2011-12 are being collected.

(d) and (e) State-wise details of proposals received and Grant-in-aid released during the last three years under the relevant Scheme are given in the enclosed Annexure-IV.

Annexure-I

State-wise number of persons with disabilities, as per Census, 2001.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of persons, as per Census, 2001, by type of disability					
		In seeing	In Speech	in Hearing	In Movement	Mental	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	581,587	138,974	73,373	415,848	155,199	1,364,981
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23,079	2,429	3,072	3,474	1,261	33,315
3.	Assam	282,056	56,974	51,825	91,970	47,475	530,300
4.	Bihar	1,005,605	130,471	73,970	512,246	165,319	1,887,611
5.	Chhattisgarh	160,131	30,438	34,093	151,611	43,614	419,887
6.	Goa	4,393	1,868	1,000	4,910	3,578	15,749
7.	Gujarat	494,624	66,534	70,321	310,765	103,221	1,045,465
8.	Haryana	201,358	24,920	27,682	151,485	49,595	455,040
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64,122	12,762	15,239	46,512	17,315	155,950
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	208,713	16,956	14,157	37,965	24,879	302,670

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	186,216	39,683	28,233	138,323	55,922	448,377
12.	Karnataka	440,875	90,717	49,861	266,559	92,631	940,643
13.	Kerala	334,622	67,066	79,713	237,707	141,686	860,794
14.	Madhya Pradesh	636,214	75,825	85,354	495,878	115,257	1,408,528
15.	Maharashtra	580,930	113,043	92,390	569,945	213,274	1,569,582
16.	Manipur	11,713	2,769	2,994	6,177	4,723	28,376
17.	Meghalaya	13,381	3,431	3,668	5,127	3,196	28,803
18.	Mizoram	6,257	2,006	2,421	2,476	2,851	16,011
19.	Nagaland	9,968	4,398	5,245	4,258	2,630	26,499
20.	Odisha	514,104	68,673	84,115	250,851	103,592	1,021,335
21.	Punjab	170,853	22,756	17,348	149,758	63,808	424,523
22.	Rajasthan	753,962	73,147	75,235	400,577	109,058	1,411,979
23.	Sikkim	10,790	3,174	3,432	2,172	799	20,367
24.	Tamil Nadu	964,063	124,479	72,636	353,798	127,521	1,642,497
25.	Tripura	27,505	5,105	5,699	13,970	6,661	58,940
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,852,071	255,951	128,303	930,580	286,464	3,453,369
27.	Uttarakhand	85,668	16,749	15,990	56,474	19,888	194,769
28.	West Bengal	862,073	170,022	131,579	412,658	270,842	1,847,174
29.	Andman and Nicobar	3,321	652	545	1,870	669	7,057
30.	Chandigarh	8,422	882	607	3,828	1,799	15,538
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,346	295	337	795	275	4,048
32.	Daman and Diu	1,898	189	120	690	274	3,171
33.	Delhi	120,712	15,505	8,741	64,885	26,043	235,886
34.	Lakshadweep	603	207	147	505	216	1,678
35.	Puducherry	10,646	1,818	2,277	8,830	2,286	25,857
Total		10,634,881	1,640,868	1,261,722	6,105,477	2,263,821	21,906,769

Annexure-II

Details of aids and appliances distributed under the Ministry's Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase / fitting of Aids / Appliances (ADIP) during 2009-10

Number of persons provided aids, appliances and corrective surgeries

Sl. No	Name of the State	Tricycle	Wheel Chair	Crutches/ Rolators/ Braces/ Walkers/ Walking Frames/ Cervical Collars	Hearing aid	Calipers	Braille writing Equipments, Low vision aids and other assistive aids for the blind	Assistive Devices for Persons with Mental Retardation	Artificial limbs fitted and upper)	Corrective surgeries	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Through Camps and in Elementary Schools												
Rest of the Country												
1	Andhra Pradesh	3970	3062	3170	6111	522	2685	0	539	200	985	21244
2	Bihar	7598	1801	6824	165	56	-	13	-	0	3178	19635
3	Chattisgarh	132	58	85	31	63	0	0	0	0	-	369
4	Gujarat	160	48	1018	11	1167	29	11	249	-	183	2876
5	Haryana	132	59	38	147	-	-	25	-	12	-	413
6	Himachal Pradesh	0	25	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	20	71
5	Jammu and Kashmir	54	47	20	-	46	1	0	6	0	29	203
6	Jharkhand	1351	126	1184	1262	-	-	-	-	0	1527	5450
7	Karnataka	922	1282	687	2162	0	7	33	413	0	545	6051
8	Kerala	77	227	913	873	119	0	62	239	0	36	2546
9	Madhya Pradesh	2308	1473	1096	242	17	0	4	0	0	784	5924
10	Maharashtra	2248	2369	1951	2724	62	8	0	36	0	359	9757
11	Odisha	3434	2873	2647	1356	515	0	0	48	106	1560	12539

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	Punjab	18	2	86	265	496	78	0	20	0	4	969
13	Rajasthan	2731	980	1310	1909	299	61	0	68	0	1459	8817
14	Tamil Nadu	893	1778	625	3677	6	564	330	260	0	613	8746
15	Uttar Pradesh	12249	3606	10062	1947	568	143	0	130	0	7098	35803
16	Uttarakhand	510	585	1730	2169	864	4854	0	0	0	292	11004
17	West Bengal	3917	3943	2386	4954	166	3	0	108	0	4939	20416
Union Territories												
18	Chandigarh	18	8	19	46	-	0	0	0	0	4	95
19	Delhi	277	123	169	176	3	788	146	1	0	437	2120
20	Puducherry	0	0	0	28	0	0	50	0	0	-	78
North Eastern States												
21	Arunachal Pradesh	171	248	699	526	0	0	0	0	0	-	1644
22	Assam	3448	2342	3254	3082	927	504	0	1089	0	-	14646
23	Manipur	20	62	123	136	0	0	0	0	0	-	341
24	Meghalaya	41	239	348	218	0	0	0	0	0	-	846
25	Mizoram	1	74	195	164	0	0	0	0	0	-	434
26	Nagaland	24	264	491	309	0	0	0	0	0	-	1088
27	Sikkim	1	134	527	164	0	0	0	0	0	-	826
28	Tripura	297	184	522	291	0	0	0	0	0	-	1294
	Total	47002	28022	42199	35151	5896	9725	674	3206	318	24052	196245
II.	At Head Quarters and Centers of Implementing Agencies	2089	4463	2543	9146	2930	11641	5695	1206	1805	17016	58534
Grand Total		49091	32485	44742	44297	8826	21366	6369	4412	2123	41068	254779

Annexure-III

Details of aids and appliances distributed under the Ministry's Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase /fitting of of aids / Appliances (ADIP) during the year 2010-11*

Sl. No	Name of the State	Tricycle	Wheel Chair	Crutches/ Rolators/ Braces/ Walkers/ Walking Frames/ Cervical Collars	Hearing aid	Calipers	Braille writing Equipments, Low vision aids and other assistive aids for the blind	Assistive Devices for Persons with Mental Retardation	Artificial limbs fitted and upper)	Corrective surgeries	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Through Camps and in Elementary Schools												
Rest of the Country												
1	Andhra Pradesh	793	1017	379	493	0	320					3002
2	Bihar	3772	1168	3291	2066	1968	115	22	224	0	87	12713
3	Chhattisgarh	625	242	576	672	357	352	0	4	0	55	2883
4	Gujarat	430	99	2384	649	5199	55	25	291	0	94	9226
5	Haryana	317	64	48	207							636
6	Himachal Pradesh	92	369	486	438	64	501					1950
7	Jammu and Kashmir	30	55	54							15	154
8	Jharkhand	1749	585	2336	681	736	280	0	20	0	27	6414
9	Karnataka	589	678	697	542	4	220	0	27	0	86	2843
10	Madhya Pradesh	726	293	1060	2736	672	324	52	110	0	1039	7012
11	Maharashtra	4695	2487	4149	3048	1874	320	158	522	0	267	17520
12	Odisha	3276	1154	3664	3680	1590	944	22	163	0	137	14630
13	Punjab	2703	1201	2038	248	1907	156	0	274	0	0	8527
14	Rajasthan	5721	1239	5635	2146	2988	86	1257	323	286	0	19681
15	Tamil Nadu	1248	6471	816	2796	415	8	28	303	0	249	12334
16	Uttar Pradesh	8517	2345	5454	785	2838	1427	235	115	0	172	21888
17	Uttarakhand	234	147	687	686	304	1580	0	4	0	0	3642
18	West Bengal	2325	2081	2843	5057	14	823	0	22	0	64	13229

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Union Territories												
19	Delhi	243	103	274	159	339	.27	0	3	0	3	1151
20	Puducherry	8	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	19
21	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	5		27	2	6					46
North Eastern States												
22	Assam	2512	2749	5959	2156	624	1111	0	133	121	17	15382
23	Mizoram	0	12	16	146	2	8	0	4	0	0	188
24	Nagaland	12	17	13	7	0	11	0	0	0	0	60
25	Sikkim	12	17	20	41	0	13	0	0	0	0	103
26	Tripura	375	202	358	272	202	410	0	0	0	0	1819
	Total	41010	24805	43237	29738	22099	9097	1805	2542	407	2312	177052
II.	At Head Quartersd Centers of Implementing Agencies	4072	2164	7120	9347	11535	23094	108	4146	4256	6616	72458
Grand Total		45082	26969	50357	39085	33634	32191	1913	6688	4663	8928	249510

* During the year 2010-11, grant-in-aid was given to 59 NGOs, out of which information regarding 9 NGOs is not included as it has not been received.

Annexure-IV

Details of State-wise Number of Districts For Which Proposals For Grant-In-Aid Under ADIP were received from State Governments and Grant-In-Aid released during 2009-10

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State	No. of districts for which proposals received from State Government for giving Grant-in-aid to NGOs	Out of Col. 3, no. of districts for which GIA released (along with released amount)	No. of districts for which GIA released (along with released amount) to NIs & ALIMCO, [in addition to districts in Col.4]	Total No. of districts covered and GIA released (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	23(137)	--	23(137)
2	Bihar	20	5(16.99)	--	5(16.99)

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Chhattisgarh	1	1(7.50)	--	1(7.50)
4	Delhi	2	2(5.60)	--	2(5.60)
5	Gujarat	24	14(49.45)	5(36.00)	19(85.45)
6	Haryana	2	2(5.00)	5(18.50)	7(23.50)
7	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	11(25.00)	11(25.00)
8	Jharkhand	9	--	9(46.00)	9(46.00)
9	Karnataka	3	2(21.00)	7(52.00)	9(73.00)
10	Kerala	14	14(140.00)	--	14(140.00)
11	Maharashtra	15	15(90.25)	8(39.00)	23(129.25)
12	Madhya Pradesh	37	2(6.40)	28(134.00)	30(140.40)
13	Odisha	27	25(97.00)	--	25(97.00)
14	Punjab	3	2(5.50)	14(51.00)	16(56.50)
15	Rajasthan	29	18(128.00)	--	18(128.00)
16	Tamil Nadu	28	22(159.11)	--	22(159.11)
17	Uttarakhand	12	1(3.75)	5(14.00)	6(17.75)
18	Uttar Pradesh	40	40(240.25)	--	40(240.25)
19	West Bengal	14	14(100.20)	--	14(100.20)
20	Chandigarh	1	--	--	--
21	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	--	--	1(2.00)	1(2.00)
22	Lakshadweep	--	--	1(2.00)	1(2.00)
23	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	13(53.00)	13(53.00)
24	Assam	19	16(317.50)	--	16(317.50)
25	Manipur	8	--	--	--
26	Meghalaya	--	--	7(40.00)	7(40.00)
27	Mizoram	--	--	8(34.00)	8(34.00)
28	Nagaland	--	--	8(37.00)	8(37.00)
29	Tripura	--	--	4(71.00)	4(71.00)
30	Sikkim	3	--	--	--
Total		334	218(1530.50)	134(654.50)	352(2185.00)

Details of State-wise Number of Districts For Which Proposals for Grant-In-Aid under ADIP were received from State Governments and Grant-In-Aid released during 2010-11

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State	No. of districts for which proposals received from State Government for giving Grant-in-aid to NGOs	Out of Col. 3, no. of districts for which GIA released (along with released amount)	No. of districts for which GIA released (along with released amount) to NIs & ALIMCO, [in addition to districts in Col.4]	Total No. of districts covered and GIA released (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	18	2(41.00)	--	2(41.00)
2	Chhattisgarh	5	--	--	--
3	Delhi	4	4(19.00)	--	4(19.00)
4	Gujarat	24	14(101.70)	--	14(101.70)
5	Haryana	14	3(14.00)	--	3(14.00)
6	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	12(43.00)	12(43.00)
7	Jammu and Kashmir	--	--	14(76.00)	14(76.00)
8	Jharkhand	4	4(17.00)	11(86.00)	15(103.00)
9	Karnataka	27	2(21.00)	--	2(21.00)
10	Maharashtra	27	19(179.34)	--	19(179.34)
11	Madhya Pradesh	35	1(6.71)	--	1(6.71)
12	Odisha	29	27(198.79)	--	27(198.79)
13	Punjab	11	2(8.33)	--	2(8.33)
14	Rajasthan	31	29(309.00)	--	29(309.00)
15	Tamil Nadu	7	7(98.00)	18(193.50)	25(291.50)
16	Uttarakhand	3	3(14.00)	8(31.00)	11(45.00)
17	Uttar Pradesh	44	41(333.01)	--	41(333.01)
18	West Bengal	8	6(46.36)	--	6(46.36)
19	Andaman and Nicobar	--	--	2(6.00)	2(6.00)
20	Chandigarh	1	--	--	--
21	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1(3.00)	--	1(3.00)
22	Daman and Diu	2	--	--	--
23	Lakshadweep	--	--	1(3.00)	1(3.00)

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Puducherry	--	--	4(13.00)	4(13.00)
25	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	12(49.00)	12(49.00)
26	Assam	23	14(337.48)	--	14(337.48)
27	Manipur	--	--	9(42.00)	9(42.00)
28	Meghalaya	--	--	7(40.00)	7(40.00)
29	Mizoram	--	--	8(34.00)	8(34.00)
Total		318	179(1747.72)	106(616.50)	285(2364.22)

Details of State-wise Number of Districts for which Proposals For Grant-In-Aid Under ADIP were received from State Governments and Grant-In-Aid released during 2011-12 (Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State	No. of districts for which proposals received from State Government for giving Grant-in-aid to NGOs	Out of Col. 3, no. of districts for which GIA released (along with released amount)	No. of districts for which GIA released (along with released amount) to NIs & ALIMCO, [in addition to districts in Col.4]	Total No. of districts covered and GIA released (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	9(126.00)	14(130.87)	23(256.87)
2	Bihar	22	27(77.25)	9(175.22)	36(252.47)
3	Chhattisgarh	13	--	10(40.60)	10(40.60)
4	Delhi	2	8(16.65)	--	8(16.65)
5	Gujarat	25	5(103.80)	16(36.29)	21(140.09)
6	Haryana	19	2(8.5)	13(31.00)	15(39.50)
7	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	12(32.06)	12(32.06)
8	Jammu and Kashmir	14	13(34.50)	--	13(34.50)
9	Jharkhand	--	--	18(70.86)	18(70.86)
10	Karnataka	27	2(31.00)	18(90.00)	20(121.00)
11	Kerala	14	14(32.82)	--	14(32.82)
12	Maharashtra	21	18(115.75)	2(8.61)	20(124.36)
13	Madhya Pradesh	35	--	37(161.79)	37(161.79)
14	Odisha	--	30(124.00)	--	30(124.00)
15	Punjab	9	13(21.88)	4(25.19)	17(47.07)

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Rajasthan	32	30(302.00)	2(5.81)	3(307.81)
17	Tamil Nadu	10	9(94.36)	20(156.40)	29(250.76)
18	Uttarakhand	39	5(23.00)	2(11.93)	7(34.93)
19	Uttar Pradesh	9	58(280.67)	4(123.08)	62(403.75)
20	West Bengal	10	3(23.33)	12(75.84)	15(99.17)
21	Andaman and Nicobar	--	--	2(3.83)	2(3.83)
22	Chandigarh	--	--	1(1.93)	1(1.93)
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1(3.00)	--	1(3.00)
24	Daman and Diu	--	--	2(3.69)	2(3.69)
25	Goa	3	2(3.00)	--	2(3.00)
26	Lakshadweep	--	--	1(1.91)	1(1.91)
27	Puducherry	--	--	4(8.29)	4(8.29)
28	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	13(33.83)	13(33.83)
29	Assam	23	11(180.25)	--	11(180.25)
30	Manipur	--	--	9(12.79)	9(12.79)
31	Meghalaya	7	---	--	--
32	Mizoram	7	--	8(10.35)	8(10.35)
33	Nagaland	--	--	8(11.27)	8(11.27)
34	Tripura	3	--	2(11.87)	2(11.87)
35	Sikkim	2	--	--	--
Total		356	260(1601.76)	243(1275.31)	503(2877.07)

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Minister that he has given a detailed reply to my question with regard to differently abled persons. He has given complete details of the grants-in-aid given to various states through the Government of India. It clearly shows that the assistance is increasing continuously. If we take the figures of the year 2009-10, the proposals from 352 districts were received and an amount of Rs. 21 crore and 85 lakhs was given. In 2010-11 proposals from 285 districts were received and an assistance of Rs. 23 crore, 64 lakhs was given. In 2011-12 an assistance of Rs. 28 crore and 77 lakhs was given to 500 districts. The assistance is

continuously increasing. I have also seen figures pertaining to U.P. In the year 2009-10, the proposals were received from only 40 districts and an assistance of Rs. 240 lakh was made available. In 2011-12 it increased from 40 districts to 62 districts and an assistance of Rs. 4 crore and 3 lakhs was given. As per these figures there are two crore differently abled persons. If a correct survey is conducted, these figures can be more. Now, the system is that who so ever applies, the proposals which are received will be sanctioned. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether is it not our responsibility to make the assistance reach every differently abled person and make them disabled to able? We should make a scheme where every differently

abled person gets the assistance and be able to contribute in the development of the country.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Madam Speaker, I thank the hon. Members for raising an important issue. It is a fact that the assistance given in the shape of equipments to the differently abled persons has increased during the last three years. But we are not satisfied with the extent of increase because the number of differently abled persons is very large. The Government have decided that we will have to increase our target. It is not enough to double or triple it but it needs to be expanded more. The working group of Planning Commission, who have made recommendations with regard to differently abled persons, have made an important recommendation. The 12th Five Year Plan has not yet been approved, therefore, decision has not yet been taken, but the recommendation is that in the land of 'Sarvashiksha Abhiyan' and NRHM, the National Mission for Persons with disabilities is formulated in such a manner that the differently abled persons are made partners in the development of the country by giving them assistance.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Madam Speaker, I am thankful to ask one more question that at present the reservation of differently abled persons in Government jobs is three per cent. Out of this three per cent, one per cent is for blind, one per cent for deaf and one per cent for handicapped. In various Ministries and departments some posts have been earmarked, where they will be appointed. If go through the figures of the whole year, hardly 50-100 persons would have got the job. Only 10-20 persons may have been appointed. I would request the hon. Minister that in addition to the jobs, these differently abled persons are evaluated as per their needs, occupations in which they can be absorbed. It would be better if we absorb them in different occupations by giving them grants. Whether Government are thinking on these lines.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Madam Speaker, this sub-question is not covered in the main question, even though I would like to say that three per cent reservation has been given to differently abled persons in Government jobs. Many a time a big backlog is observed and therefore, a special recruitment drive is conducted by the Department of Personnel and Training, so that this backlog could be cleared. In addition to this a scheme was announced in the year 2008-09, which is known by the name of Incentive Scheme for the employment of Persons with disabilities. The results of this scheme were not very satisfactory. This scheme is implemented through the Ministry of

Employment. Discussions are also going on to make this scheme better by making some amendments in it. We shall make efforts in that direction also.

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Madam Speaker, the census was conducted in the year 2001 and the hon. Minister has given those figures in his reply. It does not have the figures of the census which was conducted later on. There are many people who have not been earmarked. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any survey was conducted after the year 2001? If it was conducted, the reason for not giving their figures? There are no arrangements for the maintenance of the equipments, whereas it should have been. Earlier in MPLADS also ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you don't have time. Time is over, please sit down.

SHRI BHISM SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: There was a provision that such equipments were made available on a payment of rupee ten lakhs. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, whether any such provisions exist today or not?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Madam Speaker, the figures available with us with regard to differently abled persons, pertain to only 2001 census. But the figures pertaining to 2011 census will also be made available at the earliest. That process is going on and I hope that the credible data will be made available through 2011 census.

As far as the reference made by the hon. Member with regard to work for upto 10 lakh differently able persons under the MPLADS is concerned the Ministry of Statistics and Progress implementation has already issued guidelines in this regard.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri T.R. Baalu. You have very little time.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, any proposal in the President's Address is a commitment by the Indian nation. The President has mentioned in her Address that a separate dedicated Department would be established shortly for the differently-abled persons. Regarding this, there is no mention and there is no provision in the Budget also. I want to know as to whether the Government is keen to establish such Department very shortly.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Madam Speaker, this is an important point, which the hon. Member has raised. The President has mentioned in her Address that a separate Department for Disability Affairs will be set up. In-principle approval has already been granted and inter-Ministerial consultations are going on on the issue of amending the rules for business allocation and I think a new Department will shortly be constituted.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Execution of National Highway Projects

*425. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether execution of various projects under the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period was subjected to any review and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Odisha for acquisition of land for construction of by-passes near the congested towns on National Highway No. 26 during the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any priority has been given for completion of by-passes especially in the tribal districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Madam. Review of various projects under the National Highways Authority of India is an ongoing process. The projects have been reviewed from time to time at various levels. Periodical review meetings have been conducted with State Governments at the highest level.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Based on the proposals of the State Government of Odisha, Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study and Detailed Project Reports of five bypasses namely Bolangir, Titilagarh, Boriguma, Jaypore and Koraput in the Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts of Odisha have been sanctioned and alignment plans for the same have been approved by the Ministry.

Clearance to Coastal Road Projects

*426. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) the status regarding granting of clearances to the various proposals received for construction of coastal roads in different parts of the country;

(b) whether the Government has granted the environmental clearance to the proposal/ projects from Maharashtra, for construction of the coastal road from Madh to Nariman Point in Mumbai;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the fishermen in Maharashtra have approached the Government against the approval of said project in Mumbai;

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

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the protection of fishermen's colony and sea way in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) No proposal of construction of coastal roads including coastal road from Madh to Nariman Point in Mumbai is pending with the Ministry of Environment and Forests for grant of clearance.

(d) to (f) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) to (c).

Sub-standard Helmets/ Headgears

*427. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the use and sale of sub-standard helmets/headgears in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines in this regard to the State Governments urging them for compulsory use of ISI marked helmets so as to control the number of road accidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control manufacturing of such sub-standard helmets/headgears?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) No, Madam. Helmets are manufactured for various purposes. As per Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, as far as two-wheelers are concerned, the helmets worn must conform to the standards laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, the Government has tried to publicize the use of ISI marked helmets. The states also have been urged to promote the use of ISI marked helmets.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Trade Agreement with Pakistan

*428. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether a high level meeting between the Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan was held during the month of April, 2012;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed, agreements signed and future plan chalked out for better trade relations between the two countries;

(c) the manner and extent to which Indian trade is likely to be benefited from these discussions;

(d) whether the second gate at Attari-Wagah border has been opened for trade and if so, the items identified for trade through this gate;

(e) whether there is a demand for opening up of the border posts at Munabao in Rajasthan and Khokrapuron in Sindh province to improve the bilateral trade between the two countries; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):
(a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan along with their official delegations held a bilateral meeting

on 13th April 2012 and reviewed the progress made on the decisions already taken.

The issues discussed during the meeting included:

- (i) Starting of negotiations for the phasing out of the negative list of Pakistan;
- (ii) Taking further action for encouraging trade through the newly opened Integrated Check Post at Attari/Wagah border.
- (iii) Removal of extant restrictions by Pakistan on items permitted to be imported through the land route.
- (iv) Possibilities of opening of more land custom stations between both countries.
- (v) Drawing of the road map for reduction of SAFTA sensitive lists.
- (vi) Fast tracking of issues concerning trade in petroleum products and electricity and liberalization of visa regimes and
- (vii) Constituting a Joint Business Council to provide an additional institutional framework for regular and sustained dialogue between the business communities.

(c) These discussions are expected to strengthen bilateral trade ties. Enhanced economic engagement would deepen bilateral cooperation for mutual prosperity.

(d) The second gate at Attari/Wagah was inaugurated on 13th April, 2012. Government of Pakistan issued notification/order SRO No.280(1)/2012 dated 20th March, 2012 which gives the detail of all the 137 items which can be imported from India through land route. Indian side does not restrict trade through the land route.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Both Governments have agreed to explore the possibility of opening of Munabao/Khokrapuron route for trade, in consultation with the stakeholders. In the meeting on February 15, 2012 between the Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan it was agreed for constituting a joint working group for this purpose.

[*English*]

Strategic roads in North East

*429. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation has been entrusted with the task of construction and maintenance of all the strategic roads in the North Eastern Region including Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the commissioning of road between Tezpur in Assam and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh has been delayed;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time-frame fixed for completion of the project?

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

(a) and (b) Most of the roads of strategic importance in the North-Eastern Region are entrusted to Border Roads Organisation (BRO). BRO maintains a road network length of 11672 Km in North-Eastern region. Further, roads are being developed to Double Lane/Class 9 (enhanced) Specifications under following packages:

- (i) Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East Region (SARDP-NE) 13 roads (1106 Km)
- (ii) Strategic roads - 30 roads (1901.36 Km)
- (iii) Arunachal Pradesh Packages - 5 roads (812 Km).
- (iv) General Staff Long Term Perspective Plan (Priority-I) (GS LTPP-1) - 34 roads (1159 Km).

(c) Yes, Madam. The 317.5 Km long stretch of road between Balipara in Assam and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh is with BRO and is under development to Double Lane specifications. Out of this, 88 Km length has been completed (both formation and surfacing) and works are in progress in remaining stretches.

(d) Reasons for delay are as under:

- (i) Time taken in forest and wild life clearance and land acquisition.
- (ii) Available contractors not keen to work in far flung areas.
- (iii) Frequent local bandhs.

(iv) Damages caused due to prolonged monsoon.

(v) Less working season due to High Altitude and adverse climate.

(e) The project will be completed by 2016.

[Translation]

Protection of Tigers

*430. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the number of tigers including Royal Bengal Tiger has been declining in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of tigers, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of tiger mortality during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the tigers and increase their numbers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The country level tiger population, estimated once in every four years using the refined methodology, has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively in the recent all India estimation (2010), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The landscape-wise details of tiger estimation in the country for the year 2006 and 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of tiger mortality, as reported by States, during the last three years, including the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government to protect and foster tiger conservation are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I*Details of tiger estimation for the years 2006 and 2010*

State	Tiger Population						Increase/ Decrease / Stable
	2006			2010			
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex							
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124	Stable
Bihar	10	7	13	8 (-)***	(-)***	(-)***	Stable.
Shivalik-Gangetic landscape	297	259	335	353	320	388	Stable
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex							
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79	Decrease
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27	Stable
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301	Stable
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183	Increase
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable
Western Ghats Landscape Complex							
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains							
Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
Mizoram	6	4	8	5(-)***	(-)**	(-)**	Stable
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra landscape	100	84	118	148	118	178	Increase
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Total	1411	1165	1657	1706	1520	1909	

*** Statistical lower / upper limits could not be ascertained owing to small size of the population.

Statement-II

Details of tiger mortality, as reported by States, during the last three years including the current year

Sl. No.	State	2009	2010	2011	2012 (as on 3.5.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	-	-
2	Assam	10	8	6	4
3	Bihar	-	1	1	-
4	Chhattisgarh	-	2	2	1
5	Karnataka	11	7	6	5
6	Kerala	1	3	4	-
7	Madhya Pradesh	15	8	5	3
8	Maharashtra	5	8	6	5
9	Odisha	1	-	1	-
10	Rajasthan	3	4	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Tamil Nadu	1	4	3	5
12	Uttarakhand	9	5	1	5
13	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	17	2
14	West Bengal	2	1	3	1
15	Goa	1	-	-	-
16	New Delhi	2	-	-	-
Total		66	53	56*	31

* Excludes seizure of one old trophy during the year

Statement-III

Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for fostering tiger conservation

Legal steps:

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions towards constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
 2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.
- ##### Administrative steps
3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel / home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in-addition to strengthening of communication / wireless facilities.
 4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *interalia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of five new tiger reserves, and the sites are:, Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh), Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Mukundara Hills (including Darrah, Jawahar Sagar and Chambal Wildlife Sanctuaries) (Rajasthan) and Satyamangalan (Tamil Nadu). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka) for declaring as a, Tiger Reserve. Besides, the States have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as Tiger Reserves: (i) Bor (Maharashtra), (ii) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (iii) Nagzira-Navegaon (Maharashtra), (iv) Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chhattisgarh), (v) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa) and (vi) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel / Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries / Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu).
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued' to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *interalia*, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/ resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. An area of 33472.01 sq. km. has been notified by 16 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). The State of Bihar has taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitat of Vaimiki Tiger Reserve.

Financial steps

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

International Cooperation

11. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Reintroduction of Tigers

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

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, inter alia, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police as an option-II, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 3 crores has been provided to the Similipal Tiger Reserve for raising, arming and deploying the STPF.
18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

1. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
2. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.

3. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
4. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
5. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'M-STriPES' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
6. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
7. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
8. Action initiated for using Information Technology to strengthen surveillance in tiger reserves.
9. The second round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2010, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively.
10. The second round of independent assessment of Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Tiger Reserves done in 2010-11 for 39 tiger reserves based on globally used framework.
11. Increase in the allocation for Project Tiger with additional components.
12. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
13. As an outcome of the fourth Trans-border Consultative Group Meeting held in New Delhi, a joint - resolution has been signed with Nepal for biodiversity / tiger conservation.
14. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority sanctioned at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati.
15. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level monitoring.

16. A protocol on conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sundarban signed between India and Bangladesh in September, 2011.

[English]

ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries

*431. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the country alongwith the number of doctors including specialists/ Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic deployed to provide proper health facilities therein, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed for improving the doctor-patient ratio in the ESI hospitals and dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Details of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the country and the number of doctors including specialists/ Ayurvedic and Homeopathic doctors, State-wise and Union Territory-wise are enclosed as Statement-I and II.

(b) For improving the doctor-patient ratio, following steps are being taken:

A. Hospitals and dispensaries run by ESI Corporation directly:

For filling up the post of doctors and Specialists, in ESIC run hospitals, recruitments have been made by ESI Corporation on zonal basis and appointment letters have already been issued. A total of 834 Medical Officers, 326 specialists, 13 Homeopathic doctors, 17 Ayurvedic doctors and 28 Dental Surgeon have been issued Offer of Appointment during the last 3 years.

B. Hospitals and Dispensaries run by State Governments:

(a) To encourage State Government to fill up posts of doctors following steps have been taken:-

(i) ESIC has increased the ceiling on reimbursement of expenditure on medical care from Rs.1200/- to Rs. 1500/- per Insured Person family unit per annum *w.e.f.* 01.04.12. In addition Rs. 200/- per IP family unit per annum is also available to the State Government if the occupancies of the

hospitals in the State is more than 70% during the last completed year.

(ii) To overcome shortage of specialists/super specialists in State ESI hospitals, ESIC is appointing part time Specialists/Super Specialists directly, till State Governments makes regular appointments.

Statement-I

Infrastructure of Hospitals & Dispensaries

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Hospitals	No. of dispensaries
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	135
2	Assam	01	27
3	Bihar	03	19
4	Chandigarh Administration	01	02
5	Chhattisgarh	--	12
6	Delhi	04	51
7	Goa	01	09
8	Gujarat	12	98
9	Haryana	06	57
10	Himachal Pradesh	02	10-
11	Jarnmu and Kashmir	01	08
12	Jharkhand	03	25
13	Karnataka	10	114
14	Kerala	13	137
15	Madhya Pradesh	07	42
16	Maharashtra	14	72
17	Meghalaya	--	02
18	Odisha	06	49
19	Puducherry	01	15
20	Punjab	08	70
21	Rajasthan	06	72
22	Tamil Nadu	09	190

1	2	3	4
23	Uttar Pradesh	16	130
24	Uttarakhand	--	12
25	West Bengal	14	39
Total		150	1397

Statement-II

Number of Doctors including Specialists/Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Doctors as on 31.03.2011

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of Doctors
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	571
2.	Assam	77
3.	Bihar	57
4.	Chandigarh Administration	55
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Delhi	841
7.	Goa	33
8.	Gujarat	549
9.	Haryana	275
10.	Himachal Pradesh	27
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	43
12.	Jharkhand	99
13.	Karnataka	543
14.	Kerala	524
15.	Madhya Pradesh	343
16.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	318
17.	Meghalaya	03
18.	Nagpur	63
19.	Odisha	148
20.	Pune	108

1	2	3
21. Puducherry		14
22. Punjab		216
23. Rajasthan		215
24. Tamil Nadu		698
25. Uttar Pradesh		363
26. Uttarakhand		15
27. West Bengal		539
28. Tripura		02
Total		6786

Accidents at Steel Plants

*432. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of accidents that took place in various steel plants in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, plant-wise;

(b) the number of persons injured/died in these accidents during the said period;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted to identify the causes of such accidents;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the officials found responsible for such accidents;

(e) the amount of compensation paid to the injured/families of the deceased persons in such cases alongwith the average annual expenditure on the maintenance of these plants; and

(f) the concrete steps taken/being taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants and units of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the requisite period are given in the enclosed Statement. The number of persons injured/died in these accidents in respect of SAIL and / RINL is as under:

Year	SAIL		RINL	
	Injured	Died	Injured	Died
2009	121	28	57	11
2010	115	33	46	10
2011	86	21	46	8
2012	23	09	14	2

Steel is a deregulated sector. There are a large number of steel factories/plants in the country. Therefore, in regard to the private steel sector, the requisite data/information is not maintained by the Ministry of Steel.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. All fatal accidents are investigated by a plant level enquiry committee to identify the causes of such accidents and give recommendations to prevent recurrence of such incidents. Status of implementation of the recommendations made by the committee are monitored and reviewed at appropriate levels for their timely compliance. Wherever recommended by the Plant enquiry committee appropriate actions are taken against the erring employees/officials for violation of safety norms leading to an accident. In case of contractual employees, the same is done as per the penalty provisions given in the terms and conditions of the contract.

(e) In case of contract labour, compensation/dependent benefit is paid under the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) by the ESI Corporation. In case of fatal accidents to regular employees, the compensation is given as per the law/company policy. SAIL and RINL provide compensation to their employees in case of death/disablement due to accident arising out of and in course of employment as per the Workmen's Compensation Act, Employee Family Benefit Scheme and company policy. SAIL and RINL have paid a total of Rs.3,47,34,618 as compensation from 2009 till date. The annual expenditure on maintenance of different plants of SAIL and RINL during 2010-11 was Rs.5276.47 crore and Rs.616.37 crore respectively.

(f) Measures taken by SAIL Plants/Units to avoid occurrence of such accidents in identified areas of concern are as follows:

- i. Enforcing usage of job specific Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) by all concerned, mandatory use of full body harness in place of safety belts;
- ii. Campaign and training on rail and road safety;

- iii. Use of retardant dress while handling liquid metal;
- iv. Provisions of automatic gas leak detection and alarm system in hazardous areas, Conducting periodic mock drills as per emergency plan;
- v. Strict adherence to Inter Plant Safety Standards procedures;
- vi. Enforcement of safety induction training;
- vii. Strict adherence to safety procedures, medical fitness and height pass; and
- viii. Adoption of systematic approach for safety management (OHSAS- . . . 18001 implementation, internal and external safety audits etc.)
- Based on the findings of the enquiry committees which probe into the incident of each fatal accident, the
- cause of each accident is identified and the following measures are taken in RINL:
- i. Conducting periodic mock-drills as per the emergency plan.
- ii. Provision of automatic gas leak detection alarm in critical and gas prone areas.
- iii. Enforcing usage of job specific personal protective equipment.
- iv. Spreading safety awareness through training programs and workshops for employees and contractor workers.
- v. Conducting inspections and suggesting corrective measures on unsafe acts and conditions observed.
- vi. Development and adherence to safe operating and maintenance procedures are re-emphasized.

Statement*Fatal and Reportable Accidents Statistics in SAIL and RINL*

Plants /Units	Fatal accidents (fatality)				Other reportable accidents (excluding fatal accidents)			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Period	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Steel Authority of India Ltd								
Bhilai Steel Plant	2	0	1	0	11	3	8	2
Durgapur Steel Plant	1	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Rourkela Steel Plant	4	4	3	2	16	10	12	2
Bokaro Steel Plant	10	8	3	1	12	15	5	2
IISCO Steel Plant	3	10	6	2	10	26	12	2
Alloy Steel Plant	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0
Salem Steel Plant	5	1	0	0	4	2	3	0
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant	0	0	3	0	13	10	6	2
Chandrapur Ferro Alloys Plant	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	2
Stock yard	2	1	1	1	0	1	5	0
Raw Material Division (Mines)	1	2	0	0	4	6	1	1
Bhilai Mines	0	0	1	1	38	29	17	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Collieries	0	3	1	0	6	3	5	0
SAIL Refractory Unit	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	7
Total (SAIL)	28	33	21	9	121	115	86	23
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd	11	10	8	2	57	46	46	14
Grand Total	39	43	29	11	178	161	132	37

Roads under National Highways

*433. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of widening, four laning and six laning of road projects under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) undertaken during the current Five Year Plan particularly for the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has accorded the approval to the proposed projects of widening of National Highway NH-24 and NH-58;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has also chalked out

any time-bound programme to complete the said project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Details of projects awarded during the 11th five year plan (2007-2012) in the State of Uttar Pradesh are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) to (e) Widening and improvement of NH-24 and NH-58 have been included under Delhi-Meerut Expressway (DME) project under NHDP Phase-VI. On the basis of Final Feasibility Report, the proposed widening is under finalization as per details enclosed as Statement-II. It is too early to indicate any time frame for its completion at this stage as it is not yet approved.

Statement-I

List of projects awarded and under implementation in the state of Uttar Pradesh During 11th five year plan (2007-2012)

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	State Name	Total Length (In km)	Completed Length (In km)	Funded By	TPC (Rs.Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1)	2, 3	Uttar Pradesh	32.8	0	NHAI	465.5
2	4 laning of Muradabad-Bareilv	24	Uttar Pradesh	121	42	BOT	1267
3	4 laning of Muzaffarnagar -Haridwar	58, 72	Uttar Pradesh [21]/ Uttaranchal [59]	80	0	BOT	754
4	4 laning of Ghaziabad-Aligarh	91	Uttar Pradesh	126	22.5	BOT	1141
5	6 laning of Varanasi-Aurangabad	2	Bihar[135]/ Uttar Pradesh [57.41]	192.4	10	BOT	2848

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	4 laning of Bareilly - Sitapur	24	Uttar Pradesh	151.2	0	BOT	1046
7	6 laning of Delhi - Agra	2	Haryana [74]/ Uttar Pradesh [05.51]	179.5	0	BOT	1928.22
8	2-Laning with Paved Shoulder Agra - Aligarh	93	Uttar Pradesh	79	0	BOT	250.5
9	2-Laning with Paved Shoulder Kanpur - Kabrai	86	Uttar Pradesh	123	0	BOT	373.47
10	2-Laning with Paved Shoulder Aligarh - Kanpur	91	Uttar Pradesh	268	0	BOT	723.68
11	2-Laning with Paved Shoulder Raibariely to Allahabad	24B	Uttar Pradesh	119	0	BOT	291.36
12	4 laning of Meerut Bulandshahar	235	Uttar Pradesh	66.482	0	BOT	508.57
13	4-Laning of Lucknow -Sultanpur	56	Uttar Pradesh	125.9	0	BOT	1043.51
14	4 laning of Lucknow -Raebareli	24B	Uttar Pradesh	70	0	Annuity	635.9
15	6 laning of Etawah -Chakeri (Kanpur)	2	Uttar Pradesh	160.2	0	BOT	1573
16	6 laning of Agra-Etawah Bypass	2	Uttar Pradesh	124.52	0	BOT	1207

Stretch wise details of proposed widening of NH-24 and NH-58

Sl. No.	Section/ stretch/NH	Chainage	Proposed widening	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Stretch- I (DME and NH-24)	km 0.000-km 8.310	16 lanes	Central 8-lanes to be upgraded and designated as part of Delhi-Meerut Expressway (DME). Outer 8 lanes (4 lanes on either side of Expressway) will be developed as Toll Free Road and designated as part of NH-24
2	Stretch- I (DME & NH-24)	km 8.310-km 28.000	14 lanes	Central 8 lane to be upgraded and designated

1	2	3	4	5
				as part of Delhi-Meerut Expressway. Outer 6 lanes (3 lanes on either side of Expressway) will be developed as Toll Free Road and designated as part of NH-24
3	Stretch- II NH-24	km 28.000 -km 49.923	6-lanes	-
4	Stretch- III NH-58	km 6.800 - km 52.528	6-lanes	-
	Stretch- IV	km 28.000-km 64.552 (km 8.800 of NH-235)	6-lanes	New alignment as part of DME
5	Stretch- IV	km 0.000 (km 50.935 of DME)-km 9.004 (km 52.250 of NH-58)	6-lanes	New alignment (Part of Expressway) as a connector between DME and NH-58
	Stretch- IV	km 0.360-km 8.800 of NH-235	6-lanes	-
	• Stretch- IV	km 0.000 - km 2.295 (km 8.310 of NH-235)	4-lanes	Link road between DME and Jurrampur Railway crossing new alignment

Areas under Desertification

*434. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the areas under threat of desertification in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such areas, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has submitted any proposal of the National Action Programme to Combat Desertification to the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Desertification means land

degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities. As per Desertification Status Map, 2007 of Space Application Centre, 1SRO, Ministry of Space, out of total geographical area of 328 million hectares, about 228.3 million hectares (69.6%) constitute dryland. 32% of the Total Geographical Area (TGA) is under various processes of desertification and land degradation. The state-wise details are enclosed as Statement I and process wise details are at Statement-II.

As signatory to United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) India has formulated and submitted National Action Programme to Combat Desertification in 2001. India has submitted proposal of USD 148,500 to Global Environment Facility (GEF) Secretariat in 2011 to support enabling activities for National Reporting and capacity building for alignment of National Action Programme, in accordance with UNCCD 10 year strategy (2008-18).

Statement-I*Statewise Statistics of the processes of desertification/ land degradation*

State Process	Wat Ero	Veg Deg	Eolian	Frost Shat	Salinity	Mass Movement	Wat Logg	Rock/ Barn	Others	Total (ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	2084611	2546819	13054	0	136977	0	106543	59552	17236	4964792
Arunachal Pradesh	174467	1060423	0	581798						1816688
Assam	846611	1526454	0	0	0	0	46021			2419086
Bihar	108490	104812	0	0	9466	0	188070	3646	299	414783
Chhatisgarh	707382	1894274	1235	0	647	0	521	14834	16399	2635292
Goa	1172	0	0	0	0	0	0	5073		6245
Gujarat	6790469	2737866	543322	0	3294079	0	0	23521	25951	13415208
Haryana/ Delhi	0	0	112304	0	72063	0	0	50643		235010
Himachal Pradesh	97232	1918629	259	741783	0	4843				2762746
Jammu and Kashmir	207905	313304	618344	7903008	0	4447429	0	0	7428	13497418
Jharkhand	1160878	641235	0	0	0	0	3321	11357	2095	1818886
Karnataka	683450	934861	4537	0	56621		0	12883	384	1692736
Kerala	28775	60691	0	0	0	0	0	411		89877
Madhya Pradesh	1314276	2083423	0	0	2053	0	333	61990	3283	3465358
Maharashtra	9251593	4034749	0	0	45014	0	0	8371	19450	13359177
Manipur	309038	1179151	0				8517			1496706
Meghalaya	94256	781036	0	0	0	1606				876898
Mizoram	1036	1664017	0							1665053
Nagaland	0	1065578	0							1065578
Odisha	3206507	2011038	1202				242838	2544	5107	5469236
Punjab	6049	4331	0							10380
Sikkim	20649	152924	0	154776						328349
Rajasthan	3840503	2138495	1520307		364643		4108	1383473	31875	22966167
Tamil Nadu	94794	345226		3090		1565			6353	451028
Tripura	0	667122					14721			681843

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh	648939	167697	0	0	1272238		131428	12919	4282	2237503
Uttaranchal	82473	2073049	0	827279	811					2983612
West Bengal	1789721	618557					240480		11909	2660667
Total	33551276	31660183	17564760	10208919	5256177	4452272	988507	1651217	153011	1054863221

Statement-II

Degradation within the Dryland regions is called 'Desertification'. The map showing dryland regions of India (Source: NBSS&LUP) is given in fig. 13. The process wise status of land degradation within Arid (34.89 mha), Semi-arid (31.99 mha) and dry-sub humid (14.57 mha) regions is given in table-5. 81.45 mha area of the country is under desertification (land degradation within drylands).

Process-wise area (mha) under desertification

	Water Erosion	Wind Erosion	Vegetal Degradation	Frost-shattering	Mass-movement	Salinity/Alkalinity	Rocky/Barren	Water logging	Men-made	Frost Heaving	Total (mha)
Arid	3.87	16.16	1.97	6.39	3.66	3.03	0	0	0	0.01	34.89
Semi Arid	17.67	1.6	8.43	1.77	0.5	0.71	1.16	0.07	0.08	0	31.99
Dry-Subhumid	4.87	0.01	7.23	1.31	0.3	0.23	0	0.59	0.03	0	14.57
Total	26.21	17.77	17.63	9.47	4.46	3.97	1.16	0.66	0.11	0.01	81.45



Dryland regions of India. (Source: NBSS&LUP, 2001)

[Translation]

Right to Work

*435. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters to include the right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution in order to provide employment to the unemployed youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make the right to work, a fundamental right; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. This issue has been raised on several occasions in both the Houses of Parliament by Hon'ble Members through Private Member's Bills and Resolutions. Some of them are: Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Shri N.S.V. Chitthan, Shri J.P. Agarwal and Dr. Janardhan Waghmare.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. If Right to Work is made a Fundamental right, it would be necessary for the State to find matching jobs for all the people who seek employment. But given the country's resource constraints, it is not possible to make Right to Work a Fundamental right at present. However, the Government has taken several steps to provide decent opportunities of livelihood to all those who seek employment. A provision under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 has been made to provide at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled work. Government is taking all necessary steps to enhance the employ-ability and employment in the country by promoting growth of labour intensive sectors such as Construction, Real Estate and Housing, Transport, Tourism, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Information Technology Enabled Services and a range of other new services. Besides, Government is also providing self employment opportunities in the rural areas through National Rural Livelihood Mission.

Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) suggest focus on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth for creating adequate livelihood opportunities. Such job opportunities could come from faster expansion in agro-processing, supply chains, steady modernization in farming, maintenance of equipment and other elements of rural infrastructure and the services sector.

[English]

Safety of Shipping Vessels

*436. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vessel traffic in the international shipping channel of the West Coast of India has increased in the recent past;

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

(c) the measures initiated by the Government to ensure the smooth passage of the same; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance the safety of small fishing vessels at sea?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Due to the increase in the size of the vessels, the number of vessels visiting the major ports on the west coast in the past 3 years have marginally decreased as per details given below:

Total No. of Vessels		
2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
11355	11275	10818

(c) The safety of vessels in the channel is monitored by the concerned ports. Vessel Traffic Monitoring Systems (VTMS) are installed in the ports to identify the ships and help them in safe navigation.

(d) Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships has taken up a Pilot Study to identify a customized Automatic Identification System Transponders to be fitted on board the fishing vessels using the existing AIS Network.

Felling of Trees

*437. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of large scale felling of trees in forest areas, including National Parks and Sanctuaries.

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

(c) whether bamboos in the restricted area of Bandipur Tiger Reserve are being axed for organising fair etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Madam. No large scale felling of trees in forest areas including National Parks and sanctuaries has been reported in the country.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As per the report of Karnataka State, seven Bamboo culms were cut illegally in Bandipur Tiger Reserve by a group of villagers from Hongalli in Maddur Range of Bandipur Tiger Reserve on 01-04-2012 during a fair at Basaveshwara Temple. The bamboo culms were used for giving support to the chariot, which is the age old practice by the devotees of Basaveshwara Temple.

(e) Steps are being taken by the Government of Karnataka to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future.

[*Translation*]

Funds under CAMPA

*438. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has acquired forest land from the States/Union-Territories (UTs) for building dam, mining and other non-forest activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the said acquired forest land during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the compensation worked out and provided by the Government to the State Governments *in lieu* of the acquired forest land;

(d) the amount deposited in the ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA);

(e) whether the State Governments have urged the Union Government to grant funds from CAMPA fund; and

(f) if so, reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) did not acquire forest land from the States/ Union-Territories (UTs) for building dam, mining and other non-forest activities. However, as per the provision of the Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, use of forest land for non-forest purpose require prior approval of Central Government. State/UT-wise details of approvals accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes during the last three years (i.e. with effect from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2011) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As the MoEF did not acquire forest land from the States/Union-Territories (UTs) for building dam, mining and other non-forest activities no compensation in this regard has been provided by the MoEF to State/ Union Territories. However, approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 accorded by the MoEF for use of forest land for non-forest purposes are subject to fulfillment of inter-alia the conditions that the concerned State/UT Government shall realize the Net Present Value (NPV) of the diverted forest land and the amount required for creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation, afforestation and fencing of safety zone (for mining projects), implementation of Catchment Area Treatment Plan (for irrigation and dam projects), implementation of Regional and/or site specific Wildlife Conservation Plan etc. from the concerned user agencies and transfer the same to the Ad-hoc CAMPA. As on 31.03.2012 an amount of V Rs.22,382 crores is available with the ad-hoc CAMPA.

(e) and (f) Funds are released to the State CAMPAs on the basis of the Annual Plans of Operation and in terms of the Order dated 10th July 2009 of the Supreme Court of India in LA No.2143 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.202/1995 in the matter, of T. N. Godavarman Thirumulpad *versus* Union of India and others. During the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 amounts of Rs. 983 crores, Rs. 1,034 crores and Rs. 823 crores, respectively have been released to State CAMPAs.

Statement

State-wise details of the approvals (Stage-I and Stage-II) accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the period of last three years (i.e. with effect from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2011)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of Proposals	Area of forest land diverted (in hectares)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	112	12,346.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	82	3,623.66
3	Assam	31	800.93
4	Bihar	79	4,033.46
5	Chhattisgarh	81	9,939.85
6	Goa	23	973.24
7	Gujarat	346	6,567.97
8	Haryana	794	1,318.32
9	Himachal Pradesh	403	3,132.24
10	Jharkhand	128	9,819.44
11	Karnataka	89	2,667.38
12	Kerala	20	30.64
13	Madhya Pradesh	173	7,922.65
14	Maharashtra	197	6,494.18
15	Manipur	5	915.29
16	Meghalaya	7	126.33
17	Mizoram	2	253.38
18	Nagaland	0	0
19	Odisha	75	10,304.6
20	Punjab*	736	1,639.22
21	Rajasthan	121	4,558.71
22	Sikkim	60	1,262.09

1	2	3	4
23	Tamil Nadu	54	505.92
24	Tripura	48	81
25	Uttarakhand	1,026	6,614.04
26	Uttar Pradesh	365	1,064.95
27	West Bengal	28	279.63
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0.42
29	Chandigarh	5	0.31
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	4.89
31	Daman and Diu	1	3.95
32	Delhi	3	16.74
33	Lakshadweep	0	0
34	Puducherry	0	0
Total		5,114	97,302.15

*: Excluding 55,339.95 ha. area covered under cultivation and habitation which closed under the Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900. Stage-II approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 for its delisting from the list of forest areas was accorded during 2009.

Note: The statement does not include information for Jammu and Kashmir as the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 do not extend to Jammu and Kashmir.

Jute Industry

*439. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute processing industries functioning in the country, Statewise including Bihar and West Bengal;

(b) whether the textiles industry based on jute yarn is a source of providing large scale employment opportunities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the domestic production of jute is getting affected adversely due to the rise in import of jute textiles during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government for protection and expansion of jute based textiles industry in the country; and

(f) the details of jute products exported during the last three years; quantity-wise, value-wise and Country-wise?

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

(a) (i) The total number of composite jute mills in the Country: 83 (ii) State-wise distribution of composite jute mills

West Bengal	-	64
Andhra Pradesh	-	7
Bihar	-	3
Uttar Pradesh	-	3
Assam	-	2
Odisha	-	1
Chhattisgarh	-	2
Tripura	-	1
Total		83

(b) Yes, the textiles industry based on jute yarn is a source of providing large scale employment opportunities.

(c) The state-wise employment in textile industry based on jute yarn is as follows:

State	No. of Jute Workers (As on 31.03.2011)
Assam	776
Andhra Pradesh	15,392
Bihar	22,277
Tripura	1,069
West Bengal	1,84,436
Total	2,06,713

Apart from the above figure, there are a number of people involved in various jute diversified products industries. In total, about 4 lakh people are directly employed in the Jute Mills and diversified jute units producing jute products.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. No clearly discernible adverse affect on domestic production of jute goods due to imports is made-out.

The figures of import of Jute Products by India in last 3 years:

Year (April-March)	Quantity (in '000MT)	Value (Rs. Crores)
2008-09	129.98	291.99
2009-10	195.7	650.62
2010-11	174.26	723.99

Domestic Production of Jute Goods:

Period	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	Total
					Qty.: '000 M. Tons
April-March					
2008-09	297.8	1071.4	4.1	260.4	1633.7
2009-10	206.5	921.6	2.4	192.6	1323.3
2010-11	244.4	1076.9	4.7	239.7	1565.7

Note: The production declined in the year 2009-10, as all jute mills except 2 in West Bengal were under strike from 14th December, 2009 to 13th February, 2010.

From the above-mentioned data, it is seen that the volume of import is small and has decreased in 2010-11 whereas the domestic jute goods production showed an increase in 2010-11.

The Government of India has launched Jute Technology Mission (JTM) with an outlay of Rs.355.55 crore. Under the JTM, several schemes are operational under the Mini Missions I, II, III & IV. Mini Mission-I aims towards strengthening agriculture research and development in jute sector for improving the yield and quality. Mini Mission-II is targeted towards transfer of improved technology and agronomic practices in production and post harvesting phase. Under Mini-Mission-III, market linkage of raw jute is provided in all jute growing states. Mini Mission-IV provides for modernization of jute industry, upgradation of skills and market promotion.

(f) Export of Jute Goods from India since last three years

(Quantity in '000'MT/Value Rs. in Crores)

Item	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Hessian	53.0	419.53	31.3	318.46	53.9	264.98
Sacking	53.2	209.54	26.5	111.00	40.6	170.10
CBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yarn	82.9	216.92	44.4	144.20	94.4	503.34
JDP-		294.53	-	-	-	356.37
Others	10.7	75.64	8.3	285.80	10.4	68.50
Total	199.8	1216.16	110.5	859.46	199.3	1363.29
% change over last year	-2.2%	6.3%	-44.6%	-30.1%	80.4%	58.6%

Export of All Jute Goods to Major Importing Countries

(Quantity in Thousand M.T./Value in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No. Country	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1 USA	8.6	177.01	4.0	148.61	8.4	232.27
2 Belgium	13.1	54.88	8.5	43.01	14.6	101.21
3 UK	4.0	132.62	2.4	77.06	3.6	102.00
4 Turkey	16.3	60.61	7.3	34.83	24.8	165.28
5 Egypt	9.5	65.5	3.0	33.93	14.5	138.39
6 Japan	0.7	16.69	0.4	9.63	1.2	24.90
7 Saudi Arabia	11.3	61.68	8.4	50.55	13.0	126.28
8 Spain	0.4	11.33	1.0	13.63	0.6	11.07
9 Germany	2.9	52.74	2.2	45.53	5.7	80.28
10 Italy	1.3	23.48	0.5	19.15	1.2	25.79

*[English]***Disposal of e-Waste**

*440. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the Government has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and

Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, and e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 to make producers responsible for disposal of hazardous waste including e-waste in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these rules are not generally being followed in the country;

(d) if so, the number of the cases of violation of above rules detected during the last three years and the

current year alongwith the action taken against the violators in each case; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for strict compliance of the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes in the country.

E- Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 were notified on 12th May 2011 and have come in to effect from 1st May 2012. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility has been enshrined in these rules to make it a mandatory activity for the manufacturers of electronic and electrical equipments. Under this the producers are responsible for collection of e-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collection centres or take back systems either individually or collectively.

As per the rules, Collection centers are required to obtain authorization from the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) concerned within three months from the date of commencement of the rules. Similarly, Dismantlers and Recyclers are required to obtain authorization and registration from SPCB concerned. E-waste generated is required to be sent to authorized and registered recyclers for environmentally sound disposal. The SPCBs can take action as per the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) in case of any violation.

Prisoners of war

4831. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 1971 Prisoners of War languishing in Pakistan jails;

(b) whether the Government has made any efforts to get them released;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the allowances and facilities being provided to their families at present?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Fifty four (54) missing defence personnel of 1965 and 1971 Wars are believed to be in the custody in Pakistan. The Government has repeatedly been taking up

the matter with the Pakistan Government. However, Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any such personnel in its custody. A delegation of 14 relatives of missing defence personnel also visited 10 Jails in Pakistan during 1st June, 2007 - 14th June, 2007. The delegation, however, could not conclusively confirm the physical presence of any missing defence personnel.

The families of these missing defence personnel have been given liberalized pensionary / rehabilitation benefits as per extant rules. Further, orders have been issued for compliance of judgement dated 23.12.2011 passed by Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat regarding payment of service and retirement benefits to the next of kin of the missing defence personnel believed to be in the custody in Pakistan, as if they had retired on superannuation.

Hike in Toll Tax

4832. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to hike toll tax on National Highways across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the time by which revised toll rates are likely to be implemented in the country;

(c) whether the increase in toll tax will lead to further increase in the rates of essential commodities, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any study has also been conducted to abolish toll tax by widening the net of other taxes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) A proposal for amendment of the National Highways Fee (Determination and Collection) Rules, 2008 for rationalising the fee structure is under consideration.

(c) to (e) The amendment proposed will rationalize the user fee so that more stretches of highways can be constructed, improved, maintained and operated thereby reducing the overall cost of transportation. User fee is one of the sources of such inflow in addition to the Viability Gap Funding amount provided by the Government, to

make a project viable. The justification is to plough back a portion of benefit occurs from the project by levying such fee on the road users.

Seminar on Dalit Households

4833. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day national seminar titled "Dalit households in village economies" organised by Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has informed that a National Seminar on "Dalit Households in Village Economics" was organized by the Institute at Kolkata on January, 7-8, 2011.

Various aspects of deprivation of Dalit Households in Rural India were discussed in the National Seminar.

[Translation]

National Health Insurance Scheme

4834. SHRI DINESH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in making smart card during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the expenditure has been incurred by the Government or the Insurance Company;

(c) the amount spent by the Government in Baster, Dantewada, Bijapur and Narayanpur areas of Chhattisgarh under the scheme alongwith the number of Government hospitals and private hospitals covered under this scheme and the total amount provided for this purpose; and

(d) the amount spent by the Government in providing medicines to patients holding smart card under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OP LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), the premium is paid to the insurance company and this premium is shared between

the Central Government and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. In case of States in the North East region and Jammu and Kashmir, the premium is shared in the ratio of 90:10. Additionally, a notional cost of smart card @ Rs. 60/- is borne by the Central Government. However, the smart card cost is built as a part of the premium paid to the insurance companies. A Statement/showing the year-wise release of centre share of premium for the last three years and the current year, including Bastar, Dantewada, Bijapur and Narayanpur districts of Chhattisgarh State is given in the enclosed Statement.

The number of hospitals (both public and private) empanelled under RSBY including those in Bastar, Dantewada, Bijapur and Narayanpur districts is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Under RSBY, the medicines are provided to patients by hospitals empanelled by the insurance company and Government does not have to incur any expenditure on medicines.

Statement-I

Year - wise centre share of premium (inclusive of cost of smart card @ of Rs. 60) released under RSBY

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total Outlay	Amount
2009-10	350.00	262.51
2010-11	548.00	509.17
2011-12	984.30	922.96
2012-13	1100.00	Not yet released

Total centre share of premium (inclusive of cost of smart card @ of Rs. 60) released in selected districts of Chhattisgarh State upto 31.03.2012

(Rs. in crore)

Districts	Amount
1	2
Bastar	4.78
Dantewada	1.15
Bijapur	0.15
Narayanpur	0.43
Total	6.51

Statement-II*Number of hospitals empanelled under RSBY as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No.	State	Private Hospitals	Public Hospitals	Total Hospitals
1	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	2
2	Assam	27	22	49
3	Bihar	767	37	804
4	Chandigarh	8	3	11
5	Chhattisgarh	302	453	755
	(i) Bastar	(5)	(29)	(34)
	(ii) Dantewada	-	(16)	(16)
	(hi) Bijapur	-	(5)	(5)
	(iv) Narayanpur	(1)	(5)	(6)
6	Delhi	129	-	129
7	Gujarat	1134	412	1546
8	Haryana	658	58	716
9	Himachal Pradesh	38	170	208
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3	2	5
11	Jharkhand	239	262	501
12	Karnataka	425	317	742
13	Kerala	200	153	353
14	Maharashtra	1181	15	1196
15	Manipur	4	-	4
16	Meghalaya	8	65	73
17	Mizoram	13	74	87
18	Nagaland	7	1	8
19	Odisha	116	284	400
20	Punjab	354	165	519
21	Tripura	29	-	29
22	Uttar Pradesh	1392	676	2068
23	Uttarakhand	88	85	173
24	West Bengal	483	1	484
Total		7576	3286	10862

*[English]***Wages for Plantation Workers**

4835. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the wages and deal the package including relief package of plantation workers in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for monitoring the benefits of Provident Fund (PF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for the said workers in the country including Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The wages for plantation workers is fixed in tripartite agreements between the concerned State Government, representatives of Estate owners and Plantation labourers. In Kerala, the wages of workers engaged in rubber, cardamom and tea plantations have already been revised to Rs.265/-, Rs.215/- and Rs.1807- respectively. In closed plantations, relief measures such as marriage assistance, educational assistance, provision of drinking water facilities and treatment assistance have been taken to the workers through the Plantation Workers' Relief Committee.

(c) Establishments engaged in tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom, pepper, cinchona and mixed plantations, are covered under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and their workers who are enrolled as members get benefits of Provident Fund as admissible under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 and Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976. However, plantation sector/workers are not covered under Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

(d) As on 31.03.2011 the number of such covered establishments was 5,096 involving 4,00,909 workers as members of the Employees' Provident Fund. As far as the State of Kerala is concerned, 1,099 plantations establishments are covered under Employees' Provident Fund and 1,14,199 workers have been enrolled as members of the Fund. The compliance is regularly monitored through auditing of returns and periodic inspections by Enforcement Officers.

*[Translation]***Reservation Facility to OBCs**

4836. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ensure reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in public sector companies and even those private companies where Government has any little stake;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of proposals received by the Government from the Public Representatives and other social organisations in this regard so far; and

(e) the action taken or likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (e) Government of India has a policy on reservation for SCs/STs and OBCs, which is also applicable to the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

Numerous representations have been received from public representatives and various organisations for reservation in private sector.

A high level Coordination Committee has been constituted in October, 2006 to carry forward the dialogue with Industry on Affirmative Action in the Private Sector. It has been holding meetings with apex Chambers from time to time. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associate Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) have developed their respective Codes of Conduct on affirmative action for adoption by their members. These Codes of Conduct provide, inter-alia, for inclusive policies and non-discrimination. Dialogue with Industry is continuing.

SCP Implementatoin

4837. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state

(a) the status of the implementation of the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan/Sub-Schemes in the Union Budget and State Budgets during the last three years; and

(b) the State-wise details of the funds allocated and unutilised for the said subplan during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Statement 21 of the Expenditure Budget (Vol.1) of the Central Government gives information regarding allocations under schemes of Ministries/ Departments that are substantially meant for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Copies of

'Statement 21' for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are enclosed Statements-I, II, and III respectively. No other information is available in regard to funds earmarked under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan during the last three years.

In case of State Budget, a statement showing State-wise

- i. Annual Plan Outlay and SCSP Outlay during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, and
- ii. SCSP expenditures for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and anticipated expenditure for 2011-12 is enclosed at Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Government is committed to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in particular, ensuring full equality of opportunity in education and e/nployment. The following statement reflects in two parts, schemes in Ministries/ Department incorporating provisions that are substantially meant for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The first part *i.e* Part 'A' details schemes in/which there is 100% provision for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Part 'B' reflects schemes where at least 20% of the allocation is earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Part A-100% Allocations

(In crores of Rs.)

Ministry/Department	2008-2009 Budget			2008-2009 Revised			2009-2010 Budget			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Demand No. 9										
Ministry of Civil Aviation										
1	Scholarship/stipend to aspiring SC/ST Pilot Trainees	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15
Demand No. 53										
Police										
1	Opening of Creche, Day Care Centre, Gender Sesityation, Health Care Centre, Nutritional Care Centre, Women's rest rooms (furniture	0.00	0	0	0.00	3.30	3.30	0.00	4.8	4.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	and fixtures)/ Washing Drying/ Women's Laundry									
Demand No. 60										
Ministry of Labour and Employment										
1	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	0.90	3.52	4.42	1.01	4.42	5.43	3.41	5.06	8.47
Demand No. 83										
Department of Science & Technology										
1	Special Component Plan for the Development of Scheduled Castes	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
2	Tribal Sub-Plan	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
	Total	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
Demand No. 85										
Department of Biotechnology										
1	Biotechnology programme for SCs & STs	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
Demand No. 88										
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment										
1	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Component Plan	469.10	0.00	469.10	577.71	0.00	577.71	469.00	0.00	469.00
2	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	731.00	0.00	731.00	622.50	0.00	622.50	735.00	0.00	735.00
3	Machinery for implementation of Protection for Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Protection for Civil Rights Act, 1989	39.00	0.00	39.00	43.00	0.00	43.00	42.00	0.00	42.00
4	Girls Hostels for SCs	55.00	0.00	55.00	55.00	0.00	55.00	56.00	0.00	56.00
5	Boys Hostels for SCs	38.00	0.00	38.00	38.00	0.00	38.00	39.00	0.00	39.00
6	Pre Matric Scholarship	54.00	0.00	54.00	54.00	0.00	54.00	79.00	0.00	79.00
7	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	33.60	0.00	33.60	33.60	0.00	33.60	34.00	0.00	34.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Other Programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes	8.50	11.17	19.67	8.50	11.59	20.09	9.00	11.69	20.69
9	Common Programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes	8.00	0.00	8.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
10	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	75.00	0.00	75.00	87.94	0.00	87.94	79.00	0.00	79.00
11	Top Class Education	20.00	0.00	20.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	19.00	0.00	19.00
12	Self-Employment Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation for Scavengers	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	97.00	0.00	97.00
13	Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation	54.00	0.00	54.00	54.00	0.00	54.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.00	0.00	98.00
Investment in Public Enterprises										
1	Share Capital to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	19.00	0.00	19.00	19.00	0.00	19.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
2	National Finance and Development Corporations for Weaker Sections	75.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	75.00	74.00	0.00	74.00
	Provision for NE Region and Sikkim	36.30	0.00	36.30	36.25	0.00	36.25	42.00	0.00	42.00
	Total	1815.50	11.17	1826.67	1815.50	11.59	1827.09	1900.00	11.69	1911.69
Demand No. 94										
Ministry of Tribal Affairs										
A Central Sector Schemes (CS)										
1	Grants-in-aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching and Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service	29.50	0.00	29.50	33.00	0.00	33.00	42.75	0.00	42.75
2	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	9.00	0.00	9.00	7.50	0.00	7.50	13.72	0.00	13.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Educational Complexes in low Literacy Pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas	60.00	0.00	60.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
4	Investment/Price support to TRIFED/ Market Development of Tribal Products/ Produce	19.00	0.00	19.00	21.21	0.00	21.21	19.86	0.00	19.86
5	Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce	40.00	0.00	40.00	16 00	0 00	16.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
6	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups	173.00	0.00	173.00	189.00	0.00	189.00	155.00	0.00	155.00
7	Support to National/ State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
8	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	29.00	0.00	29.00	29.00	0.00	29.00	42.00	0.00	42.00
9	Scheme of Institute of Excellence/ Top Class institute	10.00	0.00	10.00	2.50	0.00	2.50	4.00	0.00	4.00
10	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.50	0.00	0.50
B Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)										
1	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	195.00	0.00	195.00	195.00	0.00	195.00	217.95	0.00	217.95
2	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls & Boys	61.00	0.00	61.00	60.00	0.00	60.00	59.00	0.00	59.00
3	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area	30.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	41.00	0.00	41.00
4	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	17.00	0.00	17.00	13.64	0.00	13.64	18.72	0.00	18.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C	Lump-sum provision for Schemes for the benefits of the North Eastern Region and Sikkim	80.50	0.00	80.50	80.50	0.00	80.50	80.50	0.00	80.50
D	Special Area Programmes									
1	Scheme under Tribal Sub-Plan	900.00	0.00	900.00	860.50	0.00	860.50	900.50	0.00	900.50
2	Scheme under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	416.00	0.00	416.00	392.00	0.00	392.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00
Part B-Programmes with at least 20% Allocations										
1	Grants to Assam Government under clause (a) of the second proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.14
	Total	2121.00	0.14	2121.14	1970.00	0.14	1970.14	2705.50	0.14	2705.64
Demand No-95										
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
Demand No-96										
	Chandigarh	4.27	0.00	4.27	4.29	0.00	4.29	2.92	0.00	2.92
Demand No.97										
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.57	2.26	9.83	7.57	2.26	9.83	6.57	2.19	8.76
Demand No. 98										
	Daman and Diu	1.47	0.00	1.47	1.47	0.00	1.47	1.51	0.00	1.51
Demand No. 99										
	Lakshadweep	263.68	0.00	263.68	270.58	0.00	270.58	289.61	0.00	289.61
Total-Part A		4220.41	17.24	4237.65	4076.43	18.56	4094.99	4915.54	19.23	4934.77

Part-B Programmes with Atleast 20% Allocation

1	2	2008-2009 Budget			2008-2009 Revised			2010-2011 Budget		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No 1										
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation										
1	Technology Mission on Cotton	21.60	0.00	21.60	14.00	0.00	14.00	18.00	0.00	18.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Jute Technology Mission	2.64	0.00	2.64	1.64	0.00	1.64	2.20	0.00	2.20
3	ISOPOM	64.00	0.00	64.00	80.00	0.00	80.00	64.00	0.00	64.00
4	Treeborne Oilseeds	1.56	0.00	1.56	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	1.60
5	Development and Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds	20.00	0.00	20.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
6	National Food Security Mission	264.00	0.00	264.00	205.00	0.00	205.00	220.00	0.00	220.00
7	Extension Support to Central Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.88	0.00	2.88
8	Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.88	0.00	20.88
9	Establishment of Agri-clinic and Agri-business Centres	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.00	2.40
10	Support to State Extension Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.44	0.00	71.44
	Total	373.80	0.00	373.80	342.24	0.00	342.24	453.40	0.00	453.40

Demand No. 14

Department of Telecommunications

1	Amenities to Staff	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.04
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Demand No. 15

Department of Information Technology

1	E-Governance	16.20	0.00	16.20	12.20	0.00	12.20	18.00	0.00	18.00
2	IT for Masses	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
3	TDC	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60
4	Convergence Communication & Strategic Electronics	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
5	C-DAC	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	1.80
6	TDIL	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
7	Media Lab Asia	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
8	STOC	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.40	0.00	1.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Cyber Security Inc. CERT-In, IT Act	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80
10	Manpower Development	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
11	NIC	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	12.20	0.00	12.20
12	Electronics in Health	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
13	National Knowledge Network	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.20	0.00	1.20	12.00	0.00	12.00
14	DOEACC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40
	Total	33.60	0.00	33.60	29.00	0.00	29.00	50.60	0.00	50.60
Demand No. 19										
Ministry of Culture										
1	Zonal Cultural Centres	2.60	0.00	2.60	2.70	0.00	2.70	2.80	0.00	2.80
2	Financial Assistance for Professional & Individual for Specified Performing Art Projects	2.80	0.27	3.07	3.20	0.25	3.45	3.20	0.30	3.50
	Total	5.40	0.27	5.67	5.90	0.25	6.15	6.00	0.30	6.30
Demand No. 46										
Department of Health and Family Welfare										
1	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	165.29	0.00	165.29	125.66	0.00	125.66	158.61	0.00	158.61
2	National Programme for Control of Blindness	87.50	0.00	87.50	87.50	0.00	87.50	87.50	0.00	87.50
3	Revised National TB Control Programme	66.82	0.00	66.82	65.01	0.00	65.01	68.83	0.00	68.83
4	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	3.62	0.00	3.62	1.95	0.00	1.95	1.46	0.00	1.46
5	Infrastructure Maintenance	750.55	0.00	750.55	742.55	0.00	742.55	750.30	0.00	750.30
6	Supply Drugs & Contraceptives	95.99	0.00	95.99	23.52	0.00	23.52	50.36	0.00	50.36
7	Immunization	408.59	0.00	408.59	349.01	0.00	349.01	379.85	0.00	379.85
8	IEC	45.27	0.00	45.27	45.27	0.00	45.27	45.27	0.00	45.27
9	Area Projects	12.15	0.00	12.15	9.72	0.00	9.72	12.15	0.00	12.15
10	Flexible Pool for State PIPs	1171.26	0.00	1171.26	1377.63	0.00	1377.63	1245.93	0.00	1245.93
	Total	2807.04	0.00	2807.04	2827.82	0.00	2827.82	2800.26	0.00	2800.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No. 53										
Police										
Opening of Creche, Day Care Centre										
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.96	0.96
Demand No. 57										
Department of School Education & Literacy										
1	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	3170.20	0.00	3170.20	3170.20	0.00	3170.20	3170.20	0.00	3170.20
2	National Programme of Nutrition Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme)	1936.00	0.00	1936.00	1936.00	0.00	1936.00	1936.00	0.00	1936.00
3	Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions	121.00	0.00	121.00	74.38	0.00	74.38	121.00	0.00	121.00
4	District Primary Education Programme	12.10	0.00	12.10	2.42	0.00	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	National Council for Teacher Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Mahila Samakhya	9.20	0.00	9.20	9.20	0.00	9.20	9.20	0.00	9.20
7	Support to NGOs/Institutions/SRCs for Adult Education & Skill Development (Merged Schemes of NGOs/JSS/SRCs)	16.94	0.00	16.94	21.71	0.00	21.71	29.31	0.14	29.45
8	Adult Education & Skill Development Schemes (Merged Schemes of Literacy Campaigns & Continuing Education)	85.67	0.00	85.67	24.20	0.00	24.20	76.23	0.00	76.23
9	Scheme for Universal access and quality at the Secondary Stage (SUCCESS)	528.77	0.00	528.77	62.92	0.00	62.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child	12.10	0.00	12.10	60.63	0.00	60.63	12.10	0.00	12.10
11	Navodaya Vidyalayas	169.40	49.43	218.83	312.18	62.89	375.07	314.60	82.59	397.19
12	Kendriya Vidyalayas	72.60	181.26	253.86	72.60	278.54	351.14	72.60	366.11	438.71
13	Support to one year Pre-primary Govt. Local Body School	24.20	0.00	24.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	New Model School	157.30	0.00	157.30	36.30	0.00	36.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Literacy Programme for 35+ age group	3.63	0.00	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Upgradation of 2000 KGBV (Residential School, Hostel/ Girls Hostels)	19.36	0.00	19.36	9.68	0.00	9.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT)	9.68	15.74	25.42	5.11	18.93	24.04	9.68	23.57	33.25
18	National Institute of Open Schooling (National Open School)	3.63	0.00	3.63	3.63	0.00	3.63	3.63	0.00	3.63
19	Central Tibetan School Society Admn.	1.45	4.93	6.38	1.45	5.98	7.43	1.45	7.74	9.19
20	Joint Indo-Mangolian School (Mangolia)	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24
21	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	327.66	0.00	327.66
22	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.70	0.00	84.70
23	Integrated Education for Disabled Children	16.94	0.00	16.94	16.94	0.00	16.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Schools (IEDSS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.94	0.00	16.94
25	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme	29.04	0.00	29.04	184.29	0.00	184.29	181.50	0.00	181.50
26	Vocationalisation of Education	8.95	0.00	8.95	1.69	0.00	1.69	8.95	0.00	8.95
27	Acess and Equity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostels for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.52	0.00	14.52
29	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	72.60	0.00	72.60	72.60	0.00	72.60	72.60	0.00	72.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of appointment of Language Teachers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.87	0.00	3.87
31	National Bal Bhawan	1.69	0.78	2.47	2.90	0.98	3.88	1.69	1.27	2.96
32	Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarssa (SPQEM)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.10	0.00	12.10
33	Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	0.00	1.21
34	Directorate of Adult Education	2.90	0.14	3.04	2.90	0.13	3.03	2.90	0.77	3.67
35	National Literacy Mission Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.58
	Total	6485.59	252.28	6737.87	6084.47	367.45	6451.92	6485.46	482.19	6967.65

Demand No. 58

Department of Higher Education

1	UGC	757.69	486.27	1243.96	751.64	658.45	1410.09	1058.74	834.81	1893.55
2	IGNOU	29.04	0.00	29.04	22.37	0.24	22.61	21.78	0.24	22.02
3	IITs	283.38	127.05	410.43	250.26	191.52	441.78	193.60	222.54	416.14
4	IIT, Gwalior	4.35	1.45	5.80	4.01	1.81	5.82	4.36	1.65	6.01
5	IIT, Allahabad	11.86	1.51	13.37	10.91	2.46	13.37	11.62	1.75	13.37
6	IIT, Jabalpur	6.29	0.00	6.29	5.79	0.00	5.79	6.29	0.00	6.29
7	NITs	195.53	68.97	264.50	193.00	97.28	290.28	208.85	126.78	335.63
8	NITIE, Mumbai	8.95	3.39	12.34	7.02	4.57	11.59	8.95	7.99	16.94
9	NIFFT, Ranchi	3.14	2.06	5.20	2.89	2.46	5.35	2.42	2.07	4.49
10	NITTTRs	7.26	4.36	11.62	6.53	6.29	12.82	7.26	11.74	19.00
11	SPA	4.84	1.69	6.53	1.81	2.16	3.97	1.94	2.67	4.61
12	ISM, Dhanbad	20.57	4.36	24.93	18.92	6.78	25.70	20.57	10.41	30.98
13	Community Polytechnics	4.72	0.00	4.72	2.30	0.00	2.30	37.99	0.00	37.99
14	SLIET	5.08	2.66	7.74	3.75	3.57	7.32	3.63	4.59	8.22
15	IIMs	21.29	6.53	27.82	23.22	7.28	30.50	23.72	10.34	34.06
16	IISC, Bangaluru	31.46	22.02	53.48	18.15	32.43	50.58	18.15	36.06	54.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	National Mission in Education (ICT)	121.48	0.00	121.48	101.31	0.00	101.31	217.80	0.00	217.80
18	IISERs	36.30	0.00	36.30	42.35	0.00	42.35	52.03	0.00	52.03
19	New IITs	12.10	0.00	12.10	14.52	0.00	14.52	96.80	0.00	96.80
20	Scholarship for College & University students	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.62	0.00	26.62
21	Sub Mission on Polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	143.87	0.00	143.87
22	BOATS including Apprenticeship Training	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.68	0.00	9.68
23	IIITDM, Kanchipuram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	0.00	1.21
24	CIT Kokrajhar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.42	0.00	2.42
25	New IIITs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.52	0.00	14.52
26	New SPAs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.84	0.00	4.84
27	New NITs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.10	0.00	12.10
28	New IIMs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.84	0.00	4.84
	Total	1565.33	732.32	2297.65	1480.75	1017.30	2498.05	2216.60	1273.64	3490.24

Demand No. 64

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

1	Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojna	2.70	0.00	2.70	2.70	0.00	2.70	1.12	0.00	1.12
2	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	190.95	0.00	190.95	190.95	0.00	190.95	190.95	0.00	190.95
3	Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans	5.80	0.00	5.80	5.80	0.00	5.80	5.80	0.00	5.80
4	Scheme for enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness for Khadi Industries Artisans	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.86	0.00	1.86
5	Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industries	5.80	0.00	5.80	5.47	0.00	5.47	4.87	0.00	4.87
6	Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries	4.85	0.00	4.85	4.85	0.00	4.85	3.94	0.00	3.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Promotional Services Institutions & Programmes	4.13	0.00	4.13	5.77	0.00	5.77	6.28	0.00	6.28
8	MSME Cluster Development Programme & MSME Growth	16.80	0.00	16.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	9.00
9	Credit Support Programme	60.25	0.00	60.25	82.00	0.00	82.00	80.50	0.00	80.50
10	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	5.29	0.00	5.29	3.70	0.00	3.70	2.45	0.00	2.45
11	Marketing Development Assistance Programme	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.90	0.00	0.90
12	Quality of Technology Institutions & Programme	34.25	0.00	34.25	11.56	0.00	11.56	24.80	0.00	24.80
	Total	334.52	0.00	334.52	316.15	0.00	316.15	332.47	0.00	332.47

Demand No. 69

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

1	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	30.00	0.00	30.00	41.85	0.00	41.85	45.00	0.00	45.00
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Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(In crores of Rupees)

Ministry/Department	2008-2009 Budget			2008-2009 Revised			2009-2010 Budget			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Demand No. 80

Department of Rural Development

1	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1075.00	0.00	1075.00	1175.00	0.00	1175.00	1175.00	0.00	1175.00
2	Rural Housing - Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	3240.00	0.00	3240.00	5280.00	0.00	5280.00	5280.00	0.00	5280.00
	Total	4315.00	0.00	4315.00	6455.00	0.00	6455.00	6455.00	0.00	6455.00

Demand No. 88

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment¹²⁹

1	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	12.10	0.00	12.10	12.10	0.00	12.10	13.30	0.00	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	National Institute for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopaedically Handicapped	9.40	5.41	14.81	9.40	6.76	16.16	9.30	8.48	17.78
3	Aids and Appliances for the Handicapped	13.90	0.00	13.90	13.90	0.00	13.90	13.80	0.00	13.80
4	Other Programmes for the Welfare of Handicapped	8.30	0.51	8.81	2.80	0.59	3.39	5.40	0.69	6.09
5	Distribution Expenses on Commodity Assistance under Bilateral Agreements	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.20	0.20
6	Education work for Prohibition and Drug Abuse	5.92	0.00	5.92	4.92	0.00	4.92	6.00	0.00	6.00
7	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Old Age Home	6.34	0.00	6.34	6.34	0.00	6.34	6.50	0.00	6.50
8	Other Programmes for Social Welfare	4.30	0.14	4.44	4.30	0.19	4.49	4.40	0.25	4.65
9	Investment in Public Enterprises -National Handicapped Fin. & Dev Corporation	1.80	0.00	1.80	3.60	0.00	3.60	1.80	0.00	1.80
10	Lumpsum provision for North Eastern Region	5.86	0.00	5.86	6.94	0.00	6.94	7.00	0.00	7.00
11	Scheme for implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act Total	3.10	0.00	3.10	2.90	0.00	2.90	3.30	0.00	3.30
	Total	71.02	6.18	77.20	67.20	8.42	75.62	70.80	9.62	80.42

Demand No.92

Ministry of Textiles Handloom Sector

1	Intgerated Handloom Development Scheme	25.00	0.00	25.00	21.74	0.00	21.74	25.00	0.00	25.00
2	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
3	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	24.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	24.00
4	Mill Gate Price Scheme	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	3.40	0.00	3.40	2.20	0.00	2.20	3.40	0.00	3.40
Handicraft Sector										
6	Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	12.00	0.00	12.00	6.80	0.00	6.80	12.00	0.00	12.00
7	Design & Technology Upgradation	2.80	0.00	2.80	3.20	0.00	3.20	2.80	0.00	2.80
8	Marketing Support, Service & Export Promotion	10.50	0.00	10.50	9.64	0.00	9.64	10.50	0.00	10.50
9	Research & Development	1.25	0.00	1.25	1.25	0.00	1.25	1.25	0.00	1.25
10	Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	14.40	0.00	14.40	17.00	0.00	17.00	14.40	0.00	14.40
11	Human Resource Development Scheme	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.25	0.00	1.25	1.40	0.00	1.40
Sericulture Industry										
12	R&D, Training & IT Initiatives	2.75	0.00	2.75	2.75	0.00	2.75	2.75	0.00	2.75
13	Seed Organisation and HRD	2.60	0.00	2.60	2.60	0.00	2.60	2.60	0.00	2.60
14	Catalytic Development Programme	17.25	0.00	17.25	17.25	0.00	17.25	17.25	0.00	17.25
15	Quality Certificate Systems	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
Wool Sector										
16	Improvement of Wool Fibre	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
17	Quality Processing of Wool	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60
18	Sheep Insurance of Wool	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
19	Creation of Revolving Funds	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
20	CFC for Integrated Wool Processing	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80
21	Shepherds Insurance Scheme	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
22	HRD	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
Total		133.75	0.00	133.75	126.08	0.00	126.08	133.75	0.00	133.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No-95										
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.27	0.00	0.27
Demand No-96										
	Chandigarh	7.10	0.00	7.10	7.62	0.00	7.62	4.08	0.00	4.08
Demand No. 98										
	Daman & Diu	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
Demand No. 104										
Ministry of Women and Child Development										
1	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	1701.00	0.00	1701.00	1701.00	0.00	1701.00	1810.35	0.00	1810.35
Demand No. 105										
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports										
1	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	13.60	4.40	18.00	10.14	7.60	17.74	14.00	6.60	20.60
2	National Service Scheme	17.20	1.32	18.52	10.90	1.49	12.39	17.20	1.40	18.60
3	Promotion of National Integration	1.44	0.00	1.44	1.44	0.00	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Youth Hostels	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Scouting & Guiding	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.34	0.00	0.34	0.60	0.00	0.60
6	National Service Volunteers Scheme	2.80	0.00	2.80	1.88	0.00	1.88	4.02	0.00	4.02
7	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana	1.70	0.00	1.70	1.14	0.00	1.14	1.70	0.00	1.70
8	Promotion of Adventure	0.83	0.10	0.93	0.83	0.10	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	1.80	0.13	1.93	1.60	0.20	1.80	1.80	0.20	2.00
10	Development and Empowerment of Adolescents	2.28	0.00	2.28	2.28	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.51	0.10	4.61
	Total	42.50	5.95	48.45	31.10	9.39	40.49	43.83	8.30	52.13
	Total-Part B	17906.00	997.03	18903.03	19516.53	1403.50	20920.03	20907.97	1775.05	22683.02
	Grand Total (Part-A and Part-B)	22126.41	1014.27	23140.68	23592.96	1422.06	25015.02	25823.51	1794.28	27617.79

Note:-

- For scheme details and other information the concerned Detailed Demands for Grants, the Annual Reports and the Outcome Budgets of the Ministries/Departments may be referred to.
- BE 2008-09 figures have altered due to better capture of data by Ministries/Departments.

Statement-II

Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Government is committed to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in particular, ensuring full equality of opportunity in education and employment. The following statement reflects in two parts, schemes in Ministries/Departments incorporating provisions that are substantially meant for the welfare of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes. The first part i.e Part 'A' details schemes in which there is 100% provision for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Part 'B' reflects schemes where at least 20% of the allocation is earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Part-A 100% Allocations

(In crores or Rupees)

Ministry/Department	2009-2010 Budget			2009-2010 Revised			2010-2011 Budget			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No 9										
Ministry of Civil Aviation										
1	Scholarship/stipend to aspiring SC/ST Pilot Trainees	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.15
Demand No. 53										
Police										
1.	Opening of Creche. Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization, Health Care Centre, Nutritional Care Centre, Women's rest rooms (furniture and fixtures)/ Washing Drying/women's Laundry	0.00	36.25	36.25	0.00	37.12	37.12	0.00	40.51	40.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No. 60										
Ministry of Labour and Employment										
1.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2.90	5.06	8.96	3.82	4.58	8.40	5.93	4.36	10.29
Demand No. 84										
Department of Science & Technology										
1	Special Component Plan for the Development of Scheduled Castes	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0 00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
2	Tribal Sub-Plan	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0 00	3 00	3.00	0 00	3.00
	Total	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
Demand No. 86										
Department of Biotechnology										
	Biotechnology programme for SCs & STs	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	5.25	0.00	5.25
Demand No. 88										
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment										
1	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Component Plan	469.00	0.00	469.00	469 00	0.00	469.00	585.00	0.00	585.00
2	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	735.00	0.00	735.00	818.56	0 00	818.56	1675.00	0.00	1675.00
3	Machinery for implementation of Protection for Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Protection for Civil Right Act. 1989	42.00	0.00	42.00	42.00	0.00	42.00	58.00	0.00	58.00
4	Girls Hostels for SCs	56.00	0.00	56.00	56.00	0.00	56.00	74.00	0.00	74.00
5	Boys Hostels for SCs	39.00	0.00	3S.00	29.00	0.00	29 00	48.50	0.00	48.50
6	Pre Matric Scholarship	79.00	0.00	79.00	79.00	0.00	79.00	79.00	0.00	79.00
7	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	34.00	0.00	34.00	28.00	0.00	28.00	34.00	0.00	34.00
8	Other Programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes	9.00	11.69	20.69	8.95	13.69	22.64	13.00	12.75	25.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Common Programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes	8.00	0.00	8.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
10	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	79.00	0.00	79.00	104.00	0.00	104.00	159.00	0.00	155.00
11	Top Class Education	19.00	0.00	19.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	24.00	0.00	24.00
12	Self-Employment Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation for Scavengers	97.00	0.00	97.00	47.00	0.00	47.00	4.50	0.00	4.50
13	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	98.00	0.00	98.00	98.00	0.00	98.00	388.00	0.00	388.00

Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(In crores of Rupees)

1	2	2009-2010 Budget			2009-2010 Revised			2010-2011 Budget		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Investment in Public Enterprises										
1	Share Capital to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00	0.00	20.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
2	National Finance and Development Corporations for Weaker Sections	74.00	0.00	74.00	74.00	0.00	74.00	89.00	0.00	89.00
3	Provision for NE Region and Sikkim	42.00	0.00	42.00	38.44	0.00	38.44	66.00	0.00	66.00
	Total	190.00	11.69	1911.69	1921.95	13.69	1935.64	3327.00	12.75	3339.75

Demand No. 94

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

A Central Sector Schemes (CS)

1	Grants-in-aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service	42.75	0.00	42.75	39.25	0.00	39.25	42.00	0.00	42.00
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	13.72	0.00	13.72	2.00	0.00	2.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
3	Educational Complexes in low Literacy Pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas	50.00	0.00	50.00	33.50	0.00	33.50	40.00	0.00	40.00
4	Investment/Price support to TRIFED/ Market Development of Tribal Products/ Produce	19.86	0.00	19.86	19.86	0.00	19.86	12.00	0.00	12.00
5	Grants-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
6	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups	155.00	0.00	155.00	79.00	0.00	79.00	181.00	0.00	181.00
7	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	70.00
8	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	42.00	0.00	42.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	72.00	0.00	72.00
9	Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top Class Institute	4.00	0.00	4.00	1.75	0.00	1.75	2.50	0.00	2.50
10	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.31	0.00	0.31	1.00	0.00	1.00
B Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)										
1	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	217.95	0.00	217.95	216.37	0.00	216.37	470.03	0.00	470.03
2	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls & Boys	59.00	0.00	59.00	59.00	0.00	59.00	68.00	0.00	68.00
3	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area	41.00	0.00	41.00	41.00	0.00	41.00	75.00	0.00	75.00
4	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	18.72	0.00	18.72	11.50	0.00	11.50	23.47	0.00	23.47
C Lump-sum provision for Schemes for the benefits										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	of the North Eastern Region and Sikkim	80.50	0.00	80.50	76.12	0.00	76.12	120.00	0.00	120.00
D	Special Area Programmes									
1	Scheme under Tribal Sub-Plan	900.50	0.00	900.50	481.24	0.00	481.24	960.50	0.00	960.50
2	Scheme under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	399.10	0.00	399.10	1046.00	0.00	1046.00
3	ACA for Educational Development of Tribal Children in Schedule-V Areas and Naxal-affected Areas	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	Non Plan Scheme									
1	Grants to Assam Government under clause (a) of the second proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.14
	Total	3205.50	0.14	3205.64	2000.00	0.14	2000.14	3206.50	0.14	3206.64

Part -B Programmes with at least 20% Allocations

(In crores of Rupees)

Ministry/Department	2009-2010 Budget			2009-2010 Revised			2010-2011 Budget			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No-95										
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.53	0.00	2.53	2.53	0.00	2.53	2.54	0.00	2.54
Demand No. 96										
	Chandigarh	2.92	0.00	2.92	33.95	0.00	33.95	3.99	0.00	3.99
Demand No.97										
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.57	2.19	8.76	6.57	2.19	8.76	6.98	2.19	9.17
Demand No. 98										
	Daman and Diu	1.54	0.00	1.54	1.54	0.00	1.54	1.70	0.00	1.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No. 99										
Lakshadweep		296.86	448.00	744.86	288.86	460.00	748.86	322.08	475.64	797.72
Total - Part A		5428.82	503.48	5932.30	4268.22	517.87	4786.09	6887.97	535.74	7423.71

Part-B Programmes with At least 20% Allocation

Demand No-1

Ministry of Agriculture

1	Technology Mission on Cotton	18.00	0.00	18.00	11.20	0.00	11.20	2.00	0.00	2.00
2	Jute Technology Mission	2.20	0.00	2.20	1.80	0.00	1.80	2.20	0.00	2.20
3	ISOPOM	64.00	0.00	64.00	92.00	0.00	92.00	70.00	0.00	70.00
4	Treeborne Oilseeds	1.60	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Development and Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds	50.00	0.00	50.00	71.30	0.00	71.30	79.20	0.00	79.20
6	National Food Security Mission	220.00	0.00	220.00	214.80	0.00	214.80	270.00	0.00	270.00
7	Extension Support to Central Institutions	2.88	0.00	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension	20.88	0.00	20.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Establishment of Agri-clinic and Agri-business Centres	2.40	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Support to State Extension Services	71.44	0.00	71.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		453.40	0.00	453.40	391.10	0.00	391.10	423.40	0.00	423.40

Demand No. 14

Department of Telecommunications

1	Amenities to Staff	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04
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Demand No. 15

Department of Information Technology

1	E-Governance	18.00	0.00	18.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	20.60	0.00	20.60
2	IT for Masses	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	TDC	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	1.60	0.00	1.60
4	Convergence Communication & Strategic Electronics	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.60	0.00	0.60
5	C-DAC	1.80	0.00	1.80	2.80	0.00	2.80	4.00	0.00	4.00
6	TDIL	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.80	0.00	0.80
7	Media Lab Asia	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
8	STOC	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.80	0.00	1.80
9	Cyber Security Inc. CERT-In, IT Act	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80
10	Manpower Development	2.00	0.00	2.00	3.60	0.00	3.60	5.00	0.00	5.00
11	NIC	12.20	0.00	12.20	12.20	0.00	12.20	14.40	0.00	14.40
12	Electronics in Health	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.40	0.00	0.40
13	National Knowledge Network	12.00	0.00	12.00	4.80	0.00	4.80	2.00	0.00	2.00
14	DOEACC	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.60	0.00	0.60
	Total	50.60	0.00	50.60	34.00	0.00	34.00	53.20	0.00	53.20

Demand No. 17

Department of Food & Public Distribution

1	Village	2.43	0.00	2.43	2.38	0.00	2.38	2.38	0.00	2.38
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Demand No. 19

Ministry of Culture

1	Zonal Cultural Centres	2.80	0.00	2.80	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.80	0.00	2.80
2	Financial Assistance for Professional & Individual for Specified Performing Art Projects	3.20	0.30	3.50	4.90	0.28	5.18	5.00	0.31	5.31
	Total	6.00	0.30	6.30	7.40	0.28	7.68	7.80	0.31	8.11

Demand No. 46

Department of Health and Family Welfare

1	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	158.61	0.00	158.61	98.09	0.00	98.09	101.99	0.00	101.99
2	National Programme for Control of Blindness	87.50	0.00	87.50	61.00	0.00	61.00	63.44	0.00	63.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Revised National TB Control Programme	68.83	0.00	68.83	76.19	0.00	76.19	85.40	0.00	85.40
4	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	1.46	0.00	1.46	10.86	0.00	10.86	11.06	0.00	11.06
5	Infrastructure Maintenance.	750.30	0.00	750.30	775.75	0.00	775.75	922.72	0.00	922.72
6	Supply Drugs & Contraceptive	50.36	0.00	50.36	53.01	0.00	53.01	71.98	0.00	71.96
7	Immunization	379.85	0.00	379.85	391.77	0.00	391.77	370.17	0.00	370.17
8	IEC	45.27	0.00	45.27	45.46	0.00	45.46	50.01	0.00	50.01
9	Area Projects	12.15	0.00	12.15	3.66	0.00	3.86	7.73	0.00	7.73
10	Flexible Pool for State PIPs	1245.93	0.00	1245.93	1636.64	0.00	1636.64	1927.84	0.00	1927.84
	Total	2800.26	0.00	2800.26	3152.63	0.00	3152.63	3612.34	0.00	3612.34
Demand No. 53										
Police										
Opening of Creche, Day Care Centre										
		0.00	0.96	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Demand No. 57										
Department of School Education & Literacy										
1	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	3170.20	0.00	3170.20	3170.20	0.00	3170.20	4793.00	0.00	4793.00
2	National Programme of Nutrition Support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meal Scheme)	1936.00	0.00	1936.00	1780.73	0.00	1780.73	2284.48	0.00	2284.48
3	Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions	121.00	0.00	121.00	78.65	0.00	78.65	121.00	0.00	121.00
4	District Primary Education Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.42	0.00	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Mahila Samakhya	9.20	0.00	9.20	10.16	0.00	10.16	11.13	0.00	11.13
6	Support to NGOs/Institutions/SRCs for Adult Education & Skill Development (Merged schemes of NGOs/JSS/SRCs)	29.43	0.14	29.57	22.16	0.59	22.75	29.28	0.14	29.42
7	Adult Education & Skill Development Schemes (merged schemes of Literacy Campaigns & Continuing Education)	76.23	0.00	76.23	83.49	0.00	83.49	282.41	0.00	282.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child	12.10	0.00	12.10	8.47	0.00	8.47	12.10	0.00	12.10
9	Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti	314.60	82.59	397.19	314.60	91.03	405.63	335.17	80.63	424.80
10	Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan	72.60	414.71	487.31	82.28	504.67	586.95	84.70	399.78	484.48
11	National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT)	9.68	23.57	33.25	6.05	23.57	29.62	9.68	25.96	35.64
12	National Institute of Open Schooling (National Open School)	3.63	0.00	3.63	3.63	0.00	3.63	3.83	0.00	3.63
13	Central Tibetan School Society Admn.	1.45	7.74	9.19	1.45	8.30	9.75	1.93	7.69	9.62
14	Joint Indo-Mongolian School (Mongolia)	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.24	0.00	0.24
15	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	327.66	0.00	327.66	133.10	0.00	133.10	411.40	0.00	411.40
16	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	84.70	0.00	84.70	67.76	0.00	67.76	102.85	0.00	102.85
17	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Schools (IEDSS)	16.94	0.00	16.94	14.52	0.00	14.52	16.94	0.00	16.94
18	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme	181.50	0.00	181.50	61.23	0.00	61.23	21.90	0.00	21.90
19	Vocationalisation of Education	8.95	0.00	8.95	0.24	0.00	0.24	6.05	0.00	6.05
20	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostels for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary School	14.52	0.00	14.52	19.36	0.00	19.36	24.20	0.00	24.20
21	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	72.60	0.00	72.60	48.40	0.00	48.40	92.48	0.00	92.48
22	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of appointment of Language Teachers	3.87	0.00	3.87	3.87	0.00	3.87	3.63	0.00	3.63
23	National Bal Bhawan	1.69	1.27	2.96	1.98	1.46	3.44	3.44	1.46	4.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarssa (SPQEM)	12.10	0.00	12.10	8.10	0.00	8.10	12.10	0.00	12.10
25	Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)	1.21	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	1.21	2.60	0.00	2.60
26	Directorate of Adult Education	2.90	0.77	3.67	2.90	0.74	3.64	1.92	0.67	2.59
27	National Literacy Mission Authority	0.58	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.58	0.48	0.00	0.48
	Total	6485.58	530.79	7016.37	5927.66	630.36	6558.02	8668.74	525.33	9194.07
Demand No. 58										
Department of Higher Education										
1	UGC	1058.74	834.81	1893.55	868.74	962.62	1831.36	1062.38	835.11	1897.49
2	IGNOU	21.78	0.24	22.02	21.78	0.24	22.02	21.78	0.24	22.02
3	IITs	193.60	222.54	416.14	186.04	237.22	423.26	217.80	199.81	417.61
4	IIT, Gwalior	4.36	1.65	6.01	4.36	1.65	6.01	4.84	1.76	6.60
5	IIT, Allahabad	11.62	1.75	13.37	11.62	1.75	13.37	7.26	1.38	8.64
6	IIT, Jabaipur	6.29	0.00	6.29	9.92	0.00	9.92	7.26	0.00	7.26
7	NITs	208.85	126.78	335.63	212.96	126.57	339.53	217.80	122.82	340.62
8	NITIE, Mumbai	8.95	7.99	16.94	8.95	5.57	14.52	8.95	6.94	15.89
9	NIFFT, Ranchi	2.42	2.07	4.49	2.42	2.90	5.32	2.90	2.41	5.31
10	NITTTRs	7.26	11.74	19.00	7.26	11.74	19.00	7.26	8.88	16.14
11	SPA	1.94	2.67	4.61	1.94	4.36	6.29	2.18	3.95	6.13
12	ISM, Dhanbad	20.57	10.41	30.98	20.57	4.36	24.93	21.54	8.10	29.64
13	Community Polytechnics	37.99	0.00	37.99	15.00	0.00	15.00	38.72	0.00	38.72
14	SLIET	3.63	4.59	8.22	0.00	7.02	7.02	0.00	4.93	4.93
15	IIMs	23.72	10.34	34.06	23.72	10.34	34.06	24.20	8.23	32.43
16	IISC, Bengaluru	18.15	36.06	54.21	18.15	41.21	59.36	19.36	34.23	53.59
17	National Mission in Education (ICT)	217.80	0.00	217.80	217.80	0.00	217.80	72.60	0.00	72.60
18	IISERS	52.03	0.00	52.03	52.03	0.00	52.03	72.60	0.00	72.60
19	New IITs	96.80	0.00	96.80	72.60	0.00	72.60	96.80	0.00	96.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	Scholarship for College & University									
	Students	26.62	0.00	26.62	16.94	0.00	16.94	29.04	0.00	29.04
21	Sub Mission on Polytechnics	143.87	0.00	143.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	BOATS including Apprenticeship Training	9.68	0.00	9.68	9.98	0.00	9.98	10.89	0.00	10,89
23	IIITDM, Kanchipuram	1.21	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	1.21	2.42	0.00	2.42
24	CIT Kokrajhar	2.42	0.00	2.42	5.81	0.00	5.81	2.90	0.00	2.90
25	New IIITs	14.52	0.00	14.52	0.00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0.00	000
26	New SPAs	4.84	0.00	4.84	4.84	0.00	4.84	5.81	0.00	5.81
27	New NITs	12.10	0.00	12.10	3.63	0.00	3.63	14.52	0.00	14.52
28	New IIMs	4.84	0.00	4.84	4.84	0.00	4.84	0.73	0.00	0.73
29	Upgradation of Existing/ setting up of new polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.67	0.00	119,67	193.60	0.00	193.60
	Total	2216.60	1273.64	3490.24	1922.78	1417.55	3340.33	2166.14	1238.79	3404.93

Demand No. 64

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

1.	Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana	1.12	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.00	1.35
2.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	190.95	0.00	190.95	139.48	0.00	139.48	210.20	0.00	210.20
3	Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans	5.80	0.00	5.80	3.48	0.00	3.48	4.65	0.00	4.65
4	Scheme for enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness for Khadi Industries Artisans	1.86	0.00	1.86	1.86	0.00	1.86	4.85	0.00	4.85
5	Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industries	4.87	0.00	4.87	3.02	0.00	3.02	4.87	0.00	4.87
6	Scheme of fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries	3.94	0.00	3.94	2.78	0.00	2.78	3.94	0.00	3.94
7	Promotional Services Institutions & Programmes	6.28	0.00	6.28	6.18	0.00	6.18	5.70	0.00	5.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	MSME Cluster Development Programme & MSME Growth	9.00	0.00	9.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00
9	Credit Support Programme	80.50	0.00	80.50	74.00	0.00	74.00	131.50	0.00	131.50
10	National Small Industries' Corporation Ltd.	2.45	0.00	2.45	3.57	0.00	3.57	1.70	0.00	1.70
11	Marketing Development Assistance Programme	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.75	0.00	0.75
12	Quality of Technology Institutions & Programme	24.80	0.00	24.80	24.60	0.00	24.60	19.77	0.00	19.77
13	Other Scheme (Assistance to Training Institutions)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.85	0.00	18.85
14	Khadi Reform Development Package (ADB Assistance)	22.27	0.00	22.27	22.27	0.00	22.27	44.55	0.00	44.55
15	Strengthening of Infrastructure of existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure	1.16	0.00	1.16	1.16	0.00	1.16	1.16	0.00	1.18
	Total	355.90	0.00	355.90	283.25	0.00	283.25	454.84	0.00	454.84

Demand No. 69

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	45.00	0.00	45.00	44.00	0.00	44.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
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Demand No. 81

Department of Rural Development

1 Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1175.00	0.00	1175.00	1175.00	0.00	1175.00	1492.00	0.00	1492.00
2 Rural Housing - Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	5280.00	0.00	5280.00	5280.00	0.00	5280.00	6000.00	0.00	6000.00
Total	6455.00	0.00	6455.00	6455.00	0.00	6455.00	7492.00	0.00	7492.00

Demand No. 88

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

1 Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	13.30	0.00	13.30	16.70	0.00	16.70	21.40	0.00	21.40
2 National Institute for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopaedically Handicapped	9.30	8.48	17.78	8.44	8.06	16.50	10.60	7.00	17.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Aids and appliances for the Handicapped	13.80	0.00	13.80	12.00	0.00	12.00	17.60	0.00	17.60
4	Other Programmes for the Welfare of Handicapped	5.40	0.69	6.09	1.40	0.56	1.96	3.40	0.62	4.02
5	Distribution Expenses on Commodity Assistance under Bilateral Agreements	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.20	0.20
6	Education work for Prohibition and Drug Abuse	6.00	0.00	6.00	4.30	0.00	4.30	7.20	0.00	7.20
7	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Old Age Home	6.50	0.00	6.50	3.80	0.00	3.80	24.70	0.00	24.70
8	Other Programmes for Social Welfare	4.40	0.25	4.65	4.01	0.18	4.19	8.00	0.22	8.22
9	Investment in Public Enterprises - National Handicapped Fin. & Dev. Corporation	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	1.80	9.00	0.00	9.00
10	Lumpsum provision for North Eastern Region	7.00	0.00	7.00	5.86	0.00	5.86	13.50	0.00	13.50
11	Scheme for implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act	3.30	0.00	3.30	1.50	0.00	1.50	19.00	0.00	19.00
	Total	70.80	9.62	80.42	59.81	9.17	68.98	134.40	8.04	142.44

Demand No.92

Ministry of Textiles

Handloom Sector

1	Intgerated Handloom Development Scheme	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
2	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	9.00	0.00	9.00
3	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	24.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	24.00	26.00	0.00	26.00
4	Mill Gate Price Scheme	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
5	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	3.40	0.00	3.40	3.40	0.00	3.40	3.40	0.00	3.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Handicraft Sector										
6	Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	12.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	12.00	13.00	0.00	13.00
7	Design & Technology Upgradation	2.80	0.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	2.80
8	Marketing Support, Service & Export Promotion	10.50	0.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	10.50	12.00	0.00	12.00
9	Research & Development	1.25	0.00	1.25	1.25	0.00	1.25	2.00	0.00	2.00
10	Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	14.40	0.00	14.40	14.40	0.00	14.40	16.00	0.00	16.00
11	Human Resource Development Scheme	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	1.40	4.00	0.00	4.00
Sericulture Industry										
12	R&D, Training & IT Initiatives	2.75	0.00	2.75	2.75	0.00	2.75	6.00	0.00	6.00
13	Seed Organisation and HRD	2.60	0.00	2.60	2.60	0.00	2.60	5.00	0.00	5.00
14	Catalytic Development Programme	17.25	0.00	17.25	17.25	0.00	17.25	40.00	0.00	40.00
15	Quality Certificate Systems	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	1.00	0.00	1.00
Wool Sector										
16	Improvement Wool Fibre	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
17	Quality Processing of Wool	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60
18	Sheep Insurance of Wool	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
19	Creation of Revolving Funds	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
20	CFC for Integrated Wool Processing	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80
21	Shepherds Insurance Scheme	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40
22	HRD	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20
Total		133.75	0.00	133.75	133.75	0.00	133.75	178.20	0.00	178.20
Demand No-95										
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		27.02	0.00	27.02	27.66	0.00	27.66	38.27	0.00	38.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No-96										
Chandigarh		4.06	0.00	4.06	4.99	0.00	4.99	4.47	0.00	4.47
Demand No. 98										
Daman and Diu		0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
Demand No. 104										
Ministry of Women and Child Development										
1. Integrated Child Development										
Services Scheme		1810.35	0.00	1810.35	2203.74	0.00	2203.74	2349.00	0.00	2349.00

Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(In crores of Rupees)

Ministry/Department		2009-2010 Budget			2009-2010 Revised			2010-2011 Budget		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No. 105										
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports										
1	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	70.00	32.00	102.00	70.00	32.00	102.00	82.00	29.50	111.50
2	National Service Scheme	86.00	7.00	93.00	86.00	7.00	93.00	76.00	6.87	82.87
3	Youth Hostels	3.25	0.00	3.25	3.25	0.00	3.25	4.00	0.00	4.00
4	Scouting & Guiding	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
5	National Service Volunteers Scheme	20.10	0.00	20.10	20.10	0.00	20.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana	8.50	0.00	8.50	8.50	0.00	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	9.00	1.00	10.00	9.00	1.00	10.00	9.00	0.90	9.90
8	National Youth Corps	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.25	0.00	52.25
9	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Development	22.55	0.50	23.05	22.55	0.50	23.05	22.25	0.50	22.75
	Total	222.40	40.50	262.90	222.40	40.50	262.90	248.50	37.77	286.27
	Total - Part B	21139.25	7855.85	22995.10	20872.65	2097.90	22970.55	25883.78	1810.28	27694.06
Grand Total (Part-A and Part-B)		26568.07	2359.33	28927.40	25140.87	2615.77	27756.64	32771.75	2346.02	35117.77

Note:-

- For scheme details and other Information, the concerned Detailed Demands for Grants, the Annual Reports and the Outcome Budgets of the Ministries/ Departments may be referred to.
- BE 2009-10 figures have altered due to better capture of data by Ministries/ Departments.

Statement-III

Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Castes

Government is committed to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and in particular, ensuring full equality of opportunity in education and employment. The following statement reflects in two parts, schemes in Ministries/Department incorporating provisions that are substantially meant for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. The first part i.e Part 'A' details schemes in which there is 100% provision for Scheduled Castes. Part 'B' reflects schemes where at least 20% of the allocation is earmarked for Scheduled Castes.

Part-A 100% Allocations

(In crores of Rupees)

Ministry/Department	2010-2011 Budget			2010-2011 Revised			2011-2012 Budget			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No 3										
Department of Animal Husbandry,										
Dairying and Fisheries										
1	Livestock Health & Disease Control	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	65.00
2	Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
4	Assistance to Cooperatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
5	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
6	Project for Dairy Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
7	National Dairy Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
8	Poultry Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
9	Poultry Venture Capital Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
10	Integrated Development of Small Ruminant & Rabbits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
11	Piggery Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
12	Salvaging & Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
13	Establishment/Modernization of rural slaughter houses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
14	Utilization of Fallen Animals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
15	Fodder Development Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
16	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
17	National Welfare of Fishermen and Fisheries Training	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
18	Development of Inland Fisheries & Acquaculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
19	National Fisheries Development Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.00	18.00
20	Livestock Insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
21	Special Package for 31 suicide prone districts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.20	0.00	25.20
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	259.20	0.00	259.20

Demand No 9

Ministry of Civil Aviation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Scholarship/stipend to aspiring SC/ST Pilot Trainees	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10
Demand No. 54										
Police										
	Opening of Creche, Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization, Health Care Centre, Nutritional Care Centre, Women's rest rooms (furniture and fixtures), Washing, Drying and Women's Laundry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.00	3.20	3.20
2	Govt. of India Fellowship Scheme for Doctoral work in Criminology and Police Science for SC and Women ongoing schemes for 2010-11 & 2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22	2.22	0.00	3.22	3.22
Demand No 61										
Ministry of Labour and Employment										
1	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5.93	4.36	10.29	5.84	3.96	9.80	6.00	4.50	10.50
2	VRC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.78
3	CGC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.97
4	Mission Mode Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.00	1.62
5	Upgradation of Training Institutes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.02	0.00	5.02
6	NIMI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.69
7	FTI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.65
8	MITI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.97
9	Project Implementation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16
10	Building Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27	0.00	2.27
11	CGITs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.95
12	CLC (C)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.88	0.00	1.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	CLC (C) Training Wing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
14	CBWE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.14	0.00	2.14
15	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.00	1.62
16	NLI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.73
17	Child Labour	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.43	0.00	60.43
18	Labour Bureau	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.18	0.00	5.18
19	DGMS (Mamid)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.81
20	DGMS(SOCFOD)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.75	0.00	2.75
21	RLI, DGFASLI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.24
22	Strengthening of DGFASLI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.42	0.00	2.42
23	Identification and DFGASLI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
25	Upgradation of 100 ITI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
26	Rehabilitation of BL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16
27	Skill Development Initiative	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.40	0.00	32.40
28	Training of 8000 youths of J&K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87	0.00	1.87
29	Koushal Vikas Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.32
30	Upgradation of 1396 Govt ITI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.00	1.30
31	EAP Component	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.20	0.00	16.20
32	Health Insurance RW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.53	0.00	52.53
33	Setting up of ATIs & RVTIS for Women	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16
34	Participation in World skills competition	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
35	Expansion of training of trainers within DGET	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.81
36	Project of HIV/AIDS control among migrant workers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.11	0.00	2.11
37	Setting up of ATIs & RVTIs for women In PPP Mode	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16
38	Skill Development for 34									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	districts affected by Left Wing Extremism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.10	0.00	8.10
39	Remodelling of Apprenticeship Training (payment of stipend to apprentices)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
40	Upgradation of 20 ITIs and supplementing deficient Infrastructure in 28 ITIs in North East	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16
41	Setting up of multi-skill Development Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.00	1.62
42	Establishment of new ITIs in NE states, Sikkim and the State of J & K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.16
	Total	5.93	4.36	10.29	5.84	3.96	9.80	216.60	4.50	221.10
Demand No 68										
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy										
1	Grid Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	33.00
2	Renewable Energy Rural Applications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	9.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.00	0.00	42.00
Demand No 85										
Department of Science & Technology										
1	Special Component Plan for the Development of Scheduled Castes	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	58.75	0.00	58.75
Demand No 87										
Department of Biotechnology										
1	Biotechnology programme for SCs & STs	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	4.67	0.00	4.67
Demand No 89										
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment										
1	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Component Plan	585.00	0.00	585.00	585.00	0.00	585.00	759.50	0.00	759.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	1675.00	0.00	1675.00	1972.27	0.00	1972.27	2173.00	0.00	2173.00
3	Machinery for Implementation of Protection for Civil Right Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	58.00	0.00	58.00	70.00	0.00	70.00	69.00	0.00	69.00
4	Girls Hostels for SCs	74.00	0.00	74.00	74.00	0.00	74.00	93.00	0.00	93.00
5	Boys Hostels for SCs	48.50	0.00	48.50	38.50	0.00	38.50	48.00	0.00	48.00
6	Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs	79.00	0.00	79.00	69.00	0.00	69.00	78.50	0.00	78.50
7	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for welfare of Scheduled Castes	34.00	0.00	34.00	29.00	0.00	29.00	34.00	0.00	34.00
8	Other Programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes	13.00	12.75	25.75	11.40	13.03	24.43	21.00	13.40	34.40
9	Common Programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes	10.00	0.00	10.00	14.00	0.00	14.00	7.00	0.00	7.00
10	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	159.00	0.00	159.00	144.00	0.00	144.00	123.00	0.00	123.00
11	Top Class Education	24.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	24.00
12	Self-Employment Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation for Scavengers	4.50	0.00	4.50	0.01	0.00	0.01	98.00	0.00	98.00
13	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	388.00	0.00	388.00	87.90	0.00	87.90	97.00	0.00	97.00
14	Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	196.00	0.00	196.00
Investment In Public Enterprises										
1	Share Capital to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
2	National Finance and Development Corporations for Weaker Sections	89.00	0.00	89.00	114.00	0.00	114.00	129.00	0.00	129.00
3	Provision for NE Region and Sikkim	66.00	0.00	66.00	66.33	0.00	66.33	81.00	0.00	81.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total	3327.00	12.75	3339.75	3319.41	13.03	3332.44	4051.00	13.40	4064.40
	Demand.No. 97 Chandigarh	3.99	0.00	3.99	3.99	0.00	3.99	6.52	0.00	6.52
	Demand No. 99									
	Daman and Diu	1.70	0.00	1.70	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.60	0.00	0.60
	Total - Part A	3345.12	17.21	3362.33	3336.28	19.31	3355.59	4639.34	21.22	4660.56
	Part-B Programmes with Atleast 20% Allocation									
	Demand No 1									
	Ministry of Agriculture									
1	Technology Mission on Cotton	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	1.40	2.44	0.00	2.44
2	Jute Technology Mission	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.50	2.00	0.00	2.00
3	ISOPOM	47.00	0.00	47.00	47.00	0.00	47.00	90.00	0.00	90.00
4	Development and Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds	52.80	0.00	52.80	42.60	0.00	42.60	80.00	0.00	80.00
5	National Food Security Mission	180.00	0.00	180.00	180.00	0.00	180.00	260.00	0.00	260.00
6	Extension Support to Central Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	2.50
7	Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
8	Establishment of Agri-clinic and Agri-business Centres	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	3.50
9	Support to State Extension Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	60.00
10	National Mission on Seed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	16.00
11	National Project on promotion of Organic farming	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
12	National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
13	National Horticulture Board including investment capital subsidy scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	31.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Coconut Development Board (CDB) Including Technollgy Mission on Coconut	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00
15	Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	80.00
16	National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
17	National Mission on Micro-Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00
18	National Horticulture Miss'on	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.00	0.00	260.00
19	Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Information System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
20	National e-Governance Plan- Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
21	Natlonai Agriculture Insurance Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
22	Weather based Crop Insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	90.00
23	Macro Management of Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	150.00
Total		282.70	0.00	282.70	272.50	0.00	272.50	1500.44	0.00	1500.44
Demand No 12										
Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion										
1	Indian Leather Development Programme	30.73	0.00	30.73	30.73	0.00	30.73	30.01	0.00	30.01
Demand No 15										
Department of information Technology										
1	e-Governance	20.60	0.00	20.60	20.60	0.00	20.60	21.75	0.00	21.75
2	IT for Masses	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	5.58	0.00	5.58
3	TDC	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Convergence Communication & Strategic Electronics	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	C-DAC	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	TDIL	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Media Lab Asia	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	STOC	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Cyber Security Inc. CERT-In, IT Act	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Manpower Development	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.55	0.00	2.55
11	NIC	14.40	0.00	14.40	14.40	0.00	14.40	22.62	0.00	22.62
12	Electronics in Health	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	National Knowledge Network	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	7.50	0.00	7.50
14	DOEACC	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	53.20	0.00	53.20	53.20	0.00	53.20	60.00	0.00	60.00

Demand No 30

Ministry of Environment & Forest

1	Environment Information, Education and Awareness	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
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Demand No 46

Department of Health and Family Welfare

1	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	67.72	0.00	67.72	73.78	0.00	73.78	79.00	0.00	79.00
2	National Programme for Control of Blindness	42.12	0.00	42.12	39.37	0.00	39.37	44.00	0.00	44.00
3	Revised National TB Control Programme	56.70	0.00	56.70	53.00	0.00	53.00	61.00	0.00	61.00
4	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	7.34	0.00	7.34	6.11	0.00	6.11	6.70	0.00	6.70
5	Infrastructure Maintenance	612.62	0.00	612.62	530.52	0.00	530.52	694.00	0.00	694.00
6	Supply Drugs & Contraceptive	47.79	0.00	47.79	38.92	0.00	38.92	38.00	0.00	38.00
7	Immunization	245.77	0.00	245.77	203.47	0.00	203.47	188.30	0.00	188.30
8	IEC	33.20	0.00	33.20	31.04	0.00	31.04	17.00	0.00	17.00
9	Area Projects	5.13	0.00	5.13	2.52	0.00	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Flexible Pool for State PIPs	1279.96	0.00	1279.96	1184.27	0.00	1184.27	2390.00	0.00	2390.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	National Cancer Control Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
12	National Programme for prevention & control of Diabetes, CVD & Strokes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	19.00
13	National Urban Health Mission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
	Total	2398.35	0.00	2398.35	2163.00	0.00	2163.00	3582.00	0.00	3582.00
Demand No 49										
Department of AIDS Control										
1	National AIDS Control Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	258.40	0.00	258.40
Demand No 54 Police										
1	Opening of Creche, Day Care Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.32	0.32
Demand No 57										
Ministry of Housing & UrbanPoverty Alleviation										
1	Component for SCSP under Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.25	0.00	11.25
2	Component for SCSP under the Employment Generation Programme for Urban Poor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.28	0.00	220.28
3	Component for SCSP under the scheme Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Programme (ILCS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.97	0.00	15.97
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	247.50	0.00	247.50
Demand No 58										
Department of School Education & Literacy										
1	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	3033.00	0.00	3033.00	3078.00	0.00	3078.00	4200.00	0.00	4200.00
2	National Programme of Nutrition Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme)	1529.28	0.00	1529.28	1529.28	0.00	1529.28	2076.00	0.00	2076.00
3	Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions	81.00	0.00	81.00	60.75	0.00	60.75	100.00	0.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Mahila Samakhya	7.45	0.00	7.45	7.45	0.00	7.45	10.00	0.00	10.00
5	Support to NGOs/ Institutions/SRCs for Adult Education & Skill Development (Merged schemes of NGOs/JSS/SRCs)	19.60	0.09	19.69	16.20	0.09	16.29	20.00	0.13	20.13
6	Adult Education & Skill Development Scheme	189.05	0.00	189.05	62.94	0.00	62.94	97.70	0.00	97.70
7	National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary School	8.10	0.00	8.10	12.96	0.00	12.96	10.00	0.00	10.00
8	Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti	224.37	60.00	284.37	208.17	60.00	268.17	240.00	81.76	321.76
9	Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan	56.70	267.62	324.32	72.90	285.90	358.80	70.00	377.00	447.00
10	National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT)	6.48	17.38	23.86	6.48	19.31	25.79	5.00	29.00	34.00
11	National Institute of Open Schooling (National Open School)	2.43	0.00	2.43	2.43	0.00	2.43	3.00	0.00	3.00
12	Central Tibetan School Society Admn.	1.29	5.15	6.44	1.29	5.68	6.97	1.60	7.40	9.00
13	Joint Indo-Mangolian School (Mangolia)	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.20	0.00	0.20
14	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	275.40	0.00	275.40	243.00	0.00	243.00	484.78	0.00	484.78
15	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	68.85	0.00	68.85	79.22	0.00	79.22	240.00	0.00	240.00
16	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Schools (IEDSS)	11.34	0.00	11.34	15.39	0.00	15.39	20.00	0.00	20.00
17	National Means-cum- Merit Scholarship Scheme	14.66	0.00	14.66	9.80	0.00	9.80	12.00	0.00	12.00
18	Vocationalisation of Education	4.05	0.00	4.05	4.05	0.00	4.05	5.00	0.00	5.00
19	Access and Equity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostels for students of secondary and Higher Secondary School	16.20	0.00	16.20	10.82	0.00	10.82	50.00	0.00	50.00
21	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	60.48	0.00	60.48	60.48	0.00	60.48	100.00	0.00	100.00
22	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of appointment of Language Teachers	2.43	0.00	2.43	2.43	0.00	2.43	1.00	0.00	1.00
	Total	5626.40	351.61	5978.01	5509.38	372.45	5881.83	7791.40	497.17	8288.57
Demand No 59										
Department of Higher Education										
1	UGC	708.25	556.74	1264.99	663.89	629.78	1293.67	799.62	626.90	1426.52
2	IGNOU	14.52	0.16	14.68	16.13	0.16	16.29	15.00	0.15	15.15
3	IITs	145.20	133.21	278.41	144.39	160.96	305.35	165.00	163.75	328.75
4	IIT, Gwalior	3.23	1.17	4.40	3.23	1.37	4.60	4.50	1.41	5.91
5	IIT, Allahabad	4.84	0.92	5.76	4.84	0.46	5.30	6.75	1.10	7.85
6	IIT, Jabalpur	4.84	0.00	4.84	7.26	0.00	7.26	6.00	0.00	6.00
7	NITs	145.20	81.88	227.08	141.17	81.88	223.05	136.50	83.94	220.44
8	NITIE, Mumbai	5.97	4.63	10.60	5.97	4.63	10.60	5.55	5.17	10.72
9	NIFFT, Ranchi	1.93	1.61	3.54	1.94	1.80	3.74	2.10	1.98	4.08
10	NITTTRs	4.84	5.92	10.76	2.90	7.02	9.92	5.25	8.10	13.35
11	SPA, New Delhi	1.45	2.63	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	2.40	3.90
12	ISM, Dhanbad	14.36	5.40	19.76	14.36	5.40	19.76	15.00	5.80	20.80
13	Community Polytechnics	25.81	0.00	25.81	6.45	0.24	6.69	45.82	0.00	45.82
14	SLIET	0.00	3.29	3.29	2.42	1.94	4.36	2.40	3.45	5.85
15	IIMs	16.13	5.49	21.62	16.13	5.49	21.62	22.50	5.46	27.96
16	IISC, Bengaluru	12.91	22.82	35.73	15.33	27.85	43.18	15.60	27.96	43.56
17	National Mission in Education (ICT)	48.40	0.00	48.40	80.67	0.00	80.67	141.15	0.00	141.15
18	IISERs	48.40	0.00	48.40	72.60	0.00	72.60	87.00	0.00	87.00
19	New IITs	64.53	0.00	64.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	75.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	Scholarship for College & University students	19.36	0.00	19.36	19.36	0.00	19.36	27.00	0.00	27.00
21	BOATS Including Apprenticeship Training	7.26	0.00	7.26	7.26	4.10	11.36	7.20	3.90	11.10
22	IIITDM, Kanchipuram	1.61	0.00	1.61	3.23	0.00	3.23	10.50	0.00	10.50
23	CIT, Kokrajhar	1.93	0.00	1.93	2.74	0.00	2.74	0.20	0.00	0.20
24	New IIITs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	0.00	4.35
25	New SPAs	3.87	0.00	3.87	3.87	0.00	3.87	3.75	0.00	3.75
26	New NITs	9.68	0.00	9.68	6.45	0.00	6.45	12.00	0.00	12.00
27	New IIMs	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	9.00
28	Upgradation of Existing/ Setting up of new Polytechnics	129.07	0.00	129.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	126.00	0.00	126.00
29	ICHR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.17	2.22
30	IIAS, Shimla	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	1.03	1.75
31	ICPR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.60	1.35
32	PHISPC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.17
33	NCRI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.21	0.96
34	Education Loan Interest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.00	0.00	96.00
35	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.25	6.01	14.26
36	AICTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.50	0.15	34.65
37	TEQIP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.60	0.00	39.60
38	Expansion and Upgradation of State Engineering Institutes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15
39	IEST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.75	0.00	3.75
40	Training and Research in Frontier Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15
41	Setting up of Workers Technical Universities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15
42	Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.15	0.00	18.15
Total		1444.08	825.87	2269.95	1242.59	933.08	2175.67	1956.38	950.64	2907.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No 65										
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises										
1	Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojna	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40
2	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	135.90	0.00	135.90	153.46	0.00	153.46	155.77	0.00	155.77
3	Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
4	Scheme for enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness for Khadi Industries Artisans	3.15	0.00	3.15	2.35	0.00	2.35	3.15	0.00	3.15
5	Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industries	3.15	0.00	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.15	0.00	3.15
6	Scheme of fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries	2.55	0.00	2.55	1.60	0.00	1.60	3.00	0.00	3.00
7	Promotional Services Institutions & Programmes	3.90	0.00	3.90	3.90	0.00	3.90	7.50	0.00	7.50
8	MSME Cluster Development Programme & Growth Poles	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.05	0.00	0.05	9.50	0.00	9.50
9	Credit Support Programme	86.00	0.00	86.00	86.00	0.00	86.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
10	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	1.70	0.00	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Marketing Development Assistance Programme	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.00	1.00
12	Quality of Technology Institutions & Programme	15.00	0.00	15.00	13.40	0.00	13.40	62.00	0.00	62.00
13	Other Scheme (Assistance to Training Institutions)	13.05	0.00	13.05	11.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	11.00
14	Khadi Reform Development Package (ADB Assistance)	28.80	0.00	28.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.80	0.00	28.80
15	Marketing Assistance Scheme	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
16	Strengthening of Infrastructure of existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure	0.75	0.00	0.75	0	15	0.00	0.15	1.13	0.00	1.13
17	Investment Equity Share Capital (NSIC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.80	0.00	27.80	
18	Other Grants (NSIC)	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.00	0.00	1.00	
	Total	299.80	0.00	299.80	276.26	0.00	276.26	324.20	0.00	324.20	
Demand No 70											
Ministry of Panchayati Raj											
	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	13.61	0.00	13.61	
	Action Research & Research Studies	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.49	0.00	0.49	
	Rural Business Hubs	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.49	0.00	0.49	
	Total	11.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	14.59	0.00	14.59	
Demand No 82											
Department of Rural Development											
1	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1492.00	0.00	1492.00	1492.00	0.00	1492.00	845.06	0.00	845.06	
2	Rural Housing - Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	6000.00	0.00	6000.00	6000.00	0.00	6000.00	3530.00	0.00	3530.00	
	Total	7492.00	0.00	7492.00	7492.00	0.00	7492.00	4375.06	0.00	4375.06	
Demand No 83											
Department of Land Resources											
1	IWMP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	420.62	0.00	420.62	
2	NLRMP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.75	0.00	24.75	
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	445.37	0.00	445.37	
Demand No 84											
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation											
1	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2057.00	0.00	2057.00	
2	National Rural Sanitation Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	363.00	0.00	363.00	
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2420.00	0.00	2420.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No 89										
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment										
1	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	21.40	0.00	21.40	16.20	0.00	16.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	National Institute for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopaedically Handicapped	10.60	7.00	17.60	10.80	6.82	17.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Aids and Appliances for the Handicapped	17.60	0.00	17.60	16.20	0.00	16.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Other Programmes for the Welfare of Handicapped	3.40	0.62	4.02	1.40	0.56	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Distribution Expenses on Commodity Assistance under Bilateral Agreements	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse	7.20	0.00	7.20	5.20	0.00	5.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Old Age Home	24.70	0.00	24.70	5.60	0.00	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Other Programmes for Social Welfare	8.00	0.22	8.22	7.05	0.22	7.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Investment In Public Enterprises - National Handicapped Fin. & Dev Corporation	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Lumpsum provision for North Eastern Region	13.50	0.00	13.50	9.82	0.00	9.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Scheme for implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act	19.00	0.00	19.00	13.25	0.00	13.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	134.40	8.04	142.44	94.52	7.80	102.32	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No 93										
Ministry of Textiles										
Handloom Sector										
1	Intgerated Handloom Development Scheme	20.00	0.00	20.00	12.00	0.00	12.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
2	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	7.20	0.00	7.20	12.00	0.00	12.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
3	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	20.80	0.00	20.80	20.80	0.00	20.80	20.00	0.00	20.00
4	Mill Gate Price Scheme	10.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	3.40	0.00	3.40	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Handicraft Sector										
6	Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	10.40	0.00	10.40	9.60	0.00	9.60	7.50	0.00	7.50
7	Design & Technology Upgradatlon	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.00	0.00	2.00
8	Marketing Support, Service & Export Promotion	9.60	0.00	9.60	9.60	0.00	9.60	7.50	0.00	7.50
9	Research & Development	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.00	0.00	1.00
10	Handicraft Artisans Comprehansive Welfare Scheme	14.40	0.00	14.40	13.50	0.00	13.50	8.00	0.00	8.00
11	Human Resource Development Scheme	3.60	0.00	3.60	3.60	0.00	3.60	2.00	0.00	2.00
Sericulture Industry										
12	R&D, Training & IT Initiatives	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Seed Organisation and HRD	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Catalytic Development Programme	32.00	0.00	32.00	32.00	0.00	32.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
15	Qualtly Certificate Systems	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wool Sector										
16	Improvement of Wool Fibre	0.20	0.00	0.20	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Quality Processing of Wool	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Sheep Insurance of Wool	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Creation of Revolving Funds	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	CFC for Integrated Wool Processing	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Shepherds Insurance Scheme	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	HRD	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Mega Clusters	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
24	Integrated Powerloom Cluster Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
25	NIFT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
26	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.50	0.00	20.50
27	Scheme for Integrated Textile Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
28	Jute Technology Mission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
29	Sardar Vallabhbhai Institute of Textile Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
30	Marketing Development and Products Diversification	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
31	Common Compliance Code	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
32	Human Resources Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
33	Technical Textiles Including Jute	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
	Total	150.30	0.00	150.30	139.20	0.00	139.20	250.00	0.00	250.00
	Demand No 97									
	Chandigarh	4.47	0.00	4.47	6.42	0.00	6.42	6.60	0.00	6.60
	Demand No 99									
	Daman & Diu	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0,02
	Demand No 105									
	Ministry of Women and Child Development									
1	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	2349.00	0.00	2349.00	2349.00	0.00	2349.00	2300.00	0.00	2300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - Sabla	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.00	0.00	140.00
3	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	90.00
	Total	2349.00	0.00	2349.00	2349.00	0.00	2349.00	2530.00	0.00	2530.00
Demand No 106										
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports										
1	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	57.40	20.65	78.05	59.11	22.10	81.21	18.10	0.00	18.10
2	National Service Scheme	53.20	4.81	58.01	53.20	4.81	58.01	15.36	0.00	15.36
3	Youth Hostels	2.80	0.00	2.80	2.21	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Scouting & Guiding	2.10	0.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	6.30	0.63	6.93	6.30	0.63	6.93	1.78	0.00	1.78
6	National Youth Corps	36.58	0.00	36.58	36.58	0.00	36.58	9.40	0.00	9.40
7	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	15.58	0.35	15.93	17.59	0.35	17.94	4.05	0.00	4.05
8	Assistance to promotion of sports excellence	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
9	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
10	Urban Sports Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
11	Pancnayat Yuva Kendra Aur Khel Abhiyan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
12	Anti Doping Activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
13	Promotion of Sports among Disabled	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	Total	173.96	26.44	200.40	177.09	27.89	204.98	118.69	0.00	118.69
Total - Part B		20450.49	1211.96	21662.45	19816.91	1341.66	21158.57	25911.66	1448.13	27359.79
Grand Total (Part-A and Part-B)		23795.61	1229.17	25024.78	23153.19	1360.97	24514.16	30551.00	1469.35	32020.35

Note:- 1. For scheme details and other information, the concerned Detailed Demands for Grants, the Annual Reports and the Outcome Budgets of the Ministries/ Departments may be referred to.

2. BE 2010-11 figures have altered due to better capture of data by Ministries/ Departments.

Statement-IV

SCSP Outlay/Expenditure during Eleventh Plan 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	Annual Plan 2009-10					Annual Plan 2010-11					Annual Plan 2011-12				
		% of SC Population Plan (2001 Census)	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Percentage of allo-cation against Total State Plan	SCSP Actual Expendr.	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Percentage of allo-cation against Total State Plan	SCSP Actual Expendr.	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Percentage of allo-cation against Total State Plan	SCSP Actual Expendr.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.20	33496.75	5243.17	15.65	2923.00	36800.00	6131.39	16.66	5364.48	43000.00	7233.35	16.82	5961.28		
2	Assam	6.90	6000.00	115.67	1.93	118.10	7645.00	140.27	1.83	140.27	9000.00	165.52	1.84			
3	Bihar	15.70	16000.00	2721.02	17.01	2497.45	20000.00	3375.12	16.88	1731.85	24000.00	4245.72	17.69			
4	Chhattisgarh	11.60	10947.76	1271.66	11.62	1015.92	13230.00	1534.63	11.60	1531.53	16710.00	1847.77	11.06			
5	Goa	1.80	2240.00	16.15	0.72	7.78	2710.00	24.51	0.90	76.59	3320.00	33.96	1.02			
6	Gujarat	7.10	23500.00	1294.94	5.51	1039.22	30000.00	1363.45	4.54	1143.74	38000.00	2084.04	5.48			
7	Haryana	19.30	10000.00	1493.21	14.93	2004.09	18260.00	2148.30	11.77	1910.61	20358.00	2599.45	12.77	2660.70		
8	Himachal Pradesh	24.70	2700.00	668.00	24.74	664.56	3000.00	742.00	24.73	733.65	3300.00	816.00	24.73	816.00		
9	Jammu and Kashmir	7.60	5500.00	319.73	5.81	NR	6000.00	455.65	7.59	NR	6600.00	535.78	8.12			
10	Jharkhand	11.80	8200.00	852.86	10.40	567.21	9240.00	956.24	10.35	740.24	15300.00	1446.05	9.45	1446.05		
11	Karnataka	16.20	29500.00	4779.00	16.20	2457.46	31050.00	3866.59	12.45	2926.01	38070.00	4632.99	12.17	4632.99		
12	Kerala	9.80	8920.00	848.57	9.51	848.25	10025.00	983.45	9.81	862.07	12010.00	1178.18	9.81	1178.18		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13 Madhya Pradesh	15.20	16174.17	2462.12	15.22	2118.09	19000.00	2918.00	15.36	2708.12	23000.00	3575.58	15.55	3418.17		
14 Maharashtra	10.20	35958.94	2651.99	7.38	2247.06	37916.00	3867.11	10.20	2428.13	42000.00	4233.00	10.08	3938.36		
15 Manipur	2.80	2000.00	58.06	2.90	43.96	2600.00	62.40	2.40	42.40	3210.00	89.62	2.79	71.82		
16 Odisha	16.50	9500.00	1563.03	16.45	1587.52	11000.00	1817.90	16.53	1726.26	15200.00	2033.38	13.38	2033.38		
17 Punjab	28.90	8600.00	2488.31	28.93	1316.08	9150.00	2640.00	28.85	1881.07	11520.00	3323.52	28.85	1433.78		
18 Rajasthan	17.20	17322.00	2735.49	1579	2821.49	24000.00	3896.00	16.23	3364.35	27500.00	4555.62	16.57	4344.10		
19 Sikkim	5.02	1045.00	NR	NR	1175.00	30.77	2.62	NR	1400.00	NR	-				
20 Tamil Nadu	19.00	17500.00	2721.22	15.55	3604.27	20068.00	3827.84	19.07	4097.27	23535.00	5014.30	21.31	5014.30		
21 Tripura	17.40	1680.00	280.11	16.67	266.49	1860.00	308.25	16.57	258.02	1950.00	237.35	12.17	237.35		
22 Uttar Pradesh	21.10	39000.00	8246.55	21.15	7926.85	42000.00	8881.00	21.15	8584.14	47000.00	9938.15	21.15			
23 Uttaranchal	17.90	5800.81	1044.15	18.00	410.65	6800.00	1224.00	18.00	665.47	7800.00	1404.00	18.00			
24 West Bengal	23.00	14150.00	3258.37	23.03	2278.46	17985.00	4142.40	23.03	2698.34	22214.00	5118.98	23.04	5118.98		
25 Chandigarh	17.50	449.22	78.72	17.52	78.61	462.73	81.20	17.55	81.33	666.61	NR				
26 Delhi	16.90	10000.00	1782.39	17.82	1780.00	11400.00	1926.60	16.90	1901.56	15133.00	2064.99	13.65			
27 Puducherry	16.20	2250.00	322.58	14.34	176.62	2500.00	354.96	14.20	206.99	2750.00	412.85	15.01	214.72		
All India	16.20	338434.65	49317.07	14.57	40799.19	395876.73	57700.03	14.58	47804.49	474546.61	68820.15	14.50	42520.16		

Source: Planning Commission.

NR: Not Reported.

[English]

Merger of SIIL and NMDC

4838. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for merging Sponge Iron India Limited (SIIL) with National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status thereof; and

(d) the aims and objectives of such merger?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) Sponge Iron India Limited (SIIL) has already been merged with the NMDC Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Steel with effect from 1st July, 2010.

(d) The merger of SIIL and NMDC envisaged greater synergy between the two companies and aimed at consolidation of their business.

Social Justice to Poor

4839. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing scheme for the welfare of the poor people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the justice so far provided to the SC/OBC people in the rural areas compared to urban areas in the country in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The mandate of the Ministry is to empower its target groups, namely, (i) Scheduled Castes, (ii) Other Backward Classes, (iii) Persons with disabilities, (iv) Senior citizens and (v) Victims of alcoholism and substance abuse through programmes for educational, economic and social development and rehabilitation as appropriate. The list of schemes implemented by the Ministry during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in States/UTs through various implementing agencies including the State Governments is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The schemes for the empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes are largely implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations. They are, therefore, responsible for ensuring the equitable and effective utilization of funds released to them. The Ministry, in order to assess the effectiveness of implementation of its various schemes, also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies. These studies have revealed that benefits of these schemes are largely reaching the target groups.

Statement

Sl. No.	List of the major Schemes being implemented by the Ministry
1	2
	Scheduled Castes Development
1	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chatrawas Yojana (Boys Hostels)
2	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chatrawas Yojana (Girls Hostels)
3	Free Coaching for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Class students
4	Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Caste Students
5	Top Class Education for Meritorious Scheduled Caste Students
6	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships Scheme
7	National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students
8	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan
9	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
10	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes
11	Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations
12	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
13	Pre Matric Scholarship for Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupations

1	2
14	Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes
15	Assistance to States/UTs for Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 Other Backward Classes Development
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Other Backward Class (OBC) students
2	Post Matric scholarship to Other Backward Class students
3	Assistance for Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls
4	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for Welfare of Other Backward Classes Persons with Disabilities
1	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances
2	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme
3	Scheme of Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995
4	Scheme of Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities Social Defence Bureau
1	Integrated Programme for Older Persons
2	Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services

Malpractices in CSD Depots

4840. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the widespread irregularities in the working of the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) depots as reported recently, the Government proposes to revise the rules for availing of canteen facilities by the armed forces personnel;

(b) if so, whether any instructions/guidelines/amendments of rules have been issued to such establishments to curb rampant leakage of items into the civilian market;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the changed guidelines/rules are likely to hit hard the lower level personnel who have limited quota for availing of canteen facilities; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the malpractices and also to take care of the interests of the lower level armed forces personnel?

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

(a) to (c) Adequate measures/checks to control leakage/malpractices in the Canteen Stores Department/Unit Run Canteens exist, which are implemented strictly. To stop irregularities, smart cards with confidential PIN (Personal Identification Number) have been introduced so that authorized persons alone can avail canteen facilities. Monetary limits for purchase of goods have been fixed and are strictly being followed. Surprise checks are carried out by the administrative/security staff of the respective canteens.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Water Cess

4841. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total cess collected under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 during the last three years, and the current year. State-wise alongwith the number of industries registered under the Act;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the rate and quantum of water cess under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the criteria and norms for the utilisation of cess collected;

(e) whether some industries are not paying the Water Cess; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The total cess collected under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 during the last three years and during the current year i.e. 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement. All industries except Hydel Power Units consuming water and generating pollution are covered under this Act. The industries consuming water less than 10 Kilo Litres per Day (KLD) have also been exempted from the levy of water cess, however, provided that no such exemption is applicable in case of industries generating hazardous wastes defined in the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008.

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal of the Government to revise the water cess rates prescribed under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977.

(d) Presently the State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs / PCCs) are allowed to utilize 50% of the total amount of water cess reimbursed to them on their establishment and office operations. 25% of the total amount of water cess reimbursed is earmarked for i) establishment costs related to scientific and technical manpower, including augmentation thereof; and ii) e-governance and IT applications in the SPCBs/PCCs including online consent management. 25% of the cess funds available for project activities are earmarked for monitoring of air, water and noise and creation of related infrastructure. A minimum of 3% of the total cess funds are utilized for the purpose of e-governance and IT applications.

(e) and (f) Since the Hydel Power Units and the industries consuming water less than 10 KLD are exempted from levy of water cess, hence such industries / units are not paying water cess.

Statement

State cess collection during Water Cess Act, 1977

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Cess collection during FY 2009 -10	Cess collection during FY 2010 -11	Cess collection during FY 2011-12 (April, 2011 -March, 2012)	Cess collection during Current FY 2012-13 (till 30.4.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	293311000	292400000	256608000	Nil'
2.	Assam	0	3825012	5962852	Nil
3.	Bihar	5400000	11200000	8100000	Nil
4.	Chandigarh	9791801	4021165	0	Nil
5.	Chhattisgarh	41100000	57200000	59700000	Nil
6.	Daman and Diu	82582	415837	88768	Nil
7.	Delhi	74031294	101879604	13681783	Nil
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	198976	224992	0	Nil
9.	Goa	5164830	4671326	4738382	Nil
10.	Gujarat	176169525	132276810	207456865	Nil
11.	Haryana	52154949	75459565	44377242	Nil
12.	Himachal Pradesh	10826639	8567619	0	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Jharkhand		15000000	40000000	42845000	Nil
14. Karnataka		36033743	55007771	51342000	Nil
15. Kerala		11357222	10551037	10636562	Nil
16. Madhya Pradesh		43165435	43324000	50828000	Nil
17. Maharashtra		316348088	274094191	328086195	Nil
18. Meghalaya		202149	306858	284776	Nil
19. Odisha		70100000	68000000	41400000	Nil
20. Puducherry		1368011	155868	249349	Nil
21. Punjab		130953642	122687708	148143174	Nil
22. Rajasthan		42900159	270177217	171144143	Nil
23. Tamil Nadu		86439811	85550258	81668175	Nil
24. Uttarakhand		26770327	51983254	25767183	Nil
25. Uttar Pradesh		435563993	454479749	435975582	Nil
26. West Bengal		171320599	190990505	212781949	Nil
Total		2055754775	2359450346	2201865980	Nil

Budaga Jangam Caste

4842. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Budaga Jangam caste in some districts of Andhra Pradesh are enjoying the status of Scheduled Castes (SCs) whereas the people of Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra are denied the status of SC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to extend the benefit of SC to the Budaga Jangam caste people of Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Budaga Jangam caste is not specified as a Scheduled Caste in respect of Andhra

Pradesh. However, Beda (Budga) Jangam community in the districts of Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Mahboobnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda has been notified as a Scheduled Caste in the State.

(c) and (d) No, such proposal has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Clearance to Yamuna Expressway

[*Translation*]

4843. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has granted the environmental clearance to Taj Trapezium Zone Authority (Pollution, Prevention and Control) regarding construction of Yamuna Expressway from Greater Noida to Agra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; 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) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests had granted environmental clearance for Yamuna Expressway from Noida to Agra on 11.04.2007, after following due procedure as required under EIA Notification 2006.

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

[English]

Waterway Projects in Odisha

4844. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by the Government for early implementation of the Waterway Project in Odisha, after enactment of National Waterway Act, 2008, alongwith the funds allocated so far, year-wise;

(b) whether the said Waterway Project would be implemented by Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) or by the Central Government funding or by Asian Development Bank;

(c) if so, the details of progress made in this regard alongwith the steps taken for early allocation of funds for starting the work; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to shift the IWAI office from Noida to the project site in Odisha for proper execution of the project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Geonkhali-Charbatia stretch of East Coast Canal (217 km), Charbatia-Dhamra stretch of Matai River (39 km), Talcher- Dhamra stretch of Brahmani- Kharsua-Dhamra River system (265 km) along with Mangalgadi-

Paradeep stretch of Mahanadi delta Rivers (67 km) having a total length of 588 km. in the States of West Bengal and Odisha have been declared as National Waterway (NW-5) w.e.f. 25th November, 2008. Out of total length of 588 km., about 497 km. of NW-5 is in the State of Odisha. The efforts to develop more commercially viable stretches of NW-5 under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF) and PPP Pilot Project Initiative under the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Technical Assistance are in process. Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has appointed a Transaction Advisor in this regard.

(d) IWAI has its Head Office at Noida (Uttar Pradesh). There is no proposal to shift the office from Noida to Odisha.

NMDC Plants

4845. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the country where the plants of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) are located, State-wise;

(b) whether NMDC has proposed to set up more such plants in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether NMDC has also undertaken the process of disinvestment in the recent past;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to improve the performance in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) NMDC Limited is primarily in the business of mining and marketing of iron ore and diamond. The details of plants and mining projects of NMDC, State-wise as given below:

State	Name of the plant/ mining project	Place
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Sponge Iron Plant	Paloncha, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh
Chhattisgarh	Bailadila iron ore mine, Bachel Complex consisting of two deposits namely	Bachel, District - South Bastar Dantewada, Chhattisgarh

1	2	3
	Deposit 5 and Deposit 10&11A.	
	Bailadila iron ore mine, Kirandul Complex consisting of deposits namely Deposit 14, Deposit 11/C and Deposit 11/B (under development)	Kirandul, District - South Bastar Dantewada, Chhattisgarh
Madhya Pradesh	Diamond Mining Project	Majhgawan, Panna, Madhya Pradesh
Karnataka	Donimalai iron ore mine	Donimalai Township, District Bellary
	Kumaraswamy iron ore mine	Near Donimalai, District Bellary

(b) and (c) NMDC is setting up a 3.0 million tonne per annum Integrated Steel Plant at Nagarnar, District Bastar, Chhattisgarh and 1.89 million tonne per annum Beneficiation Plant and 1.2 million tonne per annum Pelletisation Plant at Donimalai, District Bellary, Karnataka. NMDC has also planned to set up a 0.3 million tonne per annum BHJ Beneficiation Plant at Donimalai, District Bellary, Karnataka and Beneficiation and Pelletisation Plants in Bailadila, District South Bastar Dantewada, Chhattisgarh.

(d) and (e) During the year 2009-10, Government of India disinvested 8.38% of its holding in NMDC aggregating to 332,243,200 equity shares of the face value of Rs.1/- each through an offer for sale. The Government of India received Rs. 9930.42 Crore out of the said disinvestment process.

(f) NMDC is a Navratna Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) and enjoys the powers delegated to Navratna PSUs by the Department of Public Enterprises, from time to time. The commercial and financial decisions are taken by the Board of NMDC. However, Government reviews the performance of NMDC, from time to time, with an aim to further improve the performance of the company.

[*Translation*]

Check Posts on NHs

4846. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of check posts set up on various National Highways (NHs) particularly in Madhya Pradesh alongwith their names, place-wise;

(b) the average number of heavy vehicles passing every day through the check post set up on NH-3 at Balsamudra in Badwani district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the total number of vehicles found transporting load more than their capacity at the said place in the last year and till date alongwith number of vehicle owners against whom FIR has been registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Tea Industry

4847. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) the details of the tea exported to Arab countries and Pakistan, value-wise and country-wise, alongwith the revenue generated from it;

(b) whether the tea companies have been relieved due to the cooling of Arab tension recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is proposed to double the export of tea to Pakistan by 2015 from the present levels; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of country-wise exports of Tea

to the Arab countries and Pakistan during the calendar year 2010 are as under:

Name of the country	2010	
	Qty.(Th.Kgs.)	Value(Th.Rs.)
UAE	22151	3377040
Iran	15241	2607484
Iraq	5961	649118
Egypt	5811	518918
Saudi Arabia	2870	419056
Yemen	900	70295
Kuwait	462	92124
Qatar	444	81767
Jordan	413	49903
Muscat	215	37103
Bahrain	209	42904
Syria	173	23148
Libya	47	6284
Lebanon	7	2124
Pakistan	20351	1269576
Total	75255	9246844

(b) and (c) In Iraq and Egypt, tensions have eased and basic working conditions and commercial operations are gradually returning to normalcy. In Iran, after a whole year of uncertainty, there is progress in the new Rupee L/ C trade and it is expected to bring back confidence. In Syria, uncertainty continues to prevail due to political turbulence, while in Libya, the economy is in shambles. In both these countries, it may take some time for investment climate to improve.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The MOU signed between Indian Tea Association (ITA) and Pakistan Tea Association (PTA) on 10th April, 2012 in Kolkata envisages doubling of export of tea to Pakistan by 2015 from the present level and aims at increasing the volume of Tea export from India to Pakistan from 24 m. kg. in 2011 to 50 m. kg. in 2015.

Funds under CRF

4848. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to monitor the spending of money allocated to States for implementation of road projects under the Central Road Fund (CRF) and those of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds allocated to various State Governments under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The utilization of funds allocated to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and States for implementation of road projects under the Central Road Fund (CRF) are monitored at various levels from time to time.

The release of funds from CRF to the States depends on the utilization of the released amount, submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) and the progress of works. The progress of works and utilization of fund under CRF are monitored from time to time by the Ministry at various levels so as to ensure proper utilisation of funds allocated to the States.

[Translation]

Large Scale Exodus of Doctors and Engineers

4849. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of doctors and engineers have quit their jobs and applied for voluntary retirement in the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such doctors and the engineers who quit their jobs during the last three years;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Instrument Landing Systems

4850. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force has Night Landing and Instrument Landing Systems for its aircraft in forward bases and border areas including Kargil, Leh and Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether there are proposals for acquisition of such systems in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Infrastructure at airfields, including Night landing Systems (NLS) and Instrument Landing Systems (ILS) are provided based on several considerations including operational and strategic requirements. Disclosure of such details relating to forward bases would not be in the interest of National Security.

The Government reviews the requirements for augmentation of infrastructure at airfields regularly and necessary steps are taken keeping the strategic, operational and security requirements. This is a continuous process.

[*Translation*]

Delay in Highway Projects

4851. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the highway projects delayed by private sector companies alongwith the cost of these projects escalated due to delay in such projects;

(b) the names of the companies that have taken one year or more than that from the time fixed for completion of these projects;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against such complaints and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to recover the escalated cost of these projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

Safety of Wildlife

4852. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concerns being raised by Wildlife experts regarding safety of wildlife being compromised by construction of National Highways in protected areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure safety of wildlife and also completion of the project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In the 24th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 13th December 2011, some of the members had pointed out that the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) was not complying in letter and spirit with the conditions stipulated in statutory clearances and also that basic safeguards required in the areas which are ecologically sensitive and where specific protection measures have been suggested, are also not adhered to.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. For a considered view of impact of any such developmental projects in Protected Areas and adjoining areas, prior clearance of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife is mandatory. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has requested the implementing agencies for ensuring compliance of conditions laid down while granting clearances for road projects. In addition, the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, has brought out guidelines titled 'Roads, Sensitive Habitats and Wildlife' for ensuring safety of wildlife while constructing roads.

Funds for Afforestation Projects

4853. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money deposited for afforestation, in lieu of using forest land, and annual interest amount being accrued on it;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has directed to provide one thousand crore rupees every year for development of forests and providing employment to rural unemployed, out of this interest amount;

(c) if so, by when the required blue-print in this regard would be prepared;

(d) whether the Court has also emphasised upon regular monitoring of the scheme; and

(e) if so, the arrangements being made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The bulk of the funds, after providing for releases already made to State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authorities [State CAMPAs] in the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, received in the form of compensatory levies in lieu of diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is kept in interest bearing term deposits in nationalized Banks as per the details indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide their Order dated 10th July 2009 in IA No.2143 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.202 of 1995 titled T N Godavarman Thirumalpad Vs. Union of India and Others observed that substantial amount of funds have been received by the Ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority [CAMPAs] and sudden release and utilization of this large sum all at one time may not be

appropriate and may lead to improper use without any effective control on expenditure, and considered it appropriate to permit the Ad-hoc CAMPAs to release for the time being, the sum of about Rs. 1,000 crores per year, for the next 5 years, in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the respective State/ Union Territory subject, inter-alia, to the conditions that the amount towards the NPV and the protected areas may be released after the schemes have been reviewed by the State level Executive committee and the Annual Plan of Operation is approved by the Steering Committee and the amount towards the Compensatory Afforestation, Additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation and the Catchment Area Treatment Plan may be released in the respective bank accounts of the States/ UTs immediately for taking up site specific works already approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forests while granting prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India also ordered that while carrying out the work of utilizing these funds the broad guidelines adopted by the NREGA may be followed and as far as possible work may be allotted mostly to rural unemployed people maintaining the minimum wages level.

(c) Funds have been sanctioned to the State/ UT CAMPAs taking into account the Annual Plans of Operation formulated in this behalf, and considering the overall limit on releases as laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in their said Order.

(d) and (e) In the said Order dated the 10th July 2009 the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India have ordered that an amount of 5% of the amount released to the State CAMPAs may also be released and utilized by the National CAMPAs Advisory Council, inter-alia, for monitoring and evaluation. A project named "e-Green Watch" [earlier called the Integrated CAMPAs Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation System] has been assigned to the National Informatics Centre for developing a web based package for real time on line monitoring of the schemes financed out of CAMPAs funds.

Statement

As on 30.03.2012

Sl. No.	Date of	Date of Deposit	Bank/Branch	Maturity	Principal Amount
1	2	3	4	5	Maturity Amount
1	19.04.2011	29.03.2014	Union Bank of India, East Patel Nagar	3,196,656,000.00	4,199,541,723.00

1	2	3	4	5	
2	19.04.2011	29.03.2014	Union Bank of India, East Patel Nagar	11,424,043,674.00	15,011,903,315.00
3	21.04.2011	29.03.2014	Union Bank of India, Sunder Nagar	17,109,227,435.00	22,471,210,182.99
4	28.04.2011	129.06.2012	Union Bank of India, Sunder Nagar	9,353,544,809.00	10,453,231,775.00
5	04.05.2011	29.06.2012	Vijaya Bank, Barakhamba Road	7,000,000,000.00	7,824,927,120.00
6	09.05.2011	29.03.2013	IDBI Bank, Lajpat Nagar	6,650,289,834.00	7,967,956.529.00
7	18.05.2011	29.03.2013	IDBI Bank, Lajpat Nagar	8,456,274,416.00	1,651,522,112.00
8	19.05.2011	29.03.2013	IDBI Bank, Lajpat Nagar	78,336,934.00	93,611,567.00
9	23.05.2011	29.03.2013	IDBI Bank, Lajpat Nagar	6,141,675,126.38	7,326,199,114.76
10	02.6.2011	29.6.2012	Central Bank of India, Khan Market	9,111,220,388.00	10,143,173,774.02
11	15.06.11	29.03.2013	Indian Overseas Bank, Rajendra Place	8,014,507,807.00	9,563,272,140.00
12	17.6.2011	29.3.2013	Indian Overseas Bank, Rajendra Place	859,460,391.00	1,024,987,101.00
13	9.7.2011	28.09.2012	Canara Bank, R.K.Puram	3,560,748,878.00	4,018,699,921.00
14	04.08.2011	29.9.2012	Corporation Bank, Lodhi Complex	7,782,074,921.00	8,692,305.314.00
15	17.8.2011	29.9.2012	Corporation Bank, Lodhi Complex	1,495,071,131.00	1,664,257,865.00
16	26.8.2011	29.9.2012	Corporation Bank, Lodhi Complex	1,049,922,578.00	1,165,970,521.00
17	10.9.2011	29.9.2012	Allahabad Bank, Parliament Street	3,673,401,256.00	4,065,396,158.00
18	16.9.2011	29.9.2012	Central Bank of India, Khan Market	3,252,281,165.00	3,593,597,954.00
19	21.9.2011	29.9.2012	Indian Overseas Bank, Rajendra Place	8,894,396,723.00	9,824,554,781.00
20	23.9.2011	29.9.2012	Canara Bank, R.K.Puram	14,413,009,234.00	15,910,139,578.00
21	5.10.11	29.3.2013	Andhra Bank, Lajpat Nagar	1,970,061.335.00	2,271,424,242.00
22	12.10.2011	29.3.2013	State Bank Travancore, Patel Chowk	4,221,791,786.00	4,853,242,445.00
23	27.10.2011	29.3.2013	Corporation Bank, Lodhi Complex	1,268,421,830.00	1,451,028,910.00
24	27.10.2011	29.3.2013	Indian Overseas Bank, Rajendra Place	1,268,421,830.00	1,451,028,910.00
25	27.10.2011	29.3.2013	Vijaya Bank, Barakhamba Road	1,268,421,830.00	1,451,028.910.00
26	11.11.2011	29.3.2013	Union Bank of India, Sunder Nagar	4,328,549,867.00	4,936,459,234.00
27	16.11.2011	29.3.2013	Union Bank, Sunder Nagar	646,571,600.00	736,413,258.00
28	30.11.2011	29.6.2013	Canara Bank. R.K.Puram	3,798,805,839.00	4,433,429.687.00

1	2	3	4	5	
29	10.12.2011	29.03.2013	Dena Bank, Connaught Place	4,111,907,945.00	4,669,927,621.00
30	21.12.2011	29.06.2013	Bank of Baroda, Sansad Marg	4,093,951,039.00	4,755,307,884.00
31	09.01.2012	29.6.2013	Canara Bank, R.K.Puram	6,108,394,775.00	7,059,384,442.00
32	18.01.2012	29.06.2013	Canara Bank, R.K.Puram	10,072,131,246.00	11,613,917,594.00
33	18.01.2012	29.06.2013	Canara Bank, R.K.Puram	85,000,000.00	98,011,331.00
34	18.01.2012	29.06.2013	Andhra Bank Lajpat.Nagar	8,907,678,383.00	10,271,216,704.00
35	19.01.2012	29.06.2013	Andhra Bank LajpatNagar	92,301,566.00	106,425,154.00
36	04.02.2012	29.06.2013	Vijaya Bank, Barakhamba Road	14,910,526,392.00	17,140,459,565.00
37	27.02.2012	29.06.2013	Bank of Baroda, Sansad Marg	10,000,000,000.00	11,463,905,639.00
38	27.02.2012	29.06.2013	Union Bank of India, Sunder Nagar	4,394,332,023.00	4,455,767,244.00
39	28.02.2012	29.06.2013	Union Bank of India, Sunder Nagar	713,825,900.00	806,758,465.00
40	09.03.2012	29.06.2013	Corporation Bank, Lodhi Complex	7,942,588,063.00	9,116,423,153.00
41	29.03.2012	29.03.2014	Punjab National Bank, Connaught Place	2,100,000,000.00	2,340,476,847.00
			Total	223,819,825,949.38	252,148,495,784.77

Note: In addition to the above, amounts of Rs.84,71,05,995/- and Rs.93,79,93,528/- respectively are held in Savings Bank Accounts in the name of various States (CAMPAs) in the Union Bank of India, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi 110003 and Corporation Bank, Lodhi Complex, New Delhi as on 30.03.2012

Price Hike by NMDC

4854. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed setting up of steel plants by NMDC is facing serious hurdle;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the reasons therefor and the estimated cost of the project and the time by which the new plants are likely to be set up;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand the new projects in future;

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

(e) whether the steel makers have sought Government's invention in the hike in price of iron ore by NMDC; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government alongwith the steps taken by the Government to help the small steel makers?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. NMDC is setting up a 3.0 million tonne per annum Integrated Steel Plant at Nagarnar, District Bastar, Chhattisgarh with an estimated cost of Rs. 15,525 crore. Work for the plant is under progress and the plant is likely to be commissioned in the Year 2014-15.

(c) and (d) The Integrated Steel Plant of NMDC at Nagarnar, District Bastar, Chhattisgarh is the first venture

of NMDC into steel making and there is no proposal in the company, at present, to expand this project.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) NMDC being a Navratna Public Sector Undertaking (PSU), the commercial and financial decisions of the company are taken by the Board of Directors of NMDC. The issue of pricing of iron ore is decided by the Board of Directors of NMDC based on various factors including prevailing market conditions. Government has no direct role in commercial decisions of the company. However, to improve availability of iron ore to domestic iron and steel industry at affordable price, the Government has increased the export duty on iron ore from 20% ad valorem to 30% ad valorem on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) with effect from 30.12.2011.

Shipping Industry

4855. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shipping industry in India has become a non-attractive business in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether one of the factors for this is because of competition from overseas shipping;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make the shipping industry more attractive?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) to (d) The shipping industry in India has not become a non attractive business in the country. Currently Indian tonnage stands at 11.03 million Gross Tons (GT). Even though there was recession in the shipping industry, the Indian tonnage has steadily progressed since 2004 after introduction of tonnage tax scheme. During the period from 2009 to 2012, there is an increase in the Indian tonnage by 1.75 million GT with the addition of 210 vessels.

(e) In order to make the shipping industry more attractive and competitive, the Government has initiated several facilitative measures for the Indian shipping sector

such as:

(i) Acquisition of all type of ships, through import has been brought under the Open General Licence (OGL).

(ii) To attract investment for the growth of this sector, the Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) In the shipping sector.

(iii) With a view to provide a level playing field to the Indian shipping sector, the Government has introduced tonnage tax system during 2004-2005 which has effectively brought down the tax liability of the shipping companies to a level comparable to the international level from the previous levels of the corporate tax regime.

(iv) Indian Shipping industry has been provided cargo support in the form of right of first refusal and policy of Free On Board (FOB) import is being followed for Government owned/controlled cargoes.

Import of Arecanut

4856. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether arecanut is being imported from other countries including Malaysia and Indonesia;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Country-wise, year-wise for the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the problems of arecanut growers in the country due to fall in the prices and production of arecanut in domestic market; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to solve the problems of arecanut growers and to ensure adequate prices for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Arecanut is imported from several countries including Malaysia and Indonesia. The details of imports, country-wise and year-wise for the last 3 years are as follows:

Country	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(in Kg)	(in Crores)	(in Kg)	(in Crores)	(in Kg)	(in Crores)
Bangladesh	6700376	18.90	7699590	24.7613	33238005	116.5304
Indonesia	28802223	59.99	23232175	41.6018	23292572	52.0504
Kenya	15680	0.06	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Malaysia	100000	0.17	88000	0.1246	377	0.0048
Myanmar	208000	0.52	2207000	8.1358	1028000	3.6864
Nepal	3298200	11.84	5365500	17.8038	14604029	71.5208
Singapore	436000	0.60	211000	0.3012	Nil	Nil
Sri Lanka	2746786	13.33	1360176	6.565	2314507	10.793
Tanzania	18000	0.03	17836	0.0267	Nil	Nil
Thailand	2450418	4.55	1610326	3.0648	1226540	3.1257
USA	666	0.03	Nil	Nil	68	0.0016
UAE	Nil	Nil	14234	0.0227	270194	0.9863
Vietnam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13000	0.0477
Total	44776349	110.02	41805837	102.4077	76041392	258.8251

(c) and (d) No major decline in the production and prices of Arecanut in the domestic market has been observed in the last 3 years. Details are as under:

Year	Production (tons)	Average Price (Rs./Quintal)	
		Kozhikode (Dry arecanut)	Mangalore (New Supari)
2008-09	514,300	6911	6932
2009-10	527,500	6063	7635
2010-11	1514,400	6846	7377

Uniformity in Issuance of Certificates

4857. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any uniform procedure is laid down in issuing caste certificates of Scheduled Castes in all over the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of the procedures being followed by various States in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to bring uniformity for issuing the SC certificate and make it simple?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) As per Article 341 of the Constitution of India, specification of a caste, etc. as a Scheduled Caste has been done in relation to a State/ Union Territory, vide the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders, as amended from time to time by Acts of Parliament.

Issuance and verification of Scheduled Caste certificate is, however, the responsibility of the concerned State Government/ Union Territory Administration, and in this regard guidelines have been issued to them, by Ministry of Home Affairs, vide their letters N0.35/1/72-R.U. (SCT-V) dated 02.05.1975 and BC.12025/2/76-SCT-I, dated 22.03.1977.

Emergency Landing of Helicopter

4858. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trainer helicopter of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited made an emergency landing on the roof of a high rise building in Bangalore recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it caused damage to the residential area and risk to the lives residing nearby;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A helicopter operated by Rotary Wing Academy, Bangalore made an emergency landing on the roof top of a residential building on 12.4.2012.

(c) and (d) No damage to private property, casualty or injury to residents in the area was reported.

(e) The helicopter concerned was of foreign source and certified by the DGCA. The matter was reported to the DGCA who is conducting an enquiry. Recommendations made by DGCA enquiry committee will be implemented to prevent recurrence.

[Translation]

Roads under Phase-III of NHDP

4859. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken to construct a four lane road of short distance to connect Khushi Nagar, the Nirvana Sthal of Lord Buddha with Patna of Bihar and this road will be constructed from Hajipur to Chhapra, Siwan and Gopalganj under Phase-III of the NHDP;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this road has been constructed only upto Chhapra and the construction work has been stopped and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the construction work of said four lane road is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The stretch from Kushinagar to Patna is connected through National Highways No. 28, 85 and 19 via Gopalganj, Chhapra, Hajipur and National Highways No. 28, 77 and 19 via Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur and Hazipur. The route via Gopalganj, Chhapra, Hazipur is shorter. Improvement to four lane/two lane/two lane with paved shoulder has been taken up on both routes, package wise, under various phases of NHDP. In the shorter route traversing along National Highways No. 28, 85 and 19 via Gopalganj, Chhapra, Hazipur, four lanning from Kushinagar to Gopalganj section of NH-28 under East-West corridor is in progress and likely to be completed by December, 2012. Two lanning with paved shoulder of Gopalganj Chhapra section of NH-85 and 4-lanning of Chhapra-Hazipur of NH-19 including construction of 2-lane Chhapra bypass under NHDP-III is also in progress and likely to be completed by December, 2013 and July, 2013 respectively. Hazipur to Patna section of NH-19 is already four lanned.

On the other route, work of 4-lanning from Kushinagar to Muzaffarpur under East-West corridor and 4-lanning of Muzaffarpur- Hajipur section of NH-77 under NHDP-III is in progress and likely to be completed by December, 2012 and February, 2013 respectively. There is one more route which connects Kushinagar to Patna through National Highways No. 28, 101 and 19 via Gopalganj-Mohmadpur-Chhapra and Hazipur. This route is slightly longer than the route via Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur and Hazipur along National Highways No. 28, 77 and 19.

[English]

Testing of Missiles

4860. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the missiles tests performed during the last three years;

(b) the number of missiles launched with indigenous technology and the number of missiles launched with foreign technology; and

(c) the number of tests which were successful?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Information can not be divulged in the interest of National Security.

Revision of Labour Laws

4861. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to review some of the labour laws, which are standing as obstacles for employment generation, welfare of labour force etc.;

(b) if so, the details of laws that the Government proposes to review;

(c) whether any decision has been taken during the Indian Labour Congress held recently with regard to the above; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Review of labour laws is a continuous process and amendments are made in labour laws from time to time in order to promote employment generation, welfare of labour force, etc. Recent amendments carried out include 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 Plantation Labour Act, 1951 the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. In addition, the Government has introduced the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining of Registers by Certain Establishments) (Amendment) Bill, 2011, the Mines (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Bill, 2011

(c) In the 44th Session of Indian Labour Conference held during 14-15 February, 2012 several recommendations were made which, inter-alia include, strict implementation of labour laws, devising broad based social security, strengthening of labour enforcement machinery, extending the coverage of Rashtriya Swasthya

Bima Yojana to other categories of workers and adding additional benefits, raising wage ceiling in the Employees Provident Fund, enhancement of Pension under the Employees Pension Scheme, 1995 etc. and measures for promoting skill development and training to enhance employability.

Auction of Toll Plazas

4862. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has, recently, auctioned a number of toll plazas in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of such toll plazas which were auctioned by NHAI in Tamil Nadu during the last year and the current year;

(c) whether the NHAI has not handed over the toll plazas auctioned in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the reasons for such delays alongwith the names of the beneficiary companies; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government into such mishandling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Year wise details of auction of fee plazas in the State of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Some of the fee plazas auctioned in the recent past could not be handed over to the successful bidders for want of the fee notifications as per the provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 as given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) As the tenders were invited as per the notified fee rules. Action to expedite publication of plaza wise fee notifications has already been initiated.

Statement-I*Detail of bids invited during the year 2010*

Sl. No.	Section	NH	Plaza Name	Location of Fee Plaza	Date of Handing over of Toll Plaza
1	Walajahpet - Kanchipuram	4	Chennasamudram (Tamil Nadu)	Km. 104.990	04.03.2011
2	Kanchipuram - Chennai	4	Sriperumpudur (Tamil Nadu)	Km. 37.80	15.01.2011
3	Tambaram - Tindivanam	45	Paranur (Tamil Nadu)	Km. 52.800	24.01.2011
4	Tambaram-Tindivanam	45	Athur (Tamil Nadu)	Km. 103.500	16.03.2011
5	Chennai Bypass	4 & 45	Chennai Bypass (Tamil Nadu)	Km. 16.500	16.01.2011
6	Trichy - Tobarankurichi	4-5B	Boothakudi (Tamil Nadu)	Km. 21.020	15.01.2011
7	Tobarankurichi bypass end - Madurai	45B	Chittampati (Tamil Nadu)	Km. 113.630	20.01.2011

Statement-II*Detail of bids invited during the year 2011*

Sl. No.	Section	NH	Plaza Name	Location of Fee Plaza	Remarks
1	Walajahpet -Kanchipuram	4	Chennasamudram	Km 104.99	Bid invited vide NIT dt 14.12.2011
2	Kanchipuram -Chennai	4	Sriperumbudur	Km 37.80	Bid invited vide NIT dt 14.12.2011
3	Virudhunagar -Kovilpatti	7	Etturvattum	Km 74.930	Bid invited vide NIT dt 13.01.2012
4	Kovilpatty - Kayathar	7	Salaipudhur	Km 125.375	Bid invited vide NIT dt 04.10.2011
5	Tirunelveli -Panangudi	7	Nanguneri	Km 185.375	Bid invited vide NIT dt 25.07.2011
6	Chennai Bypass	45 & 4	Vanagaram	Km 16.50	Bid invited vide NIT dt 14.12.2011
7	Tambaram-Tindivanam	45	Paranur	Km. 52.800	Bid invited vide NIT dt 14.12.2011
8	Tambaram-Tindivanam	45	Athur	Km 103.500	Bid invited vide NIT dt 14.12.2011
9	Trichi -Tovarankurichi	45B	Boothakudi	Km 21.020	Bid invited vide NIT dt 14.12.2011
10	Tovarankurichi -Madurai	45B	Chittampatti	Km 113.630	Bid invited vide NIT dt 14.12.2011

Statement-III*Detail of Successful bidder (HI bidders) where fee plaza could not be handed over during the year 2011/2012*

Sl. No.	Section	NH	Plaza Name	Location of Fee Plaza	Name of Bidder
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Walajahpet - Kanchipuram	4	Chennasamudram	Km 104.99	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers (P) Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Kanchipuram - Chennai	4	Sriperumbudur	Km 37.80	M/s Sri Gurukrupa Indane Distributors
3	Kovilpatty - Kayathar	7	Salaipudhur	Km 125.375	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
4	Chennai Bypass	45 & 4	Vanagaram	Km 16.50	M/s K. Ravindra Reddy
5	Tambaram-Tindivanam	45	Paranur	Km. 52.800	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers (P) Ltd.

Ship Building Units

4863. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to establish ship building and ship maintenance units in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the locations identified for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) The Government in the Ministry of Defence has not decided to establish new shipbuilding and ship maintenance units in different parts of the country.

Road Building System

4864. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change road building system preferring more projects on cash-contract basis instead of Annuity Model;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government is likely to be benefited from the new system?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of Agricultural Products

4865. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether India's share in global agricultural trade is only 1.55 per cent;

(b) if so, the reaction of the government thereto;

(c) the reasons for low level indian agricultural trade in global trade;

(d) the steps taken by the government to increase India's share in global agricultural trade alongwith the success achieved thereto; and

(e) the cost and quantum of agricultural products exported and imported during each of the last three years, country-wise and value-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per UNCOMTRADE data for 2010, India's share in global agriculture trade is 1.48%.

(b) and (c) India's share in world agricultural trade is relatively low. The small share is primarily on account of low land holding size, low productivity, large domestic consumption, constraints of supply chain and marketing linkages as well as low level of processing. Moreover, the essential commodities including foodgrains are allowed to be exported only after meeting the buffer stock and strategic reserve norms.

(d) The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agriculture products through various measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Further, in order to boost export of Indian products, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative(MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities(ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY), Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. Trade delegations are regularly sent abroad and Buyer-Seller meets are organized towards this end. Agricultural

and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce is also implementing various Schemes to extend financial assistance to the eligible exporters registered with it to boost overall Agri exports. The Government keeps a close and constant watch on the availability of agricultural products at reasonable price in domestic market and imposes restrictions on their exports

as and when required.

As per UNCOMTRADE, India's agriculture export trade has increased from USD 15.40 billion in the year 2008 to USD 16.26 billion in 2010.

(e) The details of agricultural products exported and imported during each of the last three years, country-wise and value-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Export of Agricultural products in top 20 countries

Value in USD million

Countries	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
U Arab Emts	1384.83	1192.27	1333.26
USA	923.95	722.52	1176.58
Saudi Arab	1052.23	1004.20	1098.47
Vietnam Soc Rep	833.88	884.02	1009.21
Malaysia	705.24	568.93	857.88
China P RP	425.19	428.36	763.02
Bangladesh PR	771.59	666.58	722.80
Indonesia	386.83	287.79	644.22
Japan	489.54	291.77	596.80
Iran	326.40	530.71	593.44
Pakistan IR	285.21	209.43	580.60
Kuwait	316.30	375.55	400.86
Netherland	341.44	293.99	369.55
Sri Lanka DSR	282.03	175.21	364.08
U K	294.32	257.74	322.86
Egypt A RP	221.80	180.51	320.81
Philippines	186.26	194.75	234.77
France	196.41	126.61	226.22
Korea RP	243.63	174.15	214.13
Thailand	228.34	207.35	213.43
Other Countries	2943.28	2228.23	3478.71
Total	12838.67	11000.65	15521.73

Source: DGCI&S

Details of Imports of Agricultural products in top 20 countries

Value in USD million

Countries	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Indonesia	2286.19	3529.46	4004.51
Argentina	419.96	575.82	908.81
Malaysia	511.39	782.70	791.51
Ukraine	136.21	433.58	607.15
Brazil	227.13	1201.71	558.79
Usa	272.45	565.70	518.17
Myanmar	552.07	750.82	516.64
Canada	459.14	581.27	483.70
Tanzania Rep	124.21	143.52	278.85
Australia	143.01	261.80	247.09
China P RP	114.72	221.72	185.31
Cote D'Ivoire	186.08	168.35	154.03
Afghanistan TIS	127.85	123.76	135.83
Mozambique	16.04	54.16	86.81
Thailand	44.72	165.87	86.74
Benin	73.48	96.40	80.60
Nepal	59.35	48.31	72.39
Pakistan Ir	39.49	56.39	67.68
Sri Lanka DSR	50.61	57.12	65.69
New Zealand	7.67	7.56	59.75
Other Countries	533.84	850.52	843.66
Total	6385.58	10676.53	10753.70

Source: DGCI&S

Greenhouse Gases

4866. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government during the last three years to reduce the greenhouse gases;

(b) the efforts made by the Government in demanding the rich countries for emission reductions;

(c) whether any experts committee has been formed by the Government to study the overall impact of spreading of greenhouse gases and reducing the emission levels;

(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) A National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released by Government of India on June 30, 2008 to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change. The NAPCC includes eight Missions, out of which National Solar Mission, National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Green India Mission and National Mission on Sustainable Habitat contain policy initiatives and actions having co-benefits in terms of reduction of greenhouse gases. The objective of National Missions is to support India's policies for sustainable development, *inter alia*, by way of promotion of energy efficiency, appropriate mix of fuels and primary energy sources including renewable sources, efficient transport etc.

(b) India has actively participated in the international negotiations conducted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in close coordination with members of G77 and China and put forth argument that developed countries should implement their commitments and take actions to reduce emissions in accordance with the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities' as enshrined in the UNFCCC.

(c) to (e) Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group in January 2010 to prepare a 'Low Carbon Strategy for Inclusive Growth' and evaluate alternatives for low carbon strategy through cost-benefit analysis. The Expert Group has prepared an Interim Report in May 2011 covering five sectors namely Power, Transport, Building, Industry and Forestry.

Import of Cheap Steel

4867. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from public sector steel companies to evolve a time bound anti-dumping mechanism to curb the rising imports of cheap steel in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cheap imports of steel has adversely affected indigenous steel companies either in public sector or in private sector; and

(d) if so, the plans formulated by the Government to strength the anti-dumping duty mechanism on steel import and to check its impact on indigenous companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) Steel Industry in India is globally integrated and the prices in the domestic market are impacted by import prices, apart from the local demand and supply conditions. Global prices of steel change frequently depending on the global conditions. No concrete information regarding cheap import of steel adversely affecting the steel companies of the country, in general, has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) Till date DGAD has undertaken 05 anti-dumping investigations concerning imports of steel products. As on date, anti-dumping duty on only 02 steel products namely Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless steel and Certain Hot Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel is in force. As far as the plans for strengthening anti-dumping investigation relating to import of cheap steel is concerned, the remedial mechanism for the protection of domestic industry already exists.

[*Translation*]

Offshore Container Terminal

4868. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in the construction of offshore container terminal projects;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to start the construction work at the earliest;

(d) whether adequate attention is being paid by the Government to ensure quality in the construction work; and

(e) if so, the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is some delay in construction of Offshore Container Terminal in Mumbai Port due to delays by the Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Operator, Dredging Contractor and the Mumbai Port Trust. As per the License Agreement signed between Mumbai Port and M/s Indira Container Terminal Pvt. Ltd.,

the date of commissioning of the berth was 02.12.2010, which has now been rescheduled to December, 2012.

(c) and (d) Both the Ministry and Mumbai Port Trust are monitoring the progress of work. Mumbai Port Trust has appointed an Independent Engineer for approval of Designs, quality control and monitoring progress of the BOT operator. A Project Management Consultant has also been appointed for preparation of estimates, tenders and supervision of works for Mumbai Port component.

(e) The work is likely to be completed by December, 2012.

Training to Retiring Personnel

4869. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons getting retired from armed forces each year;

(b) whether the Government provides any training to the personnel of the armed forces prior to their retirement;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Indian Institute of Management has also come forward to help them in seeking employment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The number of persons retiring from the armed forces varies from year to year. Total of 1128 officers and 45801 Junior Commissioned Officers/Other Ranks have retired in the year 2011.

(b) to (c) The government provides vocational training to retiring officers and other ranks through training institutes to enable them to settle down in civilian life. This training is optional. Government provides 60% fee subsidy to officers & 100% fee subsidy to Junior Commissioned Officers/Other Ranks.

During the last 3 years, total number of defence personnel trained prior to their retirement is as follows:

Year	Officers	JCOs/OR and equivalent	Total
2009-10	1041	20583	21634
2010-11	810	17743	18553
2011-12	967	23814	24781

(d) and (e) Six months Certificate Course in management is conducted for officers at IIMs which enables them to secure decent jobs in private sector. The facility of campus placement is however not available.

Kasturba Girls Residential Schools

4870. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of Kasturba Girls Residential Schools in the country being run by the Union Government; and

(b) the State-wise details of such schools sanctioned, closed and presently functioning in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The State-wise number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned and operational as on 31st March 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

None of the KGBVs have been closed after becoming operational.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV)	Sanctioned Number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) Operational
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	743	743
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48	48
3	Assam	57	37
4	Bihar	535	458

1	2	3	4
5	Chhattisgarh	93	93
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
7	Gujarat	86	86
8	Haryana	36	9
9	Himachal Pradesh	10	10
10	Jammu and Kashmir	99	95
11	Jharkhand	203	203
12	Karnataka	71	64
13	Madhya Pradesh	207	207
14	Maharashtra	43	43
15	Manipur	5	5
16	Meghalaya	10	2
17	Mizoram	1	1
18	Nagaland	11	11
19	Odisha	182	182
20	Punjab	22	11
21	Rajasthan	200	200
22	Sikkim	1	1
23	Tamil Nadu	61	61
24	Tripura	9	9
25	Uttar Pradesh	746	746
26	Uttarakhand	28	28
27	West Bengal	92	85
Grand Total		3600	3439

NH-12

4871. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of various programmes for upgradation of National Highways to 2 lanes during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the work for conversion of NH-12 from Beavara to Rajasthan border *via* Rajgarh, Khilchipur has been started;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any directions have been issued to NHA1 to start the work at the earliest; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The present status of up-gradation of National Highways (NHs) to two lane standards undertaken under various programmes is as under:

(as on 31-03-2012)

Name of the Programme	Total NH length mandated (in km)	NH length under implementation (in km)	NH length completed (in km)
National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IV	20,000	4907	101
Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh package	3513	1711	669
Special programme for development of roads in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas	1126	828	180
NH(Original) (Special Projects)	1564	1564	0

(b) to (e) Ministry has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementation of the work for upgradation of NH-12 from Biaora to Rajasthan border.

**Deen Dayal Nishaktjan
Punarwas Yojana**

4872. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the various State Governments including Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh for providing grant under Deen Dayal Nishaktjan Punarwas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said proposal of the State Governments is pending since long;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the total grant is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (e) A Statement indicating State-wise details of recommended proposals received from various State Governments for release of grant-in-aid under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during the year 2011-12, including number of proposals sanctioned, proposals pending and amount released is enclosed.

Proposals, complete in all respects, received in a financial year are processed for grant during the year. However, in case of deficiency in documents, if any, the grant is released only after rectification of the deficiency.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount allocated notionally under the scheme for the State/UT for the year 2011-12	No of proposals received in 2011-12	No. of Proposals sanctioned	No. of Proposals Pending	Total Amount released against the proposals, including backlog if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	24.60	124	103	21	25.01
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.70	1	1	0	0.97
3	Assam	9.90	25	13	12	1.70
4	Bihar	8.20	14	6	8	1.37
5	Chandigarh	0.20	0	0	0	0
6	Chattisgarh	0.80	10	4	6	0.55
7	Delhi	3.60	29	7	22	1.89
8	Goa	0.50	2	0	2	0
9	Gujarat	3.60	22	5	17	0.50
10	Haryana	3.20	22	18	04	1.59
11	Himachal Pradesh	0.80	7	4	3	0.38
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0.50	4	3	1	0.16
13	Jharkhand	0.30	3	0	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Karnataka	17.10	78	54	24	11.50
15	Kerala	12.20	83	52	31	10.06
16	Madhya Pradesh	4.90	24	14	10	1.59
17	Maharashtra	4.30	17	9	8	2.29
18	Manipur	3.00	21	18	3	1.91
19	Meghalaya	1.10	0 3	0	0	0.64
20	Mizoram	0.40	3	0	0.23	
21	Nagaland	0.40	0	0	0	0
22	Odisha	8.40	55	39	16	6.06
23	Punjab	2.20	18	06	12	0.98
24	Rajasthan	4.60	49	18	31	1.44
25	Sikkim	0.40	0	0	0	0
26	Tamil Nadu	5.90	61	33	28	4.05
27	Tripura	1.10	1	1	0	0.11
28	Uttar Pradesh	15.20	66	28	38	5.98
29	Uttarakhand	0.90	8	6	2	0.64
30	West Bengal	10.30	58	31	27	5.44
31	Andman and Nicobar	0.50	0	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0
34	Lakshdweep		0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry		1	1	0	0.13
Total						86.28

[English]

Transaction Cost for Exports

4873. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to lower the transaction cost for Indian exports in a bid to make them more competitive in the global market;

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

(c) whether the various bureaucratic and infrastructure hurdles are the main factors i responsible for slow growth of the exports; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the removal of such hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) A Task Force on Transaction Cost in Exports was constituted in October, 2009 by the Department of Commerce to identify bottlenecks affecting

India's exports and suggest ways to reduce transaction cost and thereby enhance export competitiveness. The report of Task Force, containing 44 recommendations relating to infrastructure and procedure was released on 8th February, 2011. Out of these 44 recommendations, 23 have been implemented which reduced the transaction cost to the extent of Rs.2100 crore in perpetuity. The procedural simplification to reduce transaction cost is a continuous endeavour.

Dandi Heritage Route (Phase-II)

4874. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received estimates from the State Government of Gujarat for phase-II of Dandi Heritage Route;

(b) if so, the details of the estimates received, approved and the tenders floated in this regard;

(c) whether there is any delay in the execution of the said project;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which this project is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) No, Madam. As per the decision taken by Committee of Secretaries in their meeting dated 28.06.2011, Dandi Heritage route has been de-linked from National Highways No. 228, so as to keep the heritage character of the Dandi Heritage Route intact and the development of NH-228 to be taken up by this Ministry as per existing procedures adopted for National Highway works. Accordingly, phase II of Dandi Heritage Route no more exists. Moreover 16 number of estimates received during October, 2011 from state PWD Gujarat for an aggregate amount of Rs. 314.4 crore were not found eligible for sanction and were returned since these stretches were in the defect liability period of earlier executed works. One estimate for NH 228 amounting to Rs. 7.51 crore has been sanctioned in Mach 2012 under Annual Plan 2011-12.

Increasing Marine Traffic

4875. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ports in India are incapable of handling the increasing marine traffic;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to manage the increasing marine traffic;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning to set up new ports in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Government has taken steps to identify suitable locations for setting up of new major ports in the country. However, no final decision has been taken.

[Translation]

Conservation on Vultures

4876. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vulture has been included under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any scheme for protection and conservation of vultures in the Country;

(c) if so, whether the Government has issued any guidelines for constituting committees at State and district level for protection and conservation of vultures;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government of Maharashtra has not constituted any committee even after the issue of guidelines in 2006;

(f) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to take action in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Yes Madam. Three species of vulture, viz., *Gyps indicus*, *Gyps bengalensis*, *Gyps tenuirostris* have been included in the Schedule- I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has formulated an 'Action Plan for Vulture Conservation in India' in the year 2006. In accordance with the Action Plan all State/UTs Governments have been advised to set up Technical Advisory Committees to monitor the status of Vulture Conservation, working out viable conservation strategies, conduct population surveys periodically and set up and expand of Vulture Care and Breeding Centres. The State Government of Maharashtra has also constituted the Circle level committees vide their office letter dated 23.03.2006 in all the eleven Territorial Forest Circles covering the entire landscape of that circle for monitoring and coordinating the vulture conservation strategies.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Loss of Forest Land

4877. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment about the loss of forest land after 1995 till today for new mines, industries, road and coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Use of forest land for non-forest purposes including for new mines, industries, road and coal requires prior approval of Central Government in accordance with the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Central Government during the period 01.01.1995 to 01.05.2012 accorded 19,292 approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 814.054 hectares of forest land. Category-wise details of the same are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Category-wise details of the approvals (Stage-I and Stage-II) accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes during the period 01.01.1995 to 01.05.2012

Category of Projects/ Proposals	Approvals Accorded (Stage-1 and Stage-II)	
	Number of proposals	Area of forest land diverted (hectares)
Defence Projects	208	24,858
Dispensaries/ Hospitals	22	108
Drinking water projects	1,038	1,904
Regularization of encroachments	14	2,49,744
Conversion of Forest villages into Revenue Villages	16	41,170
Hydel Projects	415	52,433
Irrigation Projects	1,268	72,053
Mining including Coal Mining Projects	1,510	1,31,646
Railway Projects	223	5,234
Rehabilitation Projects	40	15,788
Road Projects	5,543	39,773
Schools	89	532
Thermal Power Projects	31	3,331
Transmission Line Projects	1,641	21,503
Village Electrification Projects	15	21
Wind Power Projects	68	3,848
Other Projects	7,151	1,50,108
TOTAL	19,292	8,14,054

[Translation]

ESI Hospitals in Backward Areas

4878. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Employees registered under Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the total contribution received by EPFO and ESIC during the above period, State-wise;

(c) whether the condition of the ESI hospitals in the country is far from satisfactory;

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

(e) the schemes formulated by the Government to improve the condition of the said hospitals; and

(f) the amount likely to be allocated for implementation of the improvement schemes during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MAILLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) State-wise details of total number of employees registered under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees' State Insurance (ESI) schemes during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. Figures for the current year i.e. 2012-2013 have not been finalised.

(b) State-wise details of total contribution received by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV. Figures for the current year i.e. 2012-2013 have not been finalised.

(c) The condition of ESI Hospitals in the country is generally satisfactory.

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

(e) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has taken following steps to improve the condition of ESI Hospitals:

1. ESIC has increased the ceiling on reimbursement of expenditure on medical care from Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 1500/- per Insured Person (IP) family unit per annum w.e.f. 01.04.2012. In addition Rs. 200/- per IP

family unit per annum is also available to States if bed occupancy in all State ESI Hospitals is more than 70% during last completed year.

2. Hospital Development Committee has been constituted in each ESI Hospital and the Committee has been given adequate financial & administrative powers for taking decisions for improvement in medical care facilities.
3. To facilitate early sanction of equipments, State Medical Commissioner (SMC), ESIC has been delegated power to sanction equipments up to Rs. 25 lakhs per unit at their level.
4. ESIC has formulated norms and standards for staff and equipments for smooth functioning of hospitals and dispensaries. For ensuring regular supply of medicines, ESIC formulates rate contract for allopathic and Ayurvedic drugs at Head Quarter level and the same is sent to all the State Government for procurement of medicines for ESI beneficiaries.
5. Up-gradation and modernisation of ESI Hospitals is undertaken in a phased manner.
6. The expenditure on super speciality treatment is being borne wholly by ESI Corporation outside; the ceiling since 01.05.2008.. ESI has also entered into tie-up arrangement with reputed Government/Private hospitals for super speciality services and is providing cashless services to the ESI beneficiaries.
7. ESIC, in its meeting held in August 2009, has decided that henceforth all new hospitals proposed and under construction will be run directly by ESIC and total expenditure on these will be borne by ESIC.
8. ESIC has recently opened five new hospitals.
9. Functioning of Hospitals is being computerised.

To overcome shortage of specialists in State ESI Hospitals, ESIC is appointing part-time specialist/superspecialists directly in State ESI Hospitals to ensure that proper services are made available to ESI beneficiaries.

(f) A provision of Rs. 2,107/- crore has been made for medical care expenditure during current financial year i.e. 2012-13.

Statement-I*State-wise Number of Employees Covered under the EPF Scheme*

(Figures in lakhs)

States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	30.58	31.94	35.55
Bihar	3.03	2.77	3.59
Chhattisgarh	3.90	4.01	4.24
Delhi	22.52	51.60	50.87
Goa	5.84	6.60	7.16
Gujarat	26.83	31.53	33.03
Haryana	46.60	40.55	41.73
Himachal Pradesh	2.24	2.07	1.97
Jharkhand	9.30	10.20	10.08
Karnataka	44.76	80.92	88.95
Kerala	15.73	18.12	19.46
Madhya Pradesh	18.18	19.98	20.12
Maharashtra	68.06	97.20	101.98
North East Region	3.24	3.48	3.67
Odisha	6.59	6.98	7.22
Punjab	30.41	34.51	35.45
Rajasthan	11.90	12.32	12.28
Tamil Nadu	73.19	81.05	84.22
Uttar Pradesh	17.65	17.79	19.38
Uttarakhand	1.79	5.74	6.19
West Bengal	28.38	28.58	28.74
Total	470.72	587.96	615.89

The Data for 2011-12 has not been finalised.

Statement-II*State-wise Number of Employees Covered under the ESI Scheme*

Sl. No.State/Union Territory		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	885861	1007350	1239218
2	Assam & Meghalaya, Nagaland & Tripura	59883	65800	104199
3	Bihar	72045	90050	109581
4	Chandigarh	69487	69400	69524
5	Chhattisgarh	109066	130850	210056
6	Delhi	812099	856800	1077954
7	Goa	130562	128200	135114
8	Gujarat	712710	766150	882104
9	Haryana	628248	753950	1062277
10	Himachal Pradesh	148123	173700	193751
11	Jammu and Kashmir	62670	78750	59068
12	Jharkhand	152839	175750	215820
13	Karnataka	1488072	1543150	1475635
14	Kerala	542555	581100	602458
15	Madhya Pradesh	286344	295150	318169
16	Maharashtra	1755833	1784300	2069003
17	Odisha	189692	236450	250188
18	Puducherry	90495	93350	110031
19	Punjab	610107	696150	640989
20	Rajasthan	502863	528950	505463
21	Tamil Nadu	1549089	1815200	1907305
22	Uttar Pradesh	786628	852750	908307
23	Uttarakhand	175129	233500	255350
24	West Bengal	748895	955600	1026490
Total		12569295	13912400	15428054

The Data for 2011-12 has not been finalised

Statement-III*State-wise EPF Contribution Received during last 3 years*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,898.12	2,133.95	2,613.25
2	Bihar	83.43	97.66	141.87
3	Chhattisgarh	126.54	147.97	186.32
4	Delhi	2129.35	2,366.49	2,983.45
5	Goa	125.06	151.16	178.15
6	Gujarat	1231.36	1,477.80	1,743.56
7	Haryana	1148.11	1,391.11	1,710.18
8	Himachal Pradesh	143.55	164.66	195.62
9	Jharkhand	123.46	150.30	187.42
10	Karnataka	3354.63	3,774.04	4,510.21
11	Kerala	553.61	639.84	781.10
12	Madhya Pradesh	403.92	528.78	613.07
13	Maharashtra	6146.32	6,648.57	8,150.91
14	North East Region	121.19	138.29	201.37
15	Odisha	263.53	348.50	432.86
16	Punjab	633.39	718.35	854.44
17	Rajasthan	413.25	507.94	585.08
18	Tamil Nadu	2494.99	3,014.00	3,689.07
19	Uttarakhand	144.05	185.82	283.34
20	Uttar Pradesh	863.64	996.55	1,195.47
21	West Bengal	845.08	976.42	1,257.66
Total		23246.60	26,558.20	32,494.40

The Data for 2011-12 has not been finalised.

Statement-IV*State-wise ESI contribution received during last 3 years*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	255.21	291.90	422.09
2	Assam (N. E.)	9.95	12.07	16.99
3	Bihar	12.62	15.41	21.30
4	Chandigarh	22.89	26.54	40.15
5	Chhattisgarh	20.22	22.22	32.24
6	Delhi	308.36	266.01	546.81
7	Goa	31.42	32.21	48.53
8	Gujarat	154.03	166.79	235.98
9	Himachal Pradesh.	31.49	35.50	47.04
10	Haryana	261.79	279.98	410.57
11	J and K	9.24	13.55	17.46
12	Jharkhand	29.49	33.08	50.16
13	Karnataka	402.87	431.53	592.92
14	Kerala	107.91	142.13	179.74
15	Madhya Pradesh	81.12	69.34	101.29
16	Maharashtra	702.02	696.64	1,019.97
17	Odisha	35.14	43.02	66.98
18	Puducherry	22.71	24.06	32.09
19	Punjab	122.07	144.15	197.74
20	Rajasthan	108.19	113.18	166.91
21	Tamil Nadu	498.66	521.82	783.01
22	Uttar Pradesh.	187.09	201.03	299.97
23	Uttaranchal	37.96	49.77	79.12
24	West Bengal	246.08	264.06	339.71
Total		3,698.53	3,896.00	5,748.77

The Data for 2011-12 has not been finalised.

[English]

Improving Facilities at Port

4879. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage handled by major ports in the country including Haldia, Paradeep and Kandla ports during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether total shipping activity in Gujarat ports is increasing;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken to improve the facilities at these ports in Gujarat?

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

(a) The total tonnage handled by major ports including Paradeep, Haldia and Kandla during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The volume of cargo at Kandla, Gujarat during the last three years has increased from 79.50 Million MT in 2009-10 to 81.88 Million MT in 2010-11 and further to 82.5 Million MT in 2011-12.

(d) The Kandla Port Trust has taken various steps to improve the facilities including the following:

- * Construction of new berths/terminals.
- * Installation of modern equipment.
- * Mechanisation of cargo handling operations.
- * Various computer aided system to encourage automation in port operation.
- * Implementation of Web-based Port community system.

Statement

(in Million Tonnes)

Name of Port	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Kolkata	13.05	12.54	12.23
Haldia	33.38	35.01	31.01
Paradip	57.01	56.03	54.25

	1	2	3	4
Vizag		65.50	68.04	67.42
Ennore		10.70	11.01	14.96
Chennai		61.06	61.46	55.71
Tuticorin		23.79	25.72	28.11
Cochin		17.43	17.87	20.09
NMPT		35.53	31.55	32.94
Mormugoa		48.85	50.02	39.00
Mumbai		54.54	54.58	56.18
JNPT		60.76	64.31	65.75
Kandla		79.50	81.88	82.50
Total		561.09	570.03	560.15

Profits of HAL

4880. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the net profit earned by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to disinvest 10 per cent share in the HAL;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made assessment of its security implications; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The net profit of HAL after tax for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 has been Rs.1967.41 crore, Rs.2114.26 crore & Rs.2370.00 (provisional) crore respectively.

(b) to (e) Proposal is under consideration. However, final decision will be taken after receipt of recommendations of the expert group constituted by Government for suggesting measures for strengthening and restructuring of HAL.

Cabotage Law

4881. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to amend the Cabotage Law;

(b) if so, the objectives of this proposed amendment thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to start new ports in the country including Kodungallur and Azhikkal in the State of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) There is no proposal to amend the Cabotage law. However this Ministry has received representations from various groups in favour of and against the Cabotage restrictions.

(c) and (d) Government is planning to start new ports in the country and has requested coastal States in the country to submit comprehensive proposals in this regard. So far, proposals have been received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Kerala.

Interest Rate on EPF

4882. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the interest rate paid to all Provident Fund (PF) account holders during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the interest rate on PF accounts has been slashed by 1.25 per cent for the financial year 2011-12;

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

(d) whether the Government has not yet completed computation of interest on the PF accounts of crores of subscribers; and

(e) if so, the steps initiated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The interest rate paid on Employees Provident Fund (EPF) accounts during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Interest Rate
2008-09	8.50%
2009-10	8.50%
2010-11	9.50%
2011-12	8.25%

(b) and (c) The Central Government has approved 8.25% rate off interest on EPF for the year 2011-12 against 9.5% for the year 2010-11.

As per para 60(1) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, rate off interest on EPF in a particular year is determined by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund depending on the earnings off the fund during that year. Central Government declared 8.25% rate of interest on EPF accumulation for the year 2011-12 based on the earnings off the Fund during the year.

(d) and (e) Computation off interest for credit into the member's accounts for the year 2011-12 became due only after 31.3.2012.

The process of crediting interest into member's accounts has already started.

Production of Explosive Substance

4883. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of a restricted explosive substance was outsourced by the High Energy Material Research Laboratory of the Defence Research and Development Organisation to a private firm;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said private firm does not have a licence for producing such explosives and the work force involved does not have intelligence clearance; and

(d) if so, the reasons for awarding such contracts to the said firm?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The restricted explosive substance has been produced in High Energy Materials Research Laboratory (HEMRL) Pilot Plant under Government Owned-Company Operated (GO-CO) scheme with a private firm, to meet the urgent project requirements of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

(c) and (d) Production of restricted explosive substance has been done in a Government owned plant at HEMRL of DRDO. Therefore, question of obtaining licence by a private firm does not arise. As per security guidelines in vogue, the private firm has obtained police verification of its employees operating the plant.

**National Road Safety and
Traffic Management**

4884. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of the National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board Bill, 2010;

(b) whether the Government is considering a new comprehensive legislation to cover the entire gamut of road safety; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) A Bill to create National Road Safety & Traffic Management Board was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 04.05.2010 which was referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture for examination. The Committee submitted its report on 21.07.2010 and recommended that the present Bill may be withdrawn and the Government should come out with a comprehensive legislation with holistic perspective that addresses the entire gamut of road safety.

(b) to (c) The Government has examined the recommendations of the Committee and the matter is presently under consideration of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.

Procurement of Jute

4885. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed an incident of non-procurement of jute by Government Agency resulting a clash between private buyers and jute cultivators in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to procure jute from the cultivators directly;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Since the price of raw jute prevailing in the comparable period last year was higher, the farmers in the Darrang District of Assam felt aggrieved and blocked the National Highway passing through that area on 10.10.2011 demanding Government intervention for increase of Minimum Support Price (MSP) of raw jute. There was a police firing to clear the national highway in which four persons are reported to have died. The Ministry immediately took up the issue with Government of Assam and simultaneously directed Jute Corporation of India (JCI) to start MSP operation in Assam round the clock. JCI started the MSP operation in Assam from 26.08.2011 and major operations started w.e.f. 12.10.2011. Till date, JCI has procured about 2.30 lakh quintals of different grades of raw jute from farmers under MSP, out of which 32831.78 quintals of raw jute were procured in Assam. Due to the mechanism in place for procurement of raw jute by JCI, the prices are not allowed to fall below MSP so as to avoid hardship to the farmers.

(c) to (e) The Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is the nodal agency of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India for procurement of raw jute through its 171 Departmental Purchase Centres (DPCs) and State Cooperative bodies in all major jute growing states at MSP declared by the Govt. of India. As per the mandate, the JCI procures the jute directly from the farmers who come to sell their raw jute at its DPCs and other Centres operated by State Cooperative Bodies.

Assistance for Braille Study

4886. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Braille study material for visually impaired students have increased manifold;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has withdrawn subsidy/grants being provided to blind persons/institutes for purchase of Braille textbooks and other study material;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to restore the grant/subsidy which was being released earlier for this cause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Government has set up a National Institute for the Visually Handicapped at Dehradun. This institute has a Braille Press at its headquarters and at its regional centre at Chennai. These Braille Presses have not revised the price of Braille Text Books for the blind children attending special schools since the year 2009. However, the cost of Braille printing and binding has been revised in respect of Braille Books being supplied to various States under the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which have no implication for the visually impaired students.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

4887. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) whether the Central Government has taken any initiatives to review the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 to protect the interests of pregnant employees in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposed amendments are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Review and amendments, of various labour laws is an ongoing process.

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 was amended in 2008 by which for section 8, the following section was substituted:

"8(1) Every woman entitled to maternity benefit under this Act shall also be entitled to receive from her employer a medical bonus of one thousand rupees, if no pre-natal confinement and post-natal care is provided for by the employer free of charge.

(2) The Central Government may before every three years by notification in the Official Gazette increase the amount of medical bonus subject to the maximum of twenty thousand rupees".

The Central Government vide notification No. S.O. 2016(E) dated 11th August, 2008 increased the amount of medical bonus from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2500/-. Further, vide notification No. S.O. 2016(E) dated 19* December, 2011, the amount of medical bonus has been increased from Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 3500/-.

Enhancement of Minimum Wages

4888. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various proposals have been submitted to the Government for enhancement of minimum wage to Rs. 10,000/- per month;

(b) if so, whether the Government is actively considering to enhance the minimum wages in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) The matter was raised by some of the employees' trade unions to enhance the minimum wages to Rs.10, 000/- per month in the 44th session of Indian Labour Conference held on 14th-15th February, 2012. However, the Ministry of Labour & Employment has no proposal at present to enhance the minimum wages to Rs. 110,000/- per month.

Presently, the minimum wages are revised quinquennially in the Central Sphere. Further, Variable Dearness Allowance is revised twice a year to offset the impact of price rise as reflected in the Consumer Price Indices.

[*Translation*]

Tatra Trucks Deal

4889. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATAPATHY:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of some serious irregularities in the purchase of Tatra trucks from Tatra Vectra Motors Limited of England manufacturing trucks in India in collaboration with the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of trucks purchased so far and the details of the ongoing deals;

(c) whether the Chief of Army Staff has raised question on the quality of the said trucks and also alleged of kickbacks offer in the deal and if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether a money laundering case has been registered by the Enforcement Directorate in the deal and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has ordered CBI inquiry into the deal and if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons found involved; and

(f) the measures being taken/proposed to be taken to ensure total transparency and check bribery cases and the role of middlemen in the defence deals?

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

(a) to (f) Government has taken cognizance of alleged

irregularities in purchase of Tatra trucks. Ministry of Defence has purchased 6477 Tatra trucks between 1987-88 to 2010-11. 112 trucks are pending supplies. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been requested to investigate comprehensively into the charge of bribe to the Chief of Army Staff. A Preliminary Enquiry (PE) has been registered by CBI on 11.4.2012. Further, CBI has also registered a case under Section 120 B read with 420 IPC and Sections 12(2) read with 13(l)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 against one of the owners and other unknown persons of a UK based company, unknown officials of a Defence Public Sector Undertaking (PSU), Ministry of Defence and Indian Army. A case of suspected commission of offences punishable under the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) has been registered on 11.4.2012 against Shri Ravinder Kumar Rishi and others, and taken up for investigation in the Directorate of Enforcement. Well defined procedures with adequate checks and balances, as mentioned in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) for capital procurement Procedure (DPP) for capital procurement and in Defence Procurement Manual (DPM) for revenue procurement are strictly followed in all defence deals.

Defence Deals under RTI Act

4890. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring information relating to the cases of bribery in defence deals under Right to Information Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this measure is likely to check irregularities/corruption cases in defence deals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Defence deals for Capital Acquisitions are carried out as per Defence Procurement Procedure. This procedure contains stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency. The procedure includes provision for signing Pre-Contract Integrity Pact in procurement cases of estimated value exceeding Rs.100 crore.

Any information which is not statutorily exempted is provided under the RTI Act.

*[English]***Irregularities in Ration Supply**

4891. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Siachen equipment and ration racket has recently come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, whether irregularities in procurement of supply for troops at Siachen glacier have been turned down by the Army;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the action taken by the Government to investigate all procurements which were made during the last five years;

(e) whether there is an urgent need to change the procurement policy and to make it fully transparent; and

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

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

(a) to (f) No such equipment and ration racket has come to the notice in recent past. The equipment and rations are procured and supplied to troops at Siachen glacier as per the laid down specifications and procedures. Administrative/disciplinary action is taken as per rules whenever any irregularities come to notice. Improvements in rations and equipment is an ongoing process.

Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft

4892. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the development of the Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft being undertaken in joint venture with Russia; and

(b) the time by which the project is likely to be completed and the aircraft inducted into the forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Preliminary Design Contract for the joint Indo-Russian fifth generation fighter aircraft project was signed on 21.12.2010. R&D phase of the programme is planned to be signed during the current year. Detailed roadmap has been discussed with the Russian side. The fifth generation aircraft is scheduled to be certified by 2019 following which the series production will start.

Probe into Defence Deals

4893. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered probe into all the major defence deals signed during the last five years as reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the deals which are to be probed;

(c) the time by which the probe is likely to be completed; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to adopt more transparent methods in defence deals in future?

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

(a) to (d) Whenever any irregularities in defence deals come in the notice of the Government, appropriate action is initiated expeditiously. Recently, one such probe has been ordered to enquire into alleged irregularities in purchase of Tatra trucks. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been requested to investigate. Well defined procedures with adequate checks and balances, as mentioned in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) for capital procurement and in Defence Procurement Manual (DPM) for revenue procurement are strictly followed in all defence deals.

US Special Forces in India

4894. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States (US) Pacific Command Chief Admiral has stated during a US congressional hearing that the US special forces are situated in India as reported recently; and

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

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

(a) and (b) The Government of India has denied the assertion made by the US Pacific Command Chief Admiral, during a US Congressional hearing, regarding the presence of the United States Special Forces in India.

The United States Government has neither sought nor has the Government of India approved stationing of U.S. Special Forces personnel in any capacity in India.

India and the United States do occasionally conduct short duration Special Forces exercises in India and the United States in the context of their counter-terrorism cooperation and capacity building.

Incidents with Fishing Trawlers

4895. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to an incident where an unidentified ship hit a fishing trawler from Kerala off the Alapuzha Coast killing two fishermen and others which are still missing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 1st March, 2012, a South bound merchant vessel collided with a Indian fishing boat 'Don-1' at around 0100 hrs off the Kerala Coast near Alapuzha. The said collision has caused death of five fishermen and two fishermen survived the collision.

(c) and (d) The Directorate General of Shipping under the Ministry of Shipping had ordered a Preliminary Inquiry into the causes of the collision under Section 359 of Merchant Shipping Act 1958. Based on the findings of the inquiry, M.V. Prabhu Daya (Flag Singapore) was identified as the suspected vessel involved in collision with the Indian fishing boat Don-1. Accordingly, the vessel which was enroute to Singapore, was diverted to Chennai for further inquiry. The Inquiry officer has since taken statements from the Master and crew of "Prabhu Daya". Voyage Data Recorder (VDR) has also been sent to forensic laboratory, Chennai for recovering details of ship maneuvers and other parameters.

[*Translation*]

Uplifting of Women

4896. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a little improvement in the performance of the Government regarding uplifting the women of the scheduled caste category under the special Central assistance in the special component plan for the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Under the central schemes "Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)" and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP), 100% grant is given to the States/UTs as an additive to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), respectively. The guidelines under the above schemes, *inter-alia*, stipulate that:

(i) 15 % of the total SCA to SCSP will be utilised by the State Governments/U.T Administrations exclusively on viable income generating economic development schemes/programmes for SC women.

(ii) 30% of the funds released under SCA to TSP to States/UTs are required to be earmarked for women oriented activities.

[*English*]

Funds Allocation under Special Component Plan

4897. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated and released the funds to various State Governments/Union Territories particularly to West Bengal under Special Central Assistance for implementing Special Component Plan during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the State Governments/Union Territories have urged to enhance the allocation to States/Union Territories for implementing Special Component Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Statement indicating State/U.T wise Special Central Assistance released to the States and Union Territories during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission has informed that no specific request has been made by any State/UT Governments to enhance the allocation to them for implementation of Special Component Plan.

Statement

Special Central Assistance released to States/Union Territories during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No. State/UTs		Amount released during		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3668.49	4492.78	5159.59
2	Assam	249.22	662.97	0.00
3	Bihar	1916.86	4857.64	3384.39
4	Chhattisgarh	666.69	0.00	1025.78
5	Gujarat	932.86	1070.41	769.88
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Haryana	1350.53	1431.17	1671.44
8	Himachal Pradesh	498.20	660.14	817.11
9	Jammu and Kashmir	173.22	290.75	0.00
10	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	932.03
11	Karnataka	2464.41	2994.35	4144.44
12	Kerala	763.24	881.21	1130.3
13	Madhya Pradesh	3653.47	4608.72	4371.16
14	Maharashtra	2880.66	0.00	1977.98
15	Manipur	0.00	29.11	15.07
16	Odisha	2209.99	1261.37	2508.97
17	Punjab	1075.88	1362.33	0.00
18	Rajasthan	3460.63	4301.05	3743.48
19	Sikkim	22.60	82.84	56.02
20	Tamil Nadu	4605.30	6786.56	8404.64

1	2	3	4	5
21	Tripura	355.58	460.21	464.25
22	Uttar Pradesh	10426.82	16621.42	17484.48
23	Uttrakhand	0.00	621.41	0.00
24	West Bengal	4502.75	5230.75	7578.93
25	Chandigarh	18.75	0.00	0.00
26	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Puducherry	0.00	20.31	0.00
Total		45896.15	58727.5	65639.94

Tunnels in Border Areas

4898. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct some tunnels in the strategically important areas close to the borders;

(b) if so, whether the Border Roads Organisation has conducted feasibility study in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the schedule of construction of the tunnels; and

(e) the extent to which it is likely to be helpful in movement of troops and civilians in the said areas?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. One tunnel is under construction at Rohtang Pass on Manali-Sarchu-Leh road and completion date is February 2015.

Feasibility study of following three tunnels in Jammu & Kashmir are under under progress:

(i) Zojila Tunnel.

(ii) Zojila Morh.

(iii) Razadhan pass.

Approval-in-Principle was accorded for carrying out feasibility study of three more tunnels (two in J&K and one in Sikkim) as under:

(i) Khardungla in J&K

(ii) Sadhana pass in J&K

(iii) Theng Tunnel in Sikkim.

(d) Actual commencement of construction will depend on the outcome of the feasibility study.

(e) The tunnels will provide all weather access to remote corners which otherwise remain cutoff from mainland in winter being snowbound.

Illegal Foreign Fishing Vessels

4899. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign vessels illegally enter Indian territorial waters and India's Exclusive Economic Zone for fishing as per a study done by University of British Columbia;

(b) if so, whether such illegal infiltration of foreign vessels not only pose a serious security threat but also cause huge economic loss to the country;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government or Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) have received any complaints about foreign vessels illegally fishing in Indian waters or about violation of provisions of LoP (Letter of Permit) Scheme of the Government of India since the inception of the scheme;

(e) if so, the details of the complaints and the action taken thereof;

(f) whether Government proposes to review the present LoP Scheme to include some additional provisions

in it and also to make it mandatory for LoP vessels to land fish at the base port in India with a view to prevent malpractice by foreign vessels and exploitation of Indian marine resources; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Government issues letter of Permission (LoP) to Indian entrepreneurs allowing them to fish in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The LoP is issued on the recommendation of an Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee on Marine Fisheries in accordance with the existing deep sea fishing guidelines.

The Indian Coast Guard monitors implementation of the guidelines of LoP on ground and apprehends any foreign vessel found indulging in illegal fishing in the Indian EEZ and appropriate action is taken as per existing law & guidelines. The Government is aware of a study done by University of British Colombia which primarily raises the issues of high fisheries subsidies. India has expressed strong reservations in the World Trade Organisation about the inaccuracies of data and findings of the said study.

(d) and (e) Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) maintains a list of vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. There is no Indian vessel listed in the IOTC list of IUU vessels.

The Government's deep sea fishing policy prohibits IUU fishing. Whenever a complaint is received on violation of deep sea guidelines, the Government takes appropriate actions that include suspension/cancellation of LoP.

(f) and (g) The Government through Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee and specific Expert Groups/Committees regularly reviews the deep sea guidelines and polices to provide enabling environment for the growth of deep sea fisheries in the country.

Population of SC/ST

4900. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of funds to states for Scheduled Castes (SCs) central plan is according to population-equivalent proportion;

(b) if so, the funds allocated/released/utilised by Central Government to State Governments during each year of the last five financial years, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) As per guidelines of the Planning Commission, a portion of the annual plan outlay of the State Governments, proportionate to the population of Scheduled Castes in the State, is expected to be earmarked under the Scheduled Caste Sub- Plan (SCSP).

A Statement showing State-wise Annual Plan Outlay and SCSP Outlay during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, and SCSP expenditure for the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and anticipated expenditure for 2011-12 is enclosed.

Statement

SCSP Outlay/ Expenditure during Eleventh Plan 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Annual Plan 2007-08				
		% of SC Population (2001 Census)	Total State Plan Outlays	SCSP Outlay	Percentage of allocation against Total State Plan	SCSP Expndr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.20	30500.00	4355.90	1428	3830.16
2	Assam	6.90	3800.00	81.09	2.13	49.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Bihar	15.70	10200.00	2131.21	20.89	NR
4	Chhattisgarh	11.60	7413.72	2722.31	36.72	800.78
5	Goa	1.80	1430.00	26.95	1.88	11.66
6	Gujarat	7.10	16000.00	1134.40	7.09	NR
7	Haryana	1930	5300.00	1023.00	19.30	939.23
8	Himachal Pradesh	24.70	2100.00	231.00	11.00	170.36
9	Jammu and Kashmir	7.60	485000	368.60	760	NR
10	Jharkhand	11.80	6676.00	729.96	10.93	536.67
11	Karnataka	16.20	17782.58	2916.00	16.40	1972.28
12	Kerala	9.80	6950.00	681.80	9.81	545.73
13	Madhya Pradesh	15.20	12011.00	1717.76	14.30	1709.58
14	Maharashtra	10.20	20200.00	2060.00	10.20	488.43
15	Manipur	2.80	1374.31	33.04	2.40	23.81
16	Odisha	16.50	5105.00	1020.35	19.99	787.79
17	Punjab	28.90	5111.00	1330.00	26.02	749.73
18	Rajasthan	17.20	11950.00	1996.67	16.71	1998.95
19	Sikkim	5.02	691.14	34.70	5.02	15.33
20	Tamil Nadu	19.00	14000.00	3356.88	23.98	2903.62
21	Tripura	17.40	1220.00	205.22	16.82	NR
22	Uttar Pradesh	21.10	25000.00	5287.00	21.15	4340.78
23	Uttarakhand	17.90	4378.63	749.82	17.12	350.19
24	West Bengal	23.00	9150.00	2328.83	25.45	2328.00
25	Chandigarh	17.50	317.63	31.69	9.98	38.50
26	Delhi	16.90	9000.00	1525.13	16.95	1534.05
27	Puducherry	16.20	1455.00	150.15	10.32	149.73
	All India	16.20	2239663.01	38229.46	16.34	26175.24

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Annual Plan 2008-09					Annual Plan 2009-10				
		Total State Plan Out-lays	SCSP Out-lay	Percent-age of allocation against Total State Plan	SCSP Expendr.	Total State Plan Out-lays	SCSP Out-lay	Percent-age of allocation against Total State Plan	SCSP Actual Expendr.		
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	Andhra Pradesh	44000.00	7630.42	17.34	NR	33496.75	5243.17	15.65	2923.00		
2	Assam	5011.51	100.72	2.01	8438	6000.00	115.67	1.93	118.10		
3	Bihar	13500.00	2428.26	17.99	2131.21	16000.00	2721.02	17.01	2497.45		
4	Chhattisgarh	9600.00	1103.68	11.50	56859	10947.76	1271.66	11.62	1015.92		
5	Goa	1737.65	19.42	1.12	8.47	2240.00	16.15	0.72	7.78		
6	Gujarat	21000.00	1200.00	5.71	408.27	23500.00	1294.94	5.51	1039.22		
7	Haryana	6650.00	14733.27	221.55	1385.28	10000.00	1493.21	14.93	2004.09		
8	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	594.00	24.75	594.00	2700.00	668.00	24.74	664.56		
9	Jammu and Kashmir	4500.00	0.00	NR	5500.00	319.73	5.81	NR		
10	Jharkhand	8015.00	1012.75	12.64	648.37	8200.00	852.86	10.40	567.21		
11	Karnataka	26188.83	3232.00	12.34	2575.68	29500.00	4779.00	16.20	2457.46		
12	Kerala	7700.00	746.63	9.70	65063	8920.00	848.57	9.51	848.25		
13	Madhya Pradesh	14182.61	2142.68	15.11	1832.58	16174.17	2462.12	15.22	2118.09		
14	Maharashtra	25000.00	2332.80	9.33	1890.66	35958.94	2651.99	7.38	2247.06		
15	Manipur	1660.00	48.30	2.91	33.24	2000.00	58.06	2.90	43.96		
16	Odisha	7500.00	1239.75	16.53	1123.63	9500.00	1563.03	16.45	1587.52		
17	Punjab	6210.00	1792.00	28.86	1235.87	8600.00	2488.31	28.93	1316.08		
18	Rajasthan	14020.00	2179.31	15.54	2352.35	17322.00	2735.49	15.79	2821.49		

1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19	Sikkim	852.00	42.60	5.00	24.53	1045.00	NR	-	NR
20	Tamil Nadu	16000.00	4178.31	26.11	3453.35	17500.00	2721.22	15.55	3604.27
21	Tripura	1450.00	242.19	16.70	183.19	1680.00	280.11	16.67	26649
22	Uttar Pradesh	35000.00	7403.00	21.15	6789.41	39000.00	8246.55	21.15	792685
23	Uttarakhand	4775.00	854.73	17.90	300.67	5800.81	1044.15	18.00	410.65
24	West Bengal	11602.38	2677.83	23.08	1929.97	14150.00	3258.37	23.03	2278.46
25	Chandigarh	488.65	85.52	17.50	85.79	449.22	78.72	17.52	78.61
26	Delhi	10000.00	1694.15	16.94	1725.00	10000.00	1782.39	17.82	1780.00
27	Puducherry	1750.00	153.45	8.77	152.72	2250.00	322.58	1434	176.62
	All India	300793.63	59967.77	19.90	32167.44	338434.65	49317.07	14.57	40799.19
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Annual Plan 2010-11			Annual Plan 2011-12				
		Total State Plan Out-lays	SCSP Out-lay	Percent-age of allocation against Total State Plan	SCSP Actual Expendr.	Total State Plan Out-lays	SCSP Out-lay	Percent-age of allocation against Total State Plan	SCSP Actual Expendr.
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Andhra Pradesh	36800.00	6131.39	1666	5364.48	43000.00	7233.35	16.82	5961.28
2	Assam	7645.00	140.27	1.83	140.27	9000.00	165.52	1.84	
3	Bihar	20000.00	3375.12	16.88	1731.85	24000.00	4245.72	17.69	
4	Chhattisgarh	1323000	1534.63	11.60	1531.53	16710.00	1847.77	11.06	
5	Goa	271000	24.51	0.90	76.59	3320.00	33.96	1.02	
6	Gujarat	30000.00	1363.45	4.54	1143.74	38000.00	2084.04	5.48	

1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
7	Haryana	18260.00	2148.30	11.77	1910.61	20358.00	2599.45	12.77	2660.70
8	Himachal Pradesh	3000.00	742.00	24.73	733.65	3300.00	816.00	24.73	816.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	6000.00	455.65	7.59	NR	6600.00	535.78	8.12	
10	Jharkhand	9240.00	956.24	10.35	740.24	15300.00	1446.05	9.45	1446.05
11	Karnataka	31050.00	3866.59	12.45	2926.01	38070.00	4632.99	12.17	4632.99
12	Kerala	10025.00	983.45	9.81	862.07	12010.00	1178.18	9.81	1178.18
13	Madhya Pradesh	19000.00	2918.00	15.36	2708.12	23000.00	3575.58	15.55	3418.17
14	Maharashtra	37916.00	3867.11	10.20	2428.13	42000.00	4233.00	10.08	3938.36
15	Manipur	2600.00	62.40	2.40	42.40	3210.00	89.62	2.79	71.82
16	Odisha	11000.00	1817.90	16.53	1726.26	15200.00	2033.38	13.38	2033.38
17	Punjab	9150.00	2640.00	28.85	1881.07	11520.00	3323.52	28.85	1433.78
18	Rajasthan	24000.00	3896.00	16.23	3364.35	27500.00	4555.62	16.57	4344.10
19	Sikkim	1175.00	30.77	2.62	NR	1400.00	NR	-	
20	Tamil Nadu	20068.00	3827.84	19.07	4097.27	23535.00	5014.30	21.31	5014.30
21	Tripura	1860.00	30825	16.57	258.02	1950.00	237.35	12.17	237.35
22	Uttar Pradesh	42000.00	8881.00	21.15	8584.14	47000.00	9938.15	21.15	
23	Uttarakhand	6800.00	1224.00	18.00	665.47	7800.00	1404.00	18.00	
24	West Bengal	17985.00	4142.40	23.03	2698.34	22214.00	5118.98	23.04	5118.98
25	Chandigarh	462.73	81.20	17.55	81.33	666.61	NR		
26	Delhi	11400.00	1926.60	16.90	1901.56	15133.00	2064.99	13.65	
27	Puducherry	2500.00	354.96	14.20	206.99	2750.00	412.85	15.01	214.72
	All India	395876.73	57700.03	14.58	47804.49	474546.61	68820.13	14.50	42520.16

NR: Not Reported.

Source: Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

Visa Rejection by USA

4901. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the refusal rate of short term visa applications by the United States of America has increased during the last three years and if so, the details thereof alongwith the impact of such visa refusal on the Indian industrial houses;

(b) whether India has lodged any complaint with the World Trade Organisation under the Dispute Settlement Mechanism over the cost of United States of America work visas, which are too high and discriminatory against a group of Indian IT firms;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status thereof;

(d) whether the visa issue has also been raised with USA authorities and if so, the reaction of the USA in this regard;

(e) whether the USA has taken up the matter with regard to ban on USA poultry imports by India with the WTO under the Dispute Settlement Mechanism; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Denial rates for Indian born applicants for new LIB petition filed with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), which are used to transfer employees with "specialized knowledge" into the United States rose from 2.8% in Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 to 13.4 % in FY 2011. (Source: National Foundation for American Policy (NFAP))

As per industry reports, this has resulted in many employers being unable to transfer their employees into

the United States to work on research projects or serve customers.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The visa issue has been raised at various levels with the US Government including Ministerial level, Commerce Secretary level and during the Commercial Dialogue.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The United States of America (US) sought consultations with India under the Dispute Settlement Mechanism of WTO with regard to India's import restrictions relating to poultry and other products on account of Avian Influenza in view of notification 1663 dated 19 July 2011 of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. Consultations were held with the US on 16-17 April, 2012 in Geneva. During these consultations various provisions of India's notifications were explained and response was given to the US questions.

Steel Plants

4902. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steel plants in the country having its own captive iron ore mines;

(b) the details of the process of auction adopted for grants of permission with regard to extraction of iron ore; and

(c) the date from which the policy of auction regarding extraction of iron ore has been adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) As per information available with Ministry of Steel, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in the public sector and Tata Steel, Jindal Steel & Power Limited, Lloyd Metals & Engineers Limited, Usha Martin Limited, Jindal Saw Limited, Jayaswal Neco Industries Limited, Ispat Industries Limited, in the private sector are the major iron and steel companies, which have been allocated captive iron ore mines by the concerned State Governments.

(b) and (c) There is no provision in the existing Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and rules there under regarding auction for grant of permission with regard to extraction of iron ore.

*[English]***New ITIs**

4903. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country;

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

(c) the total number of ITIs established in the country during the last three years and the amount spent for this purpose;

(d) whether the Government has closed any ITI due to the low rate of admission of students; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise / Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The ITIs are set up and run by the State Governments and Private entities. The role of Central Government is in policy making, setting up of standards & norms, trade testing and certification. However, in a Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled Skill Development in 34 districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), there is provision to setup 34 ITIs and 68 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in 34 districts covering 9 states with 75% support from Central Government. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement. Further, Government has decided to setup 1500 new ITIs & 5000 SDCs in Public Private Partnership mode in the unserved blocks of the country.

(c) During the last 3 years, 147 new Government ITIs and 2399 new Private ITIs have been established in the country. Government ITIs are funded by State Governments while Private ITIs are funded by Private entities. There was no expenditure on the part of the Central Government.

(d) and (e) No ITI has been closed due to low rate of admission of students. However, some units in some ITIs do get deaffiliated from National Council of Vocational Training for want of demand.

Statement

State-wise detail of districts covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism' In each Distt. 1 ITI and 2 SDCs are proposed

Sl. No.	State	Districts
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Khamam Jamui Gaya
2	Bihar	Aurangabad Rohtas Jehanabad Arwal Dantewada Bastar Kanker
3	Chhattisgarh	Surguja Rajnandgaon Bijapur Narayanpur Chatra West Singhbhum Palamau Garhwa
4	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum Bokaro Lohardaga Gumla Latehar Hazaribagh
5	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
6	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli K

1	2	3
		Gondia
		Gajapati
		Malkangiri
7	Odisha	Rayagada
		Deogarh
		Sambalpur
8	UP	Sonebhadra
9	West Bengal	Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh Area)

Marine Pollution

4904. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) has alerted that the waters of sea coasts are unsafe for bathing and fishing due to rising marine pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to purify the sea coasts;

(c) whether some industrial estates have installed Common Effluent Treatment Plants for treatment of wastes from small and medium scale industries; and

(d) if so, the details of industries that have been provided incentives to install pollution control equipment during the last threeyears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) has been carrying out water quality assessment of the Indian coastal water. NIO has observed that some of the coastal stretches are subjected to disposal of industrial and domestic waste which poses threat of marine pollution and thereby may affect bathing sea water quality and fishing.

(b) to (d) Most of the industrial clusters of coastal areas are located in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. There are 23 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) discharging treated effluent in the coastal areas, out of which 14 CETPs are in Gujarat, 6 in Maharashtra and one each in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. In Gujarat, total capacity of CETPs is 340.60 Million Litres per Day (MLD) and total wastewater treatment is 254.97 MLD (74.85%). In Maharashtra, total capacity of CETPs is 54 MLD and total wastewater treatment is 44 MLD (81%). The total capacity of CETPs located in coastal States, therefore, is 394.60 MLD and the treatment capacity is 298.97 MLD (75%).

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) is under implementation in the Ministry to enable the small scale industries (SSI) to set up new and upgrade the existing CETPs. During the last three years, CETPs /associated industries have been supported by the Ministry in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The State-wise funds released and number of CETPs sanctioned during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Funds Released in Last Three Years under the CETP Scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount released in 2009-10	No. of CETPs supported	Amount released in 2010-11	No. of CETPs supported	Amount released in 2011-12	No. of CETPs supported
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board	60.00	01	00.00	00	00.00	00
2.	Gujarat State Pollution Control Board	304.89	02	418.51	02	199.46	01
3.	Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board	49.85	02	150.63	02	70.54	01
4.	Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board	82.26	02	00	00	00.00	00

Shortage of Farm Labourers

4905. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the shortage of craftsman and farm labourers is being constantly felt in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of availability of labourers and landless agricultural workers/labourers vis-a-vis their requirement in the agriculture sector during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has also diverted the craftsman and farm labourers to other sectors of jobs; and

(e) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve employability of the said

labourers and the success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) There is no such finding available in Ministry of Labour & Employment suggesting shortage of farm labour and craftsman in the country. A Statement showing the State-wise number of landless agricultural workers is enclosed. Requirement of labour/agricultural labourers during the last three years is not available.

(d) and (e) There is no definite finding indicating shortage of craftsman and farm labourers attributing the same to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). MGNREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, if demanded, at any time of the year, as mandated by the Act. Average persondays employment generated under MGNREGA during 2008-10 has ranged between 54 days to 47 days per annum. The demand and supply of labour for various sectors of the economy depend upon several factors like wage rates, economic prospects, absorption capacity, regional and climatic conditions, demographic profile of the work force.

Statement

State-wise male and female agricultural workers(Source, Census 2001)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Number of Agricultural Labourers		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6453741	7378411	13832152
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10329	8511	18840
3.	Assam	832508	431024	1263532
4.	Bihar	8730251	4687493	13417744
5.	Chhatisgarh	1262559	1828799	3091358
6.	Goa	15970	19836	35806
7.	Gujarat	2509651	2652007	5161658
8.	Haryana	717133	561688	1278821
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55658	38513	94171

1	2	3	4	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	190339	56082	246421
11.	Jharkhand	1485322	1365975	2851297
12.	Karnataka	2620927	3606015	6226942
13.	Kerala	1078354	542497	1620851
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3518368	3882302	7400670
15.	Maharashtra	4924034	5891228	10815262
16.	Manipur	49928	63702	113630
17.	Meghalaya	90888	80806	171694
18.	Mizoram	12775	14008	26783
19.	Nagaland	15985	14922	30907
20.	Odisha	2587196	2411908	4999104
21.	Punjab	1104140	385721	1489861
22.	Rajasthan	1055332	1468387	2523719
23.	Sikkim	8762	8238	17000
24.	Tamil Nadu	4256360	4381270	8637630
25.	Tripura	162640	113492	276132
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8245599	5155312	13400911
27.	Uttrakhand	190494	69189	259683
28.	West Bengal	5080236	2282721	7362957
29.	A and N Islands	4043	1126	5169
30.	Chandigarh	461	102	563
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5429	9286	14715
32.	Daman and Diu	347	976	1323
33.	Delhi	11224	4549	15773
34.	Lakshadweep	00	00	00
35.	Puducherry	42117	30134	72251
Total		57329100	49446230	106775330

* Note: India and Manipur figures exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divs of Senapati District in Manipur State as census results were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons

[Translation]

Water Pollution

4906. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

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

(a) whether the polluted water and wastes of some cities of Punjab is drained in Sutlej river through Buddha and Kaliken Nallah;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the polluted water is being drained into Rajasthan Canal through Harike water works; 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) to (d) As per the information received from Central Pollution Control Board and Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board, river Satluj in Punjab receives treated/untreated domestic and industrial wastewater from various towns on its banks as well as through Budha Nala, East Bein, West Bein and river Beas, which merges into Satluj at Harike Lake. Harike is the water source for various canals, including the Rajasthan Feeder Canal.

For pollution abatement of rivers Satluj and Beas, projects costing Rs. 717.32 crore have been sanctioned for Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Phagwara, Phillaur, Sultanpur Lodhi, Kapurthala, SBS Nagar, Banga, Bholath, Tanda, Mukerian, Dasuya, Hoshiarpur and Moga under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) of this Ministry. The sanctioned works include construction of sewage treatment capacity of 648.2 million litres per day (mid) in these towns. For improving the water quality of Budha Nalla in Ludhiana, a demonstration/pilot project for in-situ treatment of sewage through bio-remediation has also been sanctioned under the NRCP at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.28 crore. Till date, an amount of Rs. 299.49 crore has been released by this Ministry for implementation of these sanctioned projects.

In addition, projects for construction of sewerage systems and sewage treatment plants have also been sanctioned from State funds provided by the Government of Punjab as well as the Union Ministry of Urban Development under the JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru

National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) schemes in the towns of Nangal, Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar, Kurali, Machhiwara, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Makhul Dharamkot, Zira, Talwandi Bhai, Ferozepur, Sultanpur Lodhi, Pathankot, Begowal, Dhilwan, Rayya and Sham Churasi in Punjab.

[English]

Pollution of Rural Water Sources

4907. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding pollution of sustainable rural water sources by Urban Local Bodies and Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce pollution of sustainable rural water sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The rural areas are mostly having water sources in the form of ponds, tanks, canal and rivers flowing across the rural belt. The inhabitants in these areas use these water bodies for potable purposes and for fulfilling their local needs including agricultural purposes. To maintain pristine water quality of aquatic resources, the Central Pollution Control Board has established a network of 2000 monitoring stations covering 383 rivers, 127 lakes, 9 tanks, 59 ponds, 40 creeks/sea water, 17 canals, 34 drains and 595 wells. There is no specific monitoring network established on assessing water quality of water bodies located in rural areas.

(c) The steps taken to reduce pollution of sustainable rural water sources include the establishment of a comprehensive National Ganga River Basin Authority for holistic water basin management and the implementation of schemes like National River Conservation Plan, National Lake Conservation Plan and the scheme for the establishment of Effluent Treatment Plants. Moreover, the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have also implemented various schemes for maintaining the potability of drinking water in urban areas and rural areas respectively.

Wages to Mannual Scavengers

4908. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the wages being paid to manual scavengers in most States is lower than the set amount according to the minimum wages Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to ensure that they are paid the right amount for the work they do;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 both the Central and State Governments are the appropriate Governments, to fix and revise the minimum wages in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. The Central Government has not received any complaint regarding the wages being paid to manual scavengers in most of the States being lower than the minimum wages fixed for this category.

(c) to (e) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in the Central Sphere, the enforcement is carried out through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The designated officers conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are also invoked.

Funds Allocated for Scholarship to SC in NER

4909. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allocates funds to North Eastern Region (NER) for providing the scholarship to SC community students for promotion of education among them;

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and North Eastern State-wise during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the North Eastern State Governments for the said purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government allocates funds to North Eastern Region (NER) for providing scholarship to SC students under following two Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- (i) Post-matric Scholarship for SC students, and
- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in "unclean" occupations.

(b) and (c) The funds for NER are allocated Scheme-wise and not state-wise. Central assistance is released under these Schemes to State Governments on receipt of complete proposals from them every year. The details of funds allocated, sanctioned/released and utilized by NER States during the last three years and allocation proposed for the current year are as follows:

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Student

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Year-wise funds for the North Eastern Region		
		Allocated (BE)	Sanctioned/ released	Utilised
1	2009-10	1500.00	1611.85*	1362.60
2	2010-11	2500.00	1119.80	891.42
3	2011-12	4500.00	2929.01	Utilisation Certificate awaited
4	2012-13	3000.00	Proposals awaited from State Governments	

* The additional funds were obtained at RE stage.

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Children of those engaged in 'Unclean' Occupations

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Year-wise funds for the North Eastern Region		
		Allocated (BE)	Sanctioned/ released	Utilised
1	2009-10	100.00	100.00	84.33
2	2010-11	100.00	41.70	31.37
3	2011-12	150.00	152.15*	Utilisation Certificate awaited
4	2012-13	0.0	Proposals awaited from State Governments	

* The additional funds were obtained at RE stage.

NSKFDC

4910. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) is providing financial assistance to the Safai Karamcharies and their dependents only;

(b) if so, the number of peoples benefited and the names of agencies through which su assistances routed during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to assess the socio economic upliftment of safai karamcharies in the light of various welfare schemes under implementation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken by the Government to assist more people through such assistance?

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

(b) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) assists the

beneficiaries through the State Channelizing Agencies(SCAs) designated by the State Governments or Union Territory Administrations. The number of people benefited and the names of SCAs through whom such assistance was routed during last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In 2009-10 Government funded a study on 'Impact Assessment of Economic Development Schemes of NSKFDC through Centre for Research, Planning and Action (CERPA), Delhi in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh.

In 2010-11, NSKFDC funded the Evaluation Study of the schemes and programmes including Skill Development Training programmes in the States of Punjab and Orissa through CERPA and in the State of Bihar through Haryana Delhi Industrial Consultant Ltd. (HARDICON Ltd.), Delhi.

In order to assist more people through NSKFDC, the authorized share capital of NSKFDC has been enhanced in January, 2012, from Rs. 300 crore to Rs.600 crore by the Government.

Statement

The number of people benefited and the names of SC as during last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) under the schemes of NSKFDC

Sl. No.	Name of State Channelizing Agency	Total Number of Beneficiaries during 2009-10 to 2011-12
1	2	3
1	Bihar State SC Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd,	7904
2	Chandigarh SCs and Backward Classes and Minorities Financial Development Corporation Ltd.	26
3	Chhattisgarh State Antyavasayee Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation	2300
4	Gujarat Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam	15131

1	2	3
5	Himachal Pradesh SC and ST Development Corporation	257
6	Haryana Schednle Castes Finance and Development Corporation	58
7	J and K SC, ST and BC Development Corpn.	476
8	Jharkhand State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation Limited	1000
9	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd. (Karnataka)	7308
10	Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative SCs Finance and Development Corporation	10610
11	Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.	5206
12	Orissa ST and SC Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd.	163
13	Puducherry Adi Dravidar Dev. Corporation Ltd.	29
14	Punjab SC Land Development and Corporation Ltd.	253
15	Rajasthan SCs and STs Devp. Coop. Corpn. Ltd.	1731
16	Tripura SC Co-operative Devp. Corpn. Ltd.	105
17	West Bengal SC and ST Development and Finance Corporation	198
Total		52755

*[Translation]***NH-121**

4911. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

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

(a) the time-frame fixed for the construction work of National Highway (NH) No. 121 and the present status of the project;

(b) whether there is any delay in the completion of the said project;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the concrete measures, being taken by the Government for any early completion of the project; and

(d) the time by which the work on the said NH particularly from Kashipur Junction to Pao Bazar is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways spread across the country. The development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and the same are carried out as per the traffic need, availability of funds and inter-se priority of works through respective State Government/Border Roads Organization / National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). National Highway No. 121 being a National Highway, its development and maintenance is also carried out as is done or other National Highways in the country. For effective monitoring of the works, periodic inspections are carried out by the field officers of the State PWD and this Ministry. Quarterly review meetings for National Highway works are also carried out for removal of bottlenecks, if any.

*[English]***Four-Laning of NH-215**

4912. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of four laning of National Highway No. 215 is going at a very slow pace;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith its present status; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the work on the said project alongwith the time-frame fixed for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The work of four-laning of National Highway No. 215 is going at slow pace due to delay in land acquisition. The State Government is being consulted to expedite land acquisition. As per the concession agreement, the Rimuli - Roxy - Rajamunda section is scheduled for completion by January, 2014 and Panikoili - Rimuli Section is scheduled for completion by January, 2015.

Coronation Bridge

4913. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coronation Bridge over river Teesta on National Highway-31 has recently developed a crack on its archway thereby causing a problem in vehicular movement;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to repair the present bridge or contemplate a new bridge over river Teesta as an alternative to Coronation Bridge;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimates submitted by the State Government of West Bengal in this regard; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) After the recent earthquake on 18.09.2011, some cracks were observed on top of the main pier at Siliguri and Malbazar end, longitudinal girders and on bituminous wearing coat. Immediately after cracks were noticed, restriction was imposed on movement of vehicle having laden weight more than 10 T on this bridge.

(b) to (d) The detail investigation to evaluate the exact nature and extent of damage was carried out by State PWD, West Bengal through Jadavpur University. State PWD West Bengal has been requested to submit the estimate for repair/rehabilitation of the bridge as per the

recommendation of Jadavpur University on urgent basis. For construction of new bridge over river Teesta necessary provision has been proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12. State Government is likely to submit the estimate to Ministry.

IT-SEZ at Rajarhat

4914. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Information Technology Special Economic Zone (IT-SEZ) at Rajarhat, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) M/s.Wipro Ltd. has submitted an application dated 20.01.2012 for setting up of a sector specific SEZ for IT/ITES over on area of 20.24 hectares (50 acres) at Rajarhat, Kolkata, West Bengal with the proposed investment of Rs.325 crores and proposed employment of 8000 persons. The recommendation of the State Government for the proposed SEZ has not been received as yet.

[Translation]

Violation of Labour Laws

4915. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that child labourers are being exploited and the labour laws are flouted on a large scale in the country;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the Government in this regard during each of the last three years alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the International Labour Organisation has also drawn the attention of the Government towards this fact;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stringent steps proposed to be taken by the Government against the violators of labour laws and to protect the child labourers from exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) 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, as per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. The Central Government and State Governments in their respective spheres are the appropriate authorities to enforce the provisions of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The details of action taken during 2009-2011 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Under Section 3 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes., Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment for term which shall not be less than 3 months but which may extend to one year or with fine ranging from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/-.

Statement

Details of action taken under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

Year	Inspections	Prosecutions	Convictions
2009	295572	11033	1312
2010	213544	8854	1226
2011*	34188	2581	358

* Reports yet to be received from many States/UTs.

Export of Fruits and Vegetables

4916. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) the details of the fruits and vegetables exported during each of the last three years, value-wise and commodity-wise;

(b) the schemes being implemented by the Government for promoting the exports of the fruits and vegetables alongwith the concessions and facilities being provided to the farmers and exporters under the said schemes;

(c) the extent upto which the farmers are being/likely to be benefited from the said schemes;

(d) whether the Government has taken a decision to allow the export of certain fruits and vegetables having huge domestic demand;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the decision in view of domestic demand and high market price of the fruits and vegetables; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTTRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of exports of fruits and vegetables during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as given below:

Qty.: '000 MTs; Value: Rs. lakhs

Product	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fresh Onions	1670.19	182752	1664.92	231943	1163.47	174155
Other Fresh Vegetables	505.29	68020	419.24	73186	490.91	89294

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Walnuts	5.70	14124	9.07	19790	5.24	15651
Fresh Mangoes	83.70	17071	74.46	20054	59.22	16292
Fresh Grapes	124.63	40861	131.15	54534	99.31	41206
Other Fresh Fruits	256.77	43087	260.68	52283	253.85	48965
Total	2646.27	365916	2559.53	451790	2072.01	385563

Source: APEDA. Note: The complete data on annual basis for 2011-12 is not yet available.

(b) and (c) 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 Councils 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 is also 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. 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.

The Government also provides assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for various interventions aimed at increasing production and productivity of horticultural crops for the holistic development of horticulture in the country. Production related activities include development of planting material through nurseries, area expansion, rejuvenation, Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Nutrient Management, creation of water resources. Besides, assistance is also being included for creating infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing.

(d) and (e) Export of fruits and vegetables are permitted without any restriction under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). The Government keeps a close and constant watch on the availability of all agriculture products at reasonable price in domestic market and imposes restrictions on their exports as and when required.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

[English]

**Road Construction in Kutch
Desert Sanctuary**

4917. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal for diversion of land in Kutch Desert Sanctuary and Wild Ass Sanctuary, Gujarat for construction of road from Godhuli-Santalpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto in view of the strategic and security importance of this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had received a proposal from the Government of

Gujarat for diversion of 79.474 ha of forest land in Kutch Desert Wildlife Sanctuary and Wild Ass Sanctuary for construction of Gaduli to Hajipur-Odma-Khavda-Kunaria-Dholavira-Maovana-Gadakbet-Santalpur Road (S.H. Road). The proposal involves development of border roads to meet security needs of the Border Security Forces (BSF). Since the proposal involves diversion of land from Wildlife Sanctuary, it was placed for consideration of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 25 April 2011 wherein it was decided to carry out a site inspection before taking a view in the matter. The site inspection report has since been received in the Ministry and would be placed before the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife for its consideration. However, no final decision on this proposal has been taken so far.

Clearance to Renuka Dam Project

4918. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Renuka Dam Project in Himachal Pradesh is still awaiting environmental and forests clearance;

(b) if so, the present status and the reasons for delay in giving final clearance to the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Renuka Dam project has been granted environment clearance. The Forest clearance to the project had been declined in August 2010. However, the State Government of Himachal Pradesh had requested for reconsideration of the proposal. The proposal was considered by the Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) in its meeting held on 20-21 April 2012. The FAC observed that

certain land classified as 'Jungle Jhadi' and proposed to be used for the Renuka Dam project had not been included in the proposal and the compliance to the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 was also not in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. In view of this, the State Government has been requested to submit the revised proposal.

Violation of Pollution Norms

4919. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any monitoring mechanism to observe the level of pollution around Thermal Power Plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several Thermal Power Plants including Bhusawal Thermal Power Station in Maharashtra are violating the air and water pollution norms in the country;

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

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the pollution level and the development of the greenery around the Thermal Power Plants in the country including the Bhusawal Thermal Power Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The State Pollution Control Boards have a monitoring mechanism in place to carry out the ambient air monitoring and stack monitoring in the premises of Thermal Power plants (TPPs) at regular intervals.

(c) to (e) In Maharashtra, there are fifteen number of major TPPs based on coal as fuel, being monitored by the

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB). In the case of Bhusawal Thermal Power Station (BTPS), the MPCB has found Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter exceeding the consented limit. The MPCB has received complaints from nearby Grampanchayats, opposition leader of Maharashtra Assembly and other NGOs about BTPS. The complaints were in respect of water, air and soil pollution due to which the agricultural production was alleged to be damaged.

(f) The MPCB has investigated the complaints, issued directions and stipulated certain conditions to BTPS to reduce the pollution level. The Board has also forfeited bank guarantee of Rs. 3 lakhs of the BTPS.

The following steps in general have been taken by the Government to minimize/control the pollution in the TPPs:

- (i) Emission and effluent standards for control of air and water pollution have been notified.
- (ii) Power Plants have been directed to use beneficiated coal (low ash coal) to minimize dust generation.
- (iii) Flyash utilization has been made mandatory to mitigate problems related to flyash disposal.
- (iv) The TPPs have been asked to provide green belt in and around the premises in 30% of the total land available, while granting environmental clearance.

**National Commission for
Denotified Tribes**

4920. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Denotified Tribes (Vimukt Jatis) Nomadic and semi-Nomadic Tribes has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the time by which the said recommendations are likely to be considered and implemented by the Government?

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

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

**Four-laning Projects under NHDP
Phase I and II**

4921. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) the State-wise details of the National Highways (NHs) which have been approved for four-laning under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) Phase I and II;

(b) the details of funds likely to be incurred and released thereon, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) State wise details of four laning of National Highways under NHDP Phase-I and II are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State wise details of four laning projects under Phase I & II

Sl. No.	Stretch	State Name	NH No	Total Length (In Km)	Completed Length (In Km)	Fund- ed By	Date of Start	Date of Completion/ anticipated completion	TPC (Rs.Cr.)	Present Status	NHDP Phase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tuni - Dharmavaram (AP-16)	Andhra Pradesh	5	47	47	Annuity	May-2002	Aug-2005	231.9	Completed	Phase I
2	Vishakhapatnam Port	Andhra Pradesh	SR	12	12	SPV	Jun-2002	Nov-2006	93.79	Completed	Phase I
3	Nandigama - Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	9	35	35	BOT	Aug-2001	Jun-2004	138.65	Completed	Phase I
4	Bridges Section (AP-19)	Andhra Pradesh	5	2.45	2.45	NHA1	Aug-2001	Mar-2005	136.45	Completed	Phase I
5	Bridges Section (AP-20)	Andhra Pradesh	5	0	0	NHAI	Aug-2001	May-2005	131.33	Completed	Phase I
6	Korlam - Palasa (AP-4A)	Andhra Pradesh	5	29	29	NHAI	Sep-2001	Aug-2005	135.11	Completed	Phase I
7	Ichapuram - Korlam (AP-4B)	Andhra Pradesh	5	33	33	NHAI	Sep-2001	Dec-2005	143.05	Completed	Phase I
8	Palasa - Srikakulam (AP-2)	Andhra Pradesh	5	74	74	NHAI	Jun-2001	Jun-2005	324	Completed	Phase I
9	Srikakulam - Champawati (AP-1)	Andhra Pradesh	5	48	48	NHAI	Dec-2005	May-2007	171.97	Completed	Phase I
10	Champawati- Vishakhapatnam (AP-3)	Andhra Pradesh	5	46.2	46.2	NHAI	Jun-2001	Feb-2005	200	Completed	Phase 1
11	Bridges section (AP-6)	Andhra Pradesh	5	0	0	NHAI	Sep-2001	Jul-2005	79.14	Completed	Phase I
12	Bridges section (AP-5)	Andhra Pradesh	5	0	0	NHAI	Aug-2001	Sep-2003	71	Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Vijayawada - Chilikaluripet Package IV	Andhra Pradesh	5	2.88	2.88	JBIC	May-1999	May-2002	58	Completed	Phase I
14	Ankapalli - Tuni	Andhra Pradesh	5	58.947	58.947	Annuity	May-2002	Jan-2005	283.2	Completed	Phase I
15	Nandigama - Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	9	48	48	ADB	Oct-1996	Apr-2000		Completed	Phase I
16	Dharmavaram - Rajahmundry (AP-15)	Andhra Pradesh	5	53	53	Annuity	May-2002	Mar-2005	206	Completed	Phase I
17	Divancheru (near Rajahmundry) - Gowthami (AP-17)	Andhra Pradesh	5	34.95	34.95	NHAI	Jun-2001	Mar-2005	130.8	Completed	Phase I
18	Gowthami - Gundugolanu (AP-18)	Andhra Pradesh	5	81.08	81.08	NHAI	Aug-2001	Feb-2004	323.35	Completed	Phase I
19	Vijayawada - Rajamundry Section (near Eluru)	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	5	NHAI	Jun-2000	Mar-2002	19	Completed	Phase I
20	Eluru-Vijayawada Package V	Andhra Pradesh	5	72	72	ADB	Dec-1997	Jan-2002	134	Completed	Phase I
21	Vijayawada - I Chilikaluripet Package	Andhra Pradesh	5	25	25	JBIC	Mar-1999	Jan-2003	60	Completed	Phase I
22	Chilikaluripet - Ongole (AP-13)	Andhra Pradesh	5	66	66	NHAI	Jun-2001	Mar-2006	319.21	Completed	Phase I
23	Ongole - Kavali (AP-12)	Andhra Pradesh	5	72	72	NHAI	Aug-2001	Sep-2005	321.41	Completed	Phase I
24	Kavali-Nellore(AP-II)	Andhra Pradesh	5	43.8	43.8	NHAI	May-2001	May-2005	181	Completed	Phase I
25	Nellore Bypass	Andhra Pradesh	5	17.166	17.166	Annuity	Oct-2002	Sep-2004	143.2	Completed	Phase I
26	Nellore - Tada (AP-7)	Andhra Pradesh	5	110.517	110.517	BOT	Aug-2001	Dec-2003	621.35	Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27	Vishakhapatnam - Ankapalli	Andhra Pradesh	5	38	38	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
28	Thondapalli to Farukhanagar (NS/9)	Andhra Pradesh	7	12.5	12.5	NHAI	Dec-1999	Jan-2003	27.63	Completed	Phase I
29	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli	Andhra Pradesh	7	23.1	21.25	NHAI		Terminated	71.57	Under Implementation	Phase I
	Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)										
30	Kalkallu village to Gundla Pochampalli (NS-8)	Andhra Pradesh	7	17	17	NHAI	Dec-1999	Apr-2002	40.83	Completed	Phase I
31	Vijayawada - Chilkaluripet Package III	Andhra Pradesh	5	23.78	23.78	JBIC	Mar-1999	Jan-2003	68	Completed	Phase I
32	Bowenpalli (Hyderabad city) to Shivarampalli	Andhra Pradesh	7	9.2	9.2	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
33	Vijayawada - Chilkaluripet Package II	Andhra Pradesh	5	32	32	JBIC	Mar-1999	Jan-2003	80	Completed	Phase I
34	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	Andhra Pradesh	7	42	42	ADB	Mar-2007	Nov-2010	205.92	Completed	Phase II
35	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Length 60.25)	Andhra Pradesh	7	59	56.225	BOT	Feb-2010	Apr-2012	390.56	Under Implementation	Phase II
36	Farukhanagar to Kottakata (NS-2/AP-3)	Andhra Pradesh	7	46.162	46.162	BOT	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	255	Completed	Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
37	Islam Nagar to Kadthal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	Andhra Pradesh	7	53.01	53.01	Annuity	Mar-2007	Aug-2010	546.83	Completed	Phase II
38	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15) (Approved length 45.6)	Andhra Pradesh	7	45.05	45.05	ADB	Mar-2007	Nov-2010	243.64	Completed	Phase II
39	Kadloor Yellareddy to Gundla Pochampalli (NS-2/BOT/AP-2)	Andhra Pradesh	7	85.74	85.74	Annuity	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	490	Completed	Phase II
40	Hyderabad Bangalore section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5)	Andhra Pradesh	7	74.65	74.65	Annuity	Sep-2006	Nov-2009	592	Completed	Phase II
41	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10)	Andhra Pradesh	7	40.35	40.35	ADB	Mar-2007	Jan-2011	194.8	Completed	Phase II
42	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	Andhra Pradesh	7	41.35	41.35	ADB	Mar-2007	Jan-2011	208.46	Completed	Phase II
43	Farukhanagar to Kotakatta (NS-2/AP-4)	Andhra Pradesh	7	55.74	55.74	BOT	Aug-2006	Mar-2009	302	Completed	Phase II
44	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	Andhra Pradesh	7	40	40	ADB	Mar-2007	Dec-2010	243.38	Completed	Phase II
45	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	Andhra Pradesh	7	42.88	42.88	ADB	Mar-2007	Jan-2011	239.19	Completed	Phase II
46	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	Andhra Pradesh	7	54.6	54.6	Annuity	May-2007	Aug-2010	360.42	Completed	Phase II
47	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	Andhra Pradesh	7	31	31	Annuity	May-2007	Nov-2009	271.73	Completed	Phase II
48	Guwahati Bypass (EW-14/AS)	Assam	37	10.5	10.5	NHAI	Sep-2001	Jun-2004	63.69	Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
49	Guahati bypass (EW/7)	Assam	37	8	8	NHAI	Jun-2000	Dec-2003	54.87	Completed	Phase I
50	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	Assam	31	28	10.6	NHAI	Dec-2005	Dec-2012	175.96	Under Implementation	Phase II
51	Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17)	Assam	36	30.5	30.05	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2012	225	Under Implementation	Phase II
52	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	Assam	54	26	0	NHAI	Nov-2011	Apr-2014	386.1	Under Implementation	Phase II
53	Silchar-Udarband (AS-1)	Assam	54	32	19.5	NHAI	Sep-2004	Jun-2012	154.57	Under Implementation	Phase II
54	Maibang to Lurmding (AS-26)	Assam	54	23	0	NHAI	Jul-2011	Jan-2014	167.64	Under Implementation	Phase II
55	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	Assam	31	30	27.94	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2012	200	Under Implementation	Phase II
56	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	Assam	54	24	0	NHAI	Nov-2011	Apr-2014	363.74	Under Implementation	Phase II
57	Brahmputra Bridge (AS-28)	Assam	31	5	0	NHAI	Oct-2006	Dec-2012	217.61	Under Implementation	Phase II
58	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	Assam	31	28	15.5	NHAI	Oct-2005	Dec-2012	198.16	Under Implementation	Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
59	Construction of 10 km service road and one 2 lane Flyover on Guwahati Bypass (AS-14A)	Assam	37	10	10	NHAI	Aug-2005	Jan-2009	33.78	Completed	Phase II
60	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	Assam	31C	30	27.2	NHAI	Nov-2005	Sep-2012	230	Under Implementation	Phase II
61	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11)	Assam	31C	30	15.5	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2012	195	Under Implementation	Phase II
62	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10)	Assam	31C	33	25.08	NHAI	Nov-2005	Dec-2012	237.8	Under Implementation	Phase II
63	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	Assam	37	22	19.5	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2012	160	Under Implementation	Phase II
64	Nagaon to Dharmatul (AS-2)	Assam	37	25	21.75	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2012	264.72	Under Implementation	Phase II
65	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	Assam	31	27.3	18	NHAI	Oct-2005	Dec-2012	208	Under Implementation	Phase II
66	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	Assam	31	25	22.5	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2012	225	Under Implementation	Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
67	Lanka to Daboka (AS-16)	Assam	54	24.032	24.032	NHAI	Dec-2005	Mar-2011	225	Completed	Phase II
68	Lumding to Daboka (AS-15)	Assam	54	18	18	NHAI	Feb-2008	Dec-2011	130	Completed	Phase II
69	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9)	Assam	31	21.5	19.4	NHAI	Dec-2005	May-2012	142	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
70	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	Assam	37	25	19.9	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2012	200	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
71	Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	Assam	54	21	0	NHAI	Oct-2006	Mar-2013	200	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
72	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	Assam	54	16	11.08	NHAI	Aug-2006	Mar-2013	280	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
73	Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	Assam	37	19	16.5	NHAI	Sep-2005	May-2012	245	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
74	Maibang to Lumding (AS-25)	Assam	54	28	0	NHAI	Jan-2011	Jul-2013	385.13	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
75	Nagaon bypass (AS-18)	Assam	37	23.663	23.663	NHAI	Dec-2005	May-2011	230	Completed	Phase II
76	Maibang to Lumding (AS-24)	Assam	54	15	5	NHAI	Jan-2011	Jul-2013	280.13	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
77	Dehri - on-Sone - Aurangabad (TNHP/IV D)	Bihar	2	40	40	WB	Feb-2001	Nov-2005	242.61	Completed	Phase I
78	Purnea - Gayakota (EW-12/BR)	Bihar	31	28	28	NHAI	Sep-2001	Jun-2011	205.73	Completed	Phase I
79	Sasaram - Dehri on-sone (GTRIP/IV-C)	Bihar	2	30	30	WB	Mar-2002	Jul-2008	221.87	Completed	Phase I
80	Purnea - Gayakota (EW/4)	Bihar	31	15.15	15.15	NHAI	Dec-1999	May-2008	62.98	Completed	Phase I
81	Mohania - Sasaram (TNHP/IV-B)	Bihar	2	45	45	WB	Feb-2001	Mar-2006	230.55	Completed	Phase I
82	Aurangabad - Barachatti (TNHP/V-A)	Bihar	2	60	60	WB	Sep-2001	Jul-2007	320.421	Completed	Phase I
83	Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4)	Bihar	57	15.15	15.15	NHAI	Apr-2006	Mar-2012	100.5	Completed	Phase II
84	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-1)	Bihar	57	42.5	42.5	NHAI	Nov-2005	Apr-2010	276	Completed	Phase II
85	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond & Afflux Bond (BR-5)	Bihar	57	10.63	10.63	Annuity	Apr-2007	Jan-2012	418.04	Completed	Phase II
86	Ring bunds to Jhanjharpur (BR-6)	Bihar	57	38.55	38.55	NHAI	Jan-2006	•Nov-2011	340	Completed	Phase II
87	Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11)	Bihar,	28	40	40	WB	Sep-2005	Jun-2011	239	Completed	Phase II
88	Muzzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12)	Bihar	28	40	40	WB	Sep-2005	Mar-2011	275	Completed	Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
89	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	Bihar	28	41.085	29.28	WB	Nov-2005	Dec-2012	300	Under- Implemen- tation	Phase II
90	Jhanjhapur to Darbanga (BR-7)	Bihar	57	37.59	37	NHAI	Apr-2006	Jun-2012	340	Under- Implemen- tation	Phase II
91	Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	Bihar	57	34.87	32	NHAI	Apr-2006	Dec-2012	332.94	Under- Implemen- tation	Phase II
92	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-8)	Bihar	57	32.05	32.05	NHAI	Jan-2006	Mar-2011	305	Completed	Phase I
93	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	Bihar	28	38	37.5	WB	Nov-2005	Jun-2012	240	Under- Implemen- tation	Phase II
94	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-9)	Bihar	57	37.75	37.75	NHAI	Jan-2006	Feb-2011	291.8	Completed	Phase II
95	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2)	Bihar	57	36.7	36.7	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jul-2010	310	Completed	Phase II
96	Barachatti - Gorhar (GTRIP/V-B)	Bihar[10]/ Jharkhand [70]	2	80	80	WB	Mar-2002	Jul-2007	452.71	Completed	Phase I
97	Delhi-Mathura	Delhi[12]/Haryana[74]/ Uttar Pradesh[59]	2	145	145	ADB				Completed	Phase I
98	Delhi-Gurgaon	Delhi[13]/Haryana[231]	8	36	36	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
99	Port Connectivity to Mormugoa	Goa	17B	13	13	SPV	Apr-2001	Jun-2004	80	Completed	Phase I
100	Atul - Kajali	Gujarat	8	38.6	38.6	ADB	Nov-2000	Jan-2004	174.59	Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
101	Surat (Chalthan) - Atul	Gujarat	8	79.6	79.6	ADB	Nov-2000	Jun-2005	504.6	Completed	Phase I
102	Vadodara - Surat	Gujarat	8	152	152	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
103	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Exp. Way Phase-II	Gujarat	NE1	50	50	SPV	Jun-2001	May-2004	365	Completed	Phase I
104	Ahmedabad bypass	Gujarat	8	15	15	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
105	Himatnagar - Chiloda (Near Ahmedabad) (UG-IV)	Gujarat	8	52	52	NHAI	Jun-2003	Dec-2005	175	Completed	Phase I
106	Ratanpur - Himatnagar (UG-II)	Gujarat	8	54.6	54.6	NHAI	Nov-2001	Dec-2003	182.29	Completed	Phase I
107	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Exp. Way Phase-I	Gujarat	8	43.4	43.4	SPV	Aug-2000	Dec-2002	165	Completed	Phase I
108	Rajkot - Ribda	Gujarat	8B	15	15	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
109	Gandhidham - Samakhiali Package I	Gujarat	8A	18	18	NHAI	Sep-1998	Sep-2000	40	Completed	Phase I
110	Palanpur - Dessa (EW-11/GJ)	Gujarat	14	22.7	22.7	NHAI	Aug-2001	Feb-2003	53.73	Completed	Phase I
111	Gandhidham - Samakhiali Package II	Gujarat	8A	22	22	NHAI	May-1999	Jul-2002	67.4	Completed	Phase I
112	Gandhidham - Samakhiali Package III	Gujarat	8A	16.16	16.16	NHAI	May-1999	Mar-2002	47.35	Completed	Phase I
113	Barnaborr - Rajkot	Gujarat	8B	31	31	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
114	Abu Road Deesa Section near Palanpur (EW/1)	Gujarat	14	10	10	NHAI	Dec-1999	Apr-2001	18.39	Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
115	Ribdato Gondal section (EW-10/Gu)	Gujarat	8B	17	17	NHAI	Sep-2001	Oct-2002	40.44	Completed	Phase I
116	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV)	Gujarat	15, 8A	90.3	90.3	ADB	Feb-2005	Feb-2012	479.54	Completed	Phase II
117	Jetpur to Bhiladi (Package-II)	Gujarat	8B	64.5	64.5	ADB	Feb-2005	Jan-2009	508.5	Completed	Phase II
118	Garamore to Bamanore (Package-III)	Gujarat	8A	71.4	71.4	ADB	Feb-2005	Jul-2009	380.7	Completed	Phase II
119	Rajkot Bypass & Gondal Jetpur (Package-VII)	Gujarat	8B	36	36	BOT	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	388.09	Completed	Phase II
120	Bhiladi to Porbandar (Package-I)	Gujarat	8B	50.5	50.5	ADB	Feb-2005	May-2007	276.07	Completed	Phase II
121	Radhanpur to Gagodhar (Package-V)	Gujarat	15	106.2	106.2	ADB	Feb-2005	May-2008	410.24	Completed	Phase II
122	Deesa to Radhanpur (Package-VI)	Gujarat	14	85.4	85.4	ADB	Feb-2005	Sep-2008	479.74	Completed	Phase II
123	Ambala-Panipat	Haryana	1	116	116	WB				Completed	Phase I
124	Panipat Elevated Highway (Six lane)	Haryana	1	10	10	BOT	Jan-2006	Jun-2008	270	Completed	Phase II
125	Gurgaon - Kotputli	Haryana[55]/ Rajasthan[71]	8	126	126	ADB	Mar-1999	Mar-2001	251	Completed	Phase I
126	Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/J&K)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	17.2	17.2	NHAI	Jan-2002	Apr-2012	110	Under Implemen- tation	Phase I
127	Srinagar Bypass (Road Portion)(NS-30)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	17.8	17.8	NHAI	Oct-2003	Nov-2010	60.66	Completed	Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
128	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	1.23	0	NHAI	Jun-2006	Oct-2012	62.96	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
129	Chenani-Nashri	Jammu Kashmir	1A	12	0	Annuity	Jun-2010	Jun-2015	2159	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
130	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J&K)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	33.65	33.25	NHAI	Sep-2005	May-2012	166.3	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
131	Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS 33/J&K	Jammu Kashmir	1A	15	14.7	NHAI	Nov-2005	May-2012	85.34	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
132	Jammu - Udhampur	Jammu Kashmir	1A	65	0	Annuity	Jul-2010	Jun-2014	1813.76	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
133	Srinagar to Banihal	Jammu Kashmir	1A	67.76	0	Annuity	LOA issued in Sept 2010	1100.7	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II	
134	Quazigund-Banihal	Jammu Kashmir	1A	15.25	0	Annuity	Jul-2010	Jul-2015	1987	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
135	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J&K)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	30	29.65	NHAI	Sep-2005	May-2012	193.1	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
136	Gorhar - Barwa Adda (TNHP/V-C)	Jharkhand	2	78.75	78.75	WB	Sep-2001	Sep-2010	399.745	Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
137	Barwa Adda - Barakar	Jharkhand	2	43	43	ADB	Mar-1999	Dec-2001	120	Completed	Phase I
138	Belgaum - Dharwad	Karnataka	4	62	62	NHAI	Apr-2002	Jun-2007	279	Completed	Phase I
139	Neelmangala - Bangalore	Karnataka	4	30	30	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
140	Tumkur Bypass	Karnataka	4	13	13	NHAI	Jun-2009	Dec-2010	83	Completed	Phase I
141	Sira - Tumkur	Karnataka	4	41.4	41.4	ADB	Mar-2002	Jan-2005	184	Completed	Phase I
142	Sira Bypass	Karnataka	4	5.8	5.8	NHAI	Jul-2000	Apr-2002	19.32	Completed	Phase I
143	Chitradurga - Sira	Karnataka	4	66.7	66.7	ADB	Mar-2002	May-2008	304	Completed	Phase I
144	Chitradurga Bypass	Karnataka	4	18	18	NHAI	Apr-2007	Dec-2010	104	Completed	Phase I
145	Harihara - Chitradurga	Karnataka	4	77	77	NHAI	Oct-2008	Jun-2012	207.56	Under Implemen- tation	Phase I
146	Haveri - Harihar	Karnataka	4	56	56	NHAI	Nov-2008	Jun-2012	196.65	Under Implemen- tation	Phase I
147	Bangalore - Hathipali	Karnataka	7	33	33	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
148	Tumkur - Neelmangala	Karnataka	4	32.5	32.5	BOT	Jun-2002	Dec-2003	155	Completed	Phase I
149	Belgaum Bypass	Karnataka	4	18	18	NHAI	Jun-2001	Jun-2006	115.9	Completed	Phase I
150	Maharashtra Border-Belgaum	Karnataka	4	77	77	Annuity	Jun-2002	Oct-2004	332	Completed	Phase I
151	Nandi Hills Cross to Devanhalli & Six laning of Meenukunte to Habbal (NS-24/KN)	Karnataka	7	25	25	NHAI	Sep-2001	Aug-2008	172.06	Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
152	New Mangalore Port	Karnataka	13, 17 & 48	37	36.74	SPV	Jun-2005	Jun-2012	196.5	Under Implemen- tation	Phase I
153	Avathi village to Nandi Hills cross & Sin laning of Devanhalli - Meenukunte (NS-10)	Karnataka	7	7	7	NHAI	Jan-2000	Jul-2001	25.82	Completed	Phase I
154	Hubli - Haveri	Karnataka	4	64.5	64.5	NHAI	Jun-2001	Mar-2008	260.93	Completed	Phase I
155	AP/Karnataka border - Nandi Hill crossing & Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village	Karnataka	7	61.38	61.38	Annuity	Mar-2007	Dec-2009	402.8	Completed	Phase II
156	Thrissur - Kochi Section	Kerala	47	17	17	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
157	Angamali to Aluva (NS-28/KL)	Kerala	47	16.6	16.6	NHAI	Sep-2001	Jun-2004	77.38	Completed	Phase I
158	Cochin Port	Kerala	47	10	10	SPV	Nov-2008	Jan-2011	193	Completed	Phase I
159	Thrissur to Angamali (KL-I)	Kerala	47	40	40	BOT	Sep-2006	Nov-2011	312.5	Completed	Phase II
160	MP/RAJ border to Sarai Cholla (NS/6)	Madhya Pradesh	3	9	9	NHAI	Jul-2000	Jan-2003	28.27	Completed	Phase I
161	Sarai Cholla to Morena (NS-20/MP)	Madhya Pradesh	3	15	15	NHAI	Sep-2001	Aug-2004	49	Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
162	Morena - Rairu (Start of Gwalior bypass) (NS-21/MP)	Madhya Pradesh	3	18	18	NHAI	Aug-2001	Dec-2005	, 69.5	Completed	Phase I
163	Sagar -Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	Madhya Pradesh	26	44	40.84	ADB	Apr-2006	Dec-2012	203.43	Under Implemen- tation	Phase I
164	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	Madhya Pradesh	75.3	42	40.45	Annuity	Apr-2007	Dec-2012	300.93	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
165	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-11/C-9)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54.7	51.06	ADB	Apr-2006	Sep-2012	229.91	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
166	Sagar Rajmarg choraha (ADB-II/C-7)	Madhya Pradesh	26	43.162	43.16	ADB	Apr-2006	Dec-2010	206.96	Completed	Phase II
167	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2)	Madhya Pradesh	7	49.35	40.11	Annuity	Mar-2007	Oct-2012	263.17	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
168	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3)	Madhya Pradesh	7	56.475	27.73	Annuity	Dec-2007	Oct-2012	407.6	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
169	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	Madhya Pradesh	26	26	26	ADB	Apr-2006	May-2012	151.3	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
170	Lalitpur - Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	Madhya Pradesh	26	55	55	ADB	Apr-2006	Apr-2012	225	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
171	Jhansi-Shivpuri (EW-II - MP-2)	Madhya Pradesh	25	35	35	ADB	Aug-2005	Nov-2008	213.69	Completed	Phase II
172	Shivpuri Bypass & upto MP/RJ Border (EW-II - MP-I)	Madhya Pradesh	25,76	53	53	ADB	Aug-2005	Oct-2008	360.34	Completed	Phase II
173	Rajmarg Choraha to Lahknadon (ADB-U/C-8)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54	46	ADB	Apr-2006	Dec-2012	251.03	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
174	Dholpur - Morena Section (including chambal bridge) NS-I/RJ-MP/1	Madhya Pradesh [1]/ Rajasthan [9]	3	10	6.855	NHAI	Sep-2007	Dec-2012	232.45	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
175	Gwalior - Jhansi	Madhya Pradesh[68.5]/ Uttar Pradesh[11.5]	75	80	52.77	Annuity	Jun-2007	Dec-2012	604	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
176	Mumbai Pune Expressway	Maharashtra	4	80	80	MSRDC				Completed	Phase I
177	Khambakti Ghat	Maharashtra	4	9	9	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
178	Chinchbguvan- Butibori - Borkhedi (NS-7)	Maharashtra	7	25.6	25.6	NHAI	Sep-1999	Mar-2002	70.37	Completed	Phase I
179	Nagpur- Chinchbhuvan	Maharashtra	7	9.2	9.2	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
180	Dhaishar - Mumbai	Maharashtra	8	4	4	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
181	Wathar-Satara(PS-I)	Maharashtra	4	35	35	NHAI	Jul-2001	Dec-2003	139	Completed	Phase I
182	Sarole - Wathar (PS-2)	Maharashtra	4	29	29	NHAI	Nov-2001	Dec-2003	118.93	Completed	Phase I
183	Westerly Diversion	Maharashtra	4	34.25	34.25	NHAI	Jun-2000	Oct-2003	109.38	Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
184	Satara - Kagal	Maharashtra	4	133	133	BOT	Feb-2002	Mar-2006	600	Completed	Phase I
185	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Phase-I	Maharashtra	4B,4	30	30	SPV	Feb-2002	Jun-2005	177.12	Completed	Phase I
186	Baseeim-Creek Bridge - Dhaisnar	Maharashtra	8	2	2	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
187	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Phase-II	Maharashtra	SH54	14.35	14.35	SPV	Nov-2004	Oct-2009	143	Completed	Phase I
188	Mumbai Pune Expressway	Maharashtra	4	10	10	MSRDC				Completed	Phase I
189	Katraj Realignment (PS-4)	Maharashtra	4	9	9	NHAI	Nov-2002	Jun-2006	146.25	Completed	Phase I
190	Manor - Baseeim-Creek Section	Maharashtra	8	58	58	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
191	Kajali - Manor	Maharashtra	8	57.4	57.4	ADB	Nov-2000	Nov-2003	192.71	Completed	Phase I
192	Katraj - Sarole (PS-3)	Maharashtra	4	28.5	28.5	NHAI	Nov-2001	Mar-2007	97.9	Completed	Phase I
193	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)	Maharashtra	7	29	0	NHAI	Feb-2011	Nov-2012	193.45	Under-Implementation	Phase II
194	Devdhari-Kelapur (NS-61/MH)	Maharashtra	7	30	30	NHAI	Oct-2005	Oct-2010	144	Completed	Phase II
195	Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62)	Maharashtra (NS-62)	7	22	8.5	NHAI	Terminated	117.4		Under-Implementation	Phase II
196	Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH)	Maharashtra	7	27.4	27	NHAI	Jun-2005	Apr-2012	110	Under-Implementation	Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
197	Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	Maharashtra	7	95	58.5	BOT	Apr-2010	Oct-2012	1170.52	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
198	Jam-Wadner (NS-59/MH)	Maharashtra	7	30	30	NHAI	Oct-2005	Oct-2011	145	Completed	Phase II
199	Butibori ROB(NS-29/MH)	Maharashtra	7	1.8	1.8	NHAI	Jun-2005	Sep-2011	26	Completed	Phase II
200	Paradip Port	Orissa	5A	77	77	SPV	Feb-2004	Jun-2009	428	Completed	Phase I
201	Chandikhole - Jagatpur	Orissa	5	27.8	27.8	JBIC	Feb-2000	Jan-2003	103.35	Completed	Phase I
202	Ganjam - Icchapuram (OR-VIII)	Orissa	5	50.8	50.69	NHAI	Jul-2006	Jun-2012	263.27	Under Implemen- tation	Phase I
203	Sunakhala - Ganjam (OR-VII)	Orissa	5	55.713	47.79	NHAI	Oct-2009	Jul-2012	241.53	Under Implemen- tation	Phase I
204	Khurda - Sunakhala (OR-VI)	Orissa	5	52.058	52.058	NHAI	May-2001	Mar-2006	189.68	Completed	Phase I
205	Jagatpur - Bhubneshwar	Orissa	5	28	28	WB				Completed	Phase I
206	Bridges section (OR-V)	Orissa	5	11.587	11.587	NHAI	Aug-2001	Apr-2008	155	Completed	Phase I
207	Bhadrak - Chandikhole (OR-II)	Orissa	5	75.5	75.5	NHAI	Dec-2000	May-2005	305.3	Completed	Phase I
208	Balasure - Bhadrak (OR-III)	Orissa	5	62.64	62.61	NHAI	Dec-2008	Jul-2012	228.7	Under Implemen- tation	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
209	Bridges Section (OR/WB-I)	Orissa	60	0	0	NHAI	Sep-2001	Aug-2006	80	Completed	Phase I
210	Laxmannath - Baleswar (OR-4)	Orissa	60	53.41	53.41	NHAI	Mar-2001	May-2007	272	Completed	Phase I
211	Bhubaneswar - Khurda (OR-I)	Orissa	5	27.15	27.15	NHAI	Jan-2001	Apr-2012	140.85	Under Implemen- tation	Phase I
212	Jalandhar-Ambala	Punjab	1	160.7	160.7	WB				Completed	Phase I
213	Bhogpur to Jalandhar (NS-16/PB)	Punjab	1A	21.77	21.77	NHAI	Aug-2001	Oct-2004	71.18	Completed	Phase I
214	Jalandhar Bypass (NS/1)	Punjab	1	14.4	14.4	NHAI	Nov-1999	Jun-2004	63.46	Completed	Phase I
215	Pathankot to Jammu & Kashmir Border (NS-36/J&K)	Punjab	1A	19.65	18.65	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2013	97.73	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
216	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	Punjab	1A	44	34.34	NHAI	Feb-2010	Aug-2012	359	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
217	Phagwara Junction on NH-1	Punjab	1	1	1	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jan-2008	19.7	Completed	Phase II
218	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	Punjab [29]/Himanchal Pradesh [11]	1A	40	39.82	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2012	284	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
219	Udaipur - Kesariaji (UG-I)	Rajasthan	8	62	62	NHAI	Oct-2001	Jan-2004	245.905	Completed	Phase I
220	Kotputli - Amer	Rajasthan	8	86	86	ADB				Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
221	Jaipur Bypass Phase II	Rajasthan	8	34.7	34.7	NHAI	Dec-2001	Mar-2005	210	Completed	Phase I
222	Jaipur Bypass Phase I	Rajasthan	8	14	14	NHAI	Sep-1998	Jan-2001	75	Completed	Phase I
223	Mahapura (near Jaipur) Kishangarh (6 Lane)	Rajasthan	8	90.38	90.38	BOT	Apr-2003	Mar-2005-	644	Completed	Phase I
224	Mangalwar - Udaipur (KU-VI)	Rajasthan	76	58.175	58.175	NHAI	Nov-2001	Mar-2005	170	Completed	Phase I
225	Kesariaji - Ratanpur (UG-II)	Rajasthan	8	48.4	48.4	NHAI	Oct-2001	Mar-2005	226.05	Completed	Phase I
226	Bhilwara Bypass - Chittorgarh (KU-IV)	Rajasthan	79	66	66	NHAI	Nov-2001	May-2004	202.88	Completed	Phase I
227	ROB at Kishangarh	Rajasthan	8	1	1	BOT	Mar-1998	Feb-2000	18	Completed	Phase I
228	Kishangarh - Nasirabad (KU-I)	Rajasthan	79A	36.23	36.23	NHAI	Nov-2001	Jan-2004	113.5	Completed	Phase I
229	Nasirabad - Gulappura (KU-II)	Rajasthan	79	55.87	55.87	NHAI	Nov-2001	Jan-2004	182.09	Completed	Phase I
230	Mania - Dholpur (NS/5)	Rajasthan	3	10	10	NHAI	Dec-1999	Mar-2001	21.71	Completed	Phase I
231	Gulappura - Bhilwara Bypass (KU-III)	Rajasthan	79	50	50	NHAI	Nov-2001	Sep-2004	164.25	Completed	Phase I
232	Chittorgarh - Mangalwar (KU-V)	Rajasthan	76	48	48	NHAI	Nov-2001	Jan-2004	161.2	Completed	Phase I
233	Kota to Chittorgarh (RJ-7)	Rajasthan	76	63	63	ADB	Oct-2005	Dec-2008	503.66	Completed	Phase II
234	Gogunda to Udaipur (RJ-3)	Rajasthan	76	31	31	NHAI	Jan-2006	Dec-2009	288.06	Completed	Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
235	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	Rajasthan	76	1.4	0	NHAI	Nov-2006	Dec-2013	281.31	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
236	Swaroopganj to Bakaria (RJ-1)	Rajasthan	76, 14	43	43	NHAI	Dec-2005	May-2009	243.11	Completed	Phase II
237	Chittorgarh Bypass (RJ-6)	Rajasthan	76	40	40	ADB	Oct-2005	Dec-2008	447.9	Completed	Phase II
238	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-9)	Rajasthan	76	43.15	43.15	ADB	Oct-2005	Jun-2009	359.43	Completed	Phase II
239	Kota to Chittorgarh (RJ-8)	Rajasthan	76	65	65	ADB	Oct-2005	Dec-2008	528.44	Completed	Phase II
240	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-11)	Rajasthan	76	70	70	ADB	Sep-2005	Oct-2008	349.59	Completed	Phase II
241	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	Rajasthan	76	26.42	26.35	NHAI	May-2006	Sep-2012	250.39	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
242	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-10)	Rajasthan	76	59.85	59.85	ADB	Oct-2005	Jun-2009	430.21	Completed	Phase II
243	Bakaria to Gogunda (RJ-2)	Rajasthan	76	44	44	NHAI	Nov-2005	Mar-2009	530.9	Completed	Phase II
244	Palanpur to Swaroopganj (Rajasthan Gujar at[34] -42 km & Gujarat-34 km)	Rajasthan[42]/ Gujarat	14	76	76	Annuity	Sep-2006	May-2009	498	Completed	Phase II
245	Salem bypass (NS/12)	Tamil Nadu	7	8.4	8.4	NHAI	Dec-1999	Jan-2003	25.94	Completed	Phase 1
246	Palikonda - Ranipet and Walahajpet bypass (KR-3)	Tamil Nadu	46	45	45	NHAI	Oct-2001	Jan-2006	211	Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
247	Tambaram - Tindivanam	Tamil Nadu	45	93	93	Annuity	May-2002	Jan-2005	375	Completed	Phase I
248	4 laning of Karur Bypass including additional bridge across river Amarawati	Tamil Nadu	7	9.36	9.36	NHAI	Aug-1999	Sep-2002	46.03	Completed	Phase I
249	Krishnagiri - Vaniyambadi (KR-1)	Tamil Nadu	46	49	49	NHAI	Nov-2001	Mar-2005	195	Completed	Phase I
250	Hosur - Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	7	45.4	45.4	NHAI	Jun-2001	Jan-2004	213	Completed	Phase I
251	Hathipali - Hosur	Tamil Nadu	7	16	16	NHAI	Dec-1999	Aug-2002	47	Completed	Phase I
252	Chennai Bypass Phase-I	Tamil Nadu	4, 45	19	19	NHAI	Jun-1998	Nov-2001	75	Completed	Phase I
253	Construction of Karur ROB	Tamil Nadu	7	0.84	0.84	NHAI	Jul-1999	Sep-2002	12.15	Completed	Phase I
254	Kanchipuram - Poonamalee	Tamil Nadu	4	56.4	56.4	NHAI	Jul-2001	May-2007	211	Completed	Phase II
255	Thumpipadi to Salem (NS-26/TN)	Tamil Nadu	7	19.2	19.2	NHAI	Sep-2001	Mar-2010	182.49	Completed	Phase I
256	Tuticorin Port	Tamil Nadu	7A	47.2	40.5	SPV	Apr-2010	Jul-2012	182.25	Under Implementation	Phase I
257	Valelapet - Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	4	36.2	36.2	NHAI	Sep-2001	Jan-2004	130	Completed	Phase I
258	Tada - Chennai (TN-1)	Tamil Nadu	5	41.8	41.8	NHAI	Jun-2001	Dec-2005	233	Completed	Phase I
259	Thopurghar section (NS/14)	Tamil Nadu	7	7.4	7.4	NHAI	Dec-1999	Apr-2002	33.74	Completed	Phase I
260	Bangalore - Salem - Madurai (NS-27/TN)	Tamil Nadu	7	8.4	8.4	NHAI	Sep-2001	Apr-2004	21.4	Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
261	Development of Adequate Road Connectivity to Chennai -Ennore Port Connectivity	Tamil Nadu	SR	30.2	10.9	SPV	Jun-2011	Jun-2013	600	Under-Implementation	Phase I
262	Vaniyambadi - Palikonda (KR-2)	Tamil Nadu	46	51	51	NHAI	Nov-2001	Feb-2006	223	Completed	Phase I
263	Thopurghat to Thumpipadi (NS-25/TN)	Tamil Nadu	7	16.6	16.6	NHAI	May-2005	Jan-2010	92.54	Completed	Phase II
264	km 120 of Madurai - Tirunelveli Section to Panagudi (km 203) (NS-43)	Tamil Nadu	7	43	43	NHAI	Oct-2005	Aug-2009	423.54	Completed	Phase II
265	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-3)	Tamil Nadu	7	33.48	33.48	BOT	Jul-2006	Aug-2009	205.6	Completed	Phase II
266	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-2)	Tamil Nadu	7	41.55	41.55	BOT	Aug-2006	Aug-2009	253.5	Completed	Phase II
267	Krishnagiri to Thopurghat (NS-2/TN1)	Tamil Nadu	7	62.5	62.5	BOT	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	372.7	Completed	Phase II
268	Karur to Madurai (TN-5)	Tamil Nadu	7	53.025	53.03	BOT	Jul-2006	Sep-2009	283.5	Completed	Phase II
269	Madurai to km 120 of Madurai -Tirunelveli Section including Madurai Bypass (NS-39)	Tamil Nadu	7	42	42	NHAI	Sep-2005	Sep-2009	567.38	Completed	Phase IJ
270	Karur to Madurai (TN-4)	Tamil Nadu	7	68.125	68.13	BOT	Oct-2006	Nov-2009	327.2	Completed	Phase II
271	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-40/TN)	Tamil Nadu	7	38.86	38.86	NHAI	Sep-2005	Sep-2009	474.21	Completed	Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
272	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section(NS-41/TN)	Tamil Nadu	7	39.23	39.23	NHAI	Sep-2005	Apr-2011	323.36?	Completed	Phase II
273	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-42/TN)	Tamil Nadu	7	42.7	42.7	NHAI	Sep-2005	Aug-2010	507.49	Completed	Phase II
274	Improvement of Access of GQ within Chennai City including Construction of 4 grade Separators	Tamil Nadu	205, 4 & 45	4	4	MORTH	Apr-2005	Jul-2011	210	Completed	Phase II
275	Kanniyakumari-Panagudi(NS-32)	Tamil Nadu	7	31.7	31.7	NHAI	Apr-2008	Jul-2011	120	Completed	Phase II
276	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-7)	Tamil Nadu	47	48.51	48.51	BOT	Jul-2006	Aug-2009	379.8	Completed	Phase II
277	Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/Kerala Border	Tamil Nadu	47	54.83	32.5	BOT	Sep-2010	Mar-2013	852	Under Implementation	Phase II
278	Ulundurpet - Padalur (Pkg- VI-B)	Tamil Nadu	45	93.89	93.89	BOT	Dec-2006	Sep-2009	460	Completed	Phase II
279	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-6)	Tamil Nadu	47	53.525	53.525	BOT	Jul-2006	Apr-2010	469.8	Completed	Phase II
280	Tindivanam - Ulundurpet (Pkg -VI-A)	Tamil Nadu	45	72.9	72.9	BOT	Oct-2006	Jul-2009	480	Completed	Phase n
281	Padalur - Trichy (Pkg - VI-C)	Tamil Nadu	45	38.427	38.427	BOT	Nov-2006	Apr-2010	320	Completed	Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
282	Tovaramkurchi to Madurai (Package -VIII B)	Tamil Nadu	45B	63.89	63.89	NHAI	Feb-2006	Dec-2009	263	Completed	Phase II
283	Trichy Bypass end to Tovaramkurchi (Package -VII A)	Tamil Nadu	45B	60.95	60.95	NHAI	Feb-2006	Apr-2010	261	Completed	Phase II
284	Chennai Bypass Phase II	Tamil Nadu	45, 4 & 5	32.22	32.22	NHAI	May-2005	Jan-2011	480	Completed	Phase II
285	Agra - Raj/UP Border (NS-4)	Uttar Pradesh	3	16	16	NHAI	Dec-1999	Nov-2001	42.37	Completed	Phase I
286	Allahabad Bypass Contract-I (Bridge)	Uttar Pradesh	2	1.02	1.02	WB	Sep-2003	Oct-2008	91.36	Completed	Phase I
287	Ghaziabad - Hapur & Hapur Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	24	33	33	JBIC	Apr-1999	Sep-2002	84	Completed	Phase I
288	Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP)	Uttar Pradesh	56A&B	22.85	22.25	NHAI	Mar-2009	Jun-2012	111.78	Under Implemen- tation	Phase I
289	Kanpur-Fatehpur (GTRIP/II-B)	Uttar Pradesh	2	51.5	51.5	WB	Mar-2002	May-2008	495.35	Completed	Phase I
290	Sikandara-Bhaunti (TNHP/II-A)	Uttar Pradesh	2	62	62	WB	Feb-2001	May-2007	323.62	Completed	Phase I
291	Khaga - Kokhraj (TNHP/III-A)	Uttar Pradesh	2	43	43	WB	Feb-2001	Jan-2005	151.7	Completed	Phase I
292	Allahabad Bypass Contract-III	Uttar Pradesh	2	44.708	44.708	WB	Nov-2004	Dec-2009	534.39	Completed	- Phase I
293	Etawah - Rajpur (GTRIP/I-C)	Uttar Pradesh	2	72.825	72.83	WB	Mar-2002	May-2008	348.444	Completed	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
294	Etawah Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	2	13.6	13.6	NHAI	Feb-2006	May-2008	132.18	Completed	Phase I
295	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II	Uttar Pradesh	2	38.987	38.987	WB	Jun-2004	Dec-2009	440.93	Completed	Phase I
296	Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRIP/I-B)	Uttar Pradesh	2	59.02	59.02	WB	Sep-2005	Sep-2008	261.22	Completed	Phase I
297	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	Uttar Pradesh	2	50.83	50.76	WB	Mar-2002	Jun-2012	367.49	Under Implementation	Phase I
298	Addl. 2-Lane Bridge over Rapti River at Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	28	0.4	0.4	NHAI	Mar-2004	Jun-2007	14.6	Completed	Phase I
299	Lucknow-Kanpur section (EW-9/UP)	Uttar Pradesh	25	15.5	15.5	NHAI	Sep-2001	Mar-2005	50.02	Completed	Phase I
300	Lucknow Kanpur Section (EW/2)	Uttar Pradesh	25	10.42	10.42	NHAI	Apr-2000	Aug-2002	32.85	Completed	Phase I
301	Cable Stayed bridge on river Yamuna near Naini	Uttar Pradesh	27	6	6	JBIC	Oct-2000	Jul-2004	219.78	Completed	Phase I
302	Mathura - Agra	Uttar Pradesh	2	54	54	JBIC				Completed	Phase I
303	Lucknow - Kanpur (EW/3B)	Uttar Pradesh	25	16	15.3	NHAI	Feb-2010	Jun-2012	54	Under Implementation	Phase I
304	Lucknow-Kanpur section (EW-8/UP)	Uttar Pradesh	25	22.2	22.2	NHAI	Sep-2001	Feb-2006	94.91	Completed	Phase I
305	Handia - Varanasi (TNHP/III-C)	Uttar Pradesh	2	72	72	WB	Mar-2001	Apr-2008	286	Completed	Phase I
306	Fatehpur - Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	Uttar Pradesh	2	77	77	WB	Mar-2001	Sep-2010	372.4	Completed	Phase L^

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
307	Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	Uttar Pradesh	25	5.6	1.64	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2012	201.66	Under Implementation	Phase II
308	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	Uttar Pradesh	25, 26	49.7	44.38	Annuity	Mar-2007	Dec-2012	355.06	Under Implementation	Phase II
309	Hapur - Garhmukteshwar	Uttar Pradesh	24	35	32.6	NHAI	Mar-2005	Jun-2012	220	Under Implementation	Phase II
310	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	Uttar Pradesh	28	40	40	WB	Dec-2005	Jan-2012	242	Completed	Phase II
311	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	Uttar Pradesh	28	36.75	36.75	WB	Oct-2005	Aug-2011	193	Completed	Phase II
312	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2)	Uttar Pradesh	28	47	47	WB	Oct-2005	Sep-2011	217	Completed	Phase II
313	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3)	Uttar Pradesh	28	46	46	WB	Nov-2005	Mar-2011	212	Completed	Phase II
314	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	Uttar Pradesh	28	29	29	WB	Nov-2005	Mar-2011	205	Completed	Phase II
315	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	Uttar Pradesh	28	44	44	WB	Oct-2005	Dec-2011	227	Completed	Phase II
316	Garhmukteshwar - Muradabad	Uttar Pradesh	24	56.25	55.85	NHAI	Mar-2005	Jun-2012	275	Under Implementation	Phase II
317	Gorakhpur Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	28	32.6	32.27	Annuity	Apr-2007	Jun-2012	600.24	Under Implementation	Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
318	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	Uttar Pradesh	28	41.115	40.5	WB	Dec-2005	Apr-2012	227	Under Implementation	Phase II
319	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6)	Uttar Pradesh	28	44.86	44.86	WB	Oct-2005	Feb-2011	239	Completed	Phase II
320	Lalitpur Sagar (ADB-II/C-3)	Uttar Pradesh	26	38	38	ADB	May-2006	Dec-2011	198	Completed	Phase II
321	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	Uttar Pradesh	25	15	15	ADB	Nov-2005	Mar-2011	158.06	Completed	Phase II
322	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	Uttar Pradesh	25	50	49.85	ADB	Sep-2005	Jun-2012	340.68	Under Implementation	Phase II
323	Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	Uttar Pradesh	25	68.2	68.2	ADB	Oct-2005	Feb-2011	451.97	Completed	Phase II
324	Bara to Orai	Uttar Pradesh	2, 25	62.8	62.8	Annuity	Oct-2006	Mar-2011	465	Completed	Phase II
325	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-I/UP-1)	Uttar Pradesh	2,3	32.8	0	NHAI	Oct-2007	Jun-2013	465.5	Under Implementation	Phase II
326	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-I/BOT/UP-3)	Uttar Pradesh	26	49.3	49.3	Annuity	Mar-2007	Dec-2011	276.09	Completed	Phase II
327	Jhansi-Shivpuri (UP/MP-1) (UP-11 km & MP - 30 km)	Uttar Pradesh[11]/ Madhya Pradesh[30]	25	41	41	ADB	Oct-2005	May-2009	220.31	Completed	Phase II
328	Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	Uttar Pradesh[55]/ Bihar[21]	2	76	76	WB	Mar-2002	Sep-2010	467.93	Completed	Phase I
329	Raj/UP border to Mania (NS-19/UP/RJ)	Uttar Pradesh[7]/ Rajasthan n[10]	3	17	17	NHAI	Aug-2001	Jan-2005	76	Completed	Phase I
330	Daikotla Islampur Sub section 2(EW/6)	West Bengal	31	23.85	23.85	NHAI	Apr-2000	Nov-2005	90.06	Completed	Phase I
331	Haldia Port	West Bengal	41	53	52.482	SPV	Sep-2008	Apr-2012	522	Under Implementation	Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
332	Barakar - Raniganj	West Bengal	2	33	33	WB				Completed	Phase I
333	Kharagpur - Laxmanath (WB-IV)	West Bengal	60	65.86	65.86	NHAI	Jun-2001	Jun-2006	332	Completed	Phase I
334	Kolaghat - Kharagpur (WB-II)	West Bengal	6	60.45	60.45	NHAI	Dec-2000	Mar-2005	375	Completed	Phase I
335	Dhankuni - Kolaghat (WB-I)	West Bengal	6	54.4	54.4	NHAI	May-2001	Mar-2007	393	Completed	Phase I
336	Dalkola - Islampur (EW/5)	West Bengal	31	23	23	NHAI	Dec-1999	Mar-2004	72.56	Completed	Phase I
337	Vivekananda Bridge and Approach	West Bengal	2	6	6	BOT	Sep-2002	Jun-2007	641	Completed	Phase I
338	Dankuni - NH-2/NH-6 Junction near Kolkata	West Bengal	2	5	5	MORTH				Completed	Phase I
339	Palsit - Dankuni	West Bengal	2	65	65	Annuity	Oct-2002	Jul-2005	432.4	Completed	Phase I
340	Panagarh - Palsit	West Bengal	2	64.457	64.457	Annuity	Jun-2002	Jun-2005	350	Completed	Phase 1
341	Raniganj - Panagarh	West Bengal	2	42	42	ADB	Mar-1999	Nov-2001	137	Completed	Phase I
342	Bridges section (WB-III)	West Bengal	6	1.732	0.48	NHAI		Terminated	81	Under Implemen- tation	Phase I
343	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	West Bengal	31	26	18.06	NHAI	Jan-2006	Dec-2012	225	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
344	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	West Bengal	31C	32	24.2	NHAI	Jun-2006	Jun-2012	221.82	Under Implemen- tation	Phase II
345	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-6)	West Bengal	31	25	25	NHAI	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	155	Completed	Phase II

**Child Care Centres for
Disabled Children**

4922. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme namely Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) and Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) is being run by the Government to provide educational opportunities to the children with physical disabilities;

(b) if so, the details of the components of the schemes; and

(c) the details of the funds released and utilised by the States/UTs/NGOs under the scheme during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) of "Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)" has been launched since 1-4-2009 in place of CSS of "Integrated Education for Disabled Children" (IEDC). The objective of the IDESS scheme is to enable the children with disabilities who have completed eight years of elementary education to continue their education at the secondary stage (class IX to XII) in an inclusive environment in regular schools. Girls

receive special focus to help them gain access to secondary schools and guidance for developing their potential. There is a provision of a monthly stipend of Rs.200/-for the girls with disabilities. Central assistance for all items covered in the scheme is on 100 percent basis. The State Governments are only required to make provisions for a scholarship of Rs.600 per child with disability per annum.

Assistance is admissible for two major components viz. -

- (i) Student-oriented components, such as medical and educational assessment, books and stationery, uniforms, transport allowance, reader allowance, stipend for girls, support services, assistive devices, boarding the lodging facility, therapeutic services, teaching learning materials, etc.
- (ii) Other components include engagement of special education teachers, allowances for general teachers for teaching such children, teacher training, orientation of school administrators, establishment of resource room, providing barrier free environment, etc.

(c) The scheme of IEDSS is being implemented through the States/UTs with the assistance of the NGOs. The details of funds released to and utilized by the States/UTs during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II

Statement-I

Funds released and utilized under Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) during 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	2009-10		2010-11	
		Amount Released	Amount utilized	Amount Released	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.06	7.06	146.76	146.76
2.	Assam	104.43	104.43	--	--
3.	Bihar	360.00	360.00	353.80	UC not received
4.	Gujarat	713.66	713.66	3444.00	3444.00
5.	Haryana	218.24	218.24	320.63	320.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Karnataka	702.11	702.11	21.52	21.52
7.	Kerala	733.32	733.32	617.45	617.45
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4.85	4.85	428.72	428.72
9.	Maharashtra	1083.44	834.49	--	
10.	Meghalaya	--	--	33.74	UC not received
11.	Mizoram	--	--	51.42	51.42
12.	Nagaland	--	--	548.46	548.46
13.	Odisha	491.84	491.84	70.80	70.80
14.	Punjab	433.67	433.67	1399.78	UC not received
15.	Rajasthan	43.41	43.41	113.56	113.56
16.	Sikkim	--	*	100.99	UC not received
17.	Tamil Nadu	400.48	400.48	--	--
18.	Tripura	--	--		
19.	Uttarakhand	--	--	139.92	UC not received
20.	Uttar Pradesh	--	--	199.57	UC not received
21.	West Bengal	--	--		
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.85	2.72*	2.00	2.00
23.	Daman and Diu	--	--	0.36	0.36
24.	Delhi	167.47	167.47	140.00	140.00
25.	Puducherry	46.30	12.88	--	--
Total		5513.13	5230.63	8034.48	6045.60

Note:* The balance amount of Rs.0.13 lakh has been refunded by the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Statement-II

Funds released and utilized under Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary State (IEDSS) during 2011-12.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount released	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	227.5	227.5
2	Gujarat	1235.58	UC yet to receive

1	2	3	4
3	Haryana	161.64	58.84
4	Himachal Pradesh	162.33	UC yet to receive
5	Kerala	2290.22	1362.92
6	Madhya Pradesh	898.62	27.16
7	Mizoram	141.78	141.78
8	Nagaland	731.03	545.46
9	Odisha	1128.11	1128.11

1	2	3	4
10	Rajasthan	39.43	39.43
11	Tamil Nadu	128.12	128.12
12	Tripura	127.18	UC yet to receive
13	West Bengal	903.94	390.31
14	NCT Delhi	140.68	80.15
Total		8316.16	4129.78

UC - Utilization Certificate

[English]

Trade with Portugal

4923. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has maintained a trade/sound relations with Portugal and other European countries;

(b) if so, the details of the export and import, quantum-wise, value-wise and country-wise during the last three years;

(c) the main items of export of Portugal and the items of import from Portugal to India; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the trade in the European countries including Portugal?

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

(b) Details of export and Import with European Union countries during the last three years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Apr-Jan) are enclosed as Statement-I. Commodity wise details are available in the public domain (DGCI&S publication MSFTI Vol. I & II and website www.dgciskol.nic.in)

(c) Details of main items of export of Portugal and the items of import from Portugal to India are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) With a view to boost trade with the European Union (EU) countries including Portugal, interactions with EU are held at various forums on a regular basis through India—EU Joint Commission and its Sub-Commissions on Trade, Economic Cooperation, and Development Cooperation where all the contemporary issues relevant to trade and commerce are discussed for expansion of trade and economic cooperation. Businesses to business interactions are also encouraged. In respect of Portugal, a Joint Commission is held from time to time to discuss and facilitate issues concerning trade and investment.

Statement-I

*Country-wise Export/Import figures in respect of EU
Values in Million USD*

Code	Country Name	Export			Import		
		2009-10	2010-11	Apr'11- Jan'12	2009-10	2010-11	Apr'11- Jan'12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
019	Austria	252.74	593.77	283.48	789.37	817.07	922.61
033	Belgium	3759.26	5784.42	5986.58	6019.20	8609.82	8707.02
049	Bulgaria	50.89	69.71	87.77	32.63	57.58	89.79
095	Cyprus	46.82	43.31	45.04	14.10	20.40	17.94
098	Czech Republic	177.76	215.77	227.15	562.45	676.78	579.42
101	Denmark	580.42	690.75	621.04	592.37	472.82	522.37
114	Estonia	28.92	52.91	90.29	32.94	44.90	199.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
125	Finland	208.36	254.93	252.87	1010.66	1653.02	1721.46
129	France	3819.83	5209.70	3726.24	4192.17	3704.57	3069.81
147	Germany	5412.89	6754.35	6610.99	10318.18	11891.37	12930.08
155	Greece	452.80	364.88	729.33	154.13	93.39	95.73
181	Hungary	269.68	212.85	260.84	194.95	342.97	362.49
193	Ireland	260.57	270.52	294.87	264.82	259.26	313.23
197	Italy	3400.25	4554.06	4107.23	3862.06	4256.02	4549.99
224	Latvia	47.17	103.19	79.76	154.94	196.32	131.31
234	Lithuania	66.39	83.30	86.58	72.69	125.45	199.13
235	Luxembourg	4.78	18.76	7.55	33.85	36.62	50.54
251	Malta	708.85	746.78	868.96	12.11	35.87	33.33
275	Netherland	6397.56	7681.47	7992.47	2130.00	1853.10	2288.59
325	Poland	421.13	666.41	645.65	387.29	386.04	568.13
327	Portugal	374.57	526.84	438.67	71.06	85.37	243.97
343	Romania	330.81	426.03	227.01	225.35	237.45	310.58
358	Slovak Rep	35.76	59.47	77.40	40.30	88.03	83.35
360	Slovenia	192.58	187.46	181.85	118.14	92.00	105.82
367	Spain	2029.26	2566.28	2464.36	1095.53	1487.58	1501.66
387	Sweden	476.63	627.74	689.59	1590.14	1619.38	1667.56
421	U K	6221.39	7311.98	7149.10	4461.67	5396.78	6524.42
EU (Total)		36028.05	46077.64	44232.66	38433.12	44539.93	47790.14

Note: The figures for Apr 11-Dec 12 are provisional and subject to change (Source DGC&S)

Statement-II

List of main items of export of Portugal and items of import from Portugal to India India's Main Exports to Portugal

Sl. No. Commodity

1 2

1. Cotton yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc

2. Pmry & Semi-finished Iron & Stl

1 2

3. Manmade Yarn, Fabrics Made ups

4. Marine Products

5. Plastic and Linoleum Products

6. RMG Cotton Incl Accessories

7. Drugs, Phrmcutres and Fine Chemls

8. Machinery and Instruments

9. Leather Footwear Components

10. Carpet (Excl Silk) Handmade

India's Main Imports from Portugal

Sl. No.	Commodity
1.	Machinery Except Electric and Electronic
2.	Electronic Goods
3.	Metalifers Ores and Metal Scrap
4.	Paper Board and Manufacturers
5.	Elec Machinery Except Electronic
6.	Medicinal and Pharmecutiicl Prodts
7.	Non-Metlc Mnrl Mnfs Excl Perls
8.	Transport Equipments
9.	Leather

Impacts of EMRs on Birds and Bees

4924. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the report of an Expert Committee to study the possible Impacts of Communication Towers and Electro-Magnetic Radiations (EMRs) on Wildlife including Birds and Bees in the country;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted an 'Expert Committee to study the possible impacts of communication towers on wildlife including Birds and Bees' on 30th August 2010 under the chairmanship of Dr Asad Rahmani, Director, Bombay Natural History Society. The Expert Committee has since submitted its report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The report is being examined by the Ministry in consultation with the concerned organizations.

National Commission for Backward Classes

4925. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for economically backward classes has recommended the Government to give special treatment and reservation benefits to poor among socially upper castes as other backward classes;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received such proposals from various State Governments alongwith the details of proposals;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Constitution to provide reservation to socially upper castes poor in Government jobs, education, housing, health and social sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a), (c) and (d) Recommendations of the Commission for Economically Backward Classes are under consideration.

(b) No such proposal has been received during the last year.

T-90 Tanks

4926. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is fast tracking orders for T-90 Main Battle Tanks and other specialized ammunition meant for the tanks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of negotiations/contracts for purchase of other such arms and equipment;

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred therein; and

(e) the measures taken to ensure quality and transparency in the deals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
 (a) to (e) Madam, proposals for procurement of missiles and ammunition for T-90 Tanks and other such arms and equipment are at various stages of procurement. The Defence Procurement Procedure, provides for the highest degree of probity and public accountability, transparency in operations, fair competition and impartiality in defence deals. T-90 tanks are procured from the Ordnance Factory Board. Divulging further details would not be in national interest.

[*Translation*]

Amendment to Industrial Dispute Act

4927. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has amended/proposes to amend the Industrial Dispute Act and other labour laws, in order to facilitate and encourage foreign investments;

(b) if so, the details of the areas in which amendments are contemplated; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Government of India has recently formulated the National Manufacturing Policy to accelerate growth in the manufacturing sector. The new Policy has been notified by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). For implementation of the Policy, the DIPP has referred certain Action Points to this Ministry, which are presently under process in this Ministry.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Service weapons

4928. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of alleged sale of personal service weapons by the army personnel as reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into the incident;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof including the details of personnel found guilty and the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to stop recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
 (a) to (e) A case relating to sale of Non Standard Pattern (NSP) Weapons by Army officers and a JCO has come to light. The matter has been investigated through a Court of Inquiry by the Army, which has found 74 officers and 01 JCO blameworthy. Administrative/disciplinary action has been taken against 33 officers by the Army. Suitable punitive action has been initiated against the remaining Army officers/personnel. Besides, Standard Operating Procedure on disposal of Non Service Pattern weapons has been revised to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

[*English*]

Withdrawal of Troops From Siachen

4929. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent avalanche resulting in heavy casualties at Siachen, Pakistan has requested India for withdrawal of their respective troops from the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
 (a) to (c): Yes, Madam. The President of Pakistan, during his meeting with Prime Minister on April 8, 2012, pointed out the need for all issues in the bilateral relationship including Sir Creek, Siachen, and Jammu and Kashmir to be addressed. Both leaders felt need to move forward step by step and find pragmatic and mutually acceptable solutions to all those issues.

Quantum of E-waste

4930. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
 SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the increasing quantum of e-waste is causing immense damage to the environment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of e-waste generated in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether additional quantity of E-waste is being imported from the developed countries despite a ban; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to decrease the amount of e-waste and to ensure safety of public health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that 1.47 lakh Metric Tons (MT) of e-waste was generated in the country in the year 2005, which is expected to increase to about 8.00 lakh MT by 2012. As per the survey, the ten States generating the maximum quantities of e-waste are as follows:

State	E-waste generation (MT)
Maharashtra	20271
Tamil Nadu	13486
Andhra Pradesh	12780
Uttar Pradesh	10381
West Bengal	10059
Delhi	9729
Karnataka	9119
Gujarat	8994
Madhya Pradesh	7800
Punjab	6958

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008. Import and export of e-waste are regulated as per these rules. Import of such wastes for disposal is not permitted. Import is permitted only for recycling or recovery or reuse

with the permission of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and/or Directorate General of Foreign Trade. Permission for import and export of e-waste is, considered only by those recycling units, which have environmentally sound recycling facilities and are registered with State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committee concerned.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has taken a number of steps to ensure environmentally sound management of e-waste in the country. These include:

- (i) For effective implementation of provisions related to import and export, a co-ordination committee has been constituted having representatives from the Ministry of Finance (Department, of Revenue), the Ministry of Commerce and Industries (DGFT), the Ministry of Shipping (Department, of Ports), the Central Pollution Control Board and select State Pollution Control Boards. This committee has been working to sensitize the Customs authorities regarding enforcement of these Rules in order to check illegal import of E-waste into the country.
- (ii) Separate E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 have been notified on 12th May, 2011. These Rules have come in to effect from 1st May 2012.
- (iii) As per these Rules, E-waste recycling can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees. Waste generated is required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor having environmentally sound facilities.
- (iv) The Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste, published by Central Pollution Control Board, provide approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste.
- (v) The Ministry is implementing a Scheme to provide financial assistance for setting up of treatment, disposal and storage facility for hazardous and integrated recycling facilities for E-waste on public private partnership mode.

[*Translation*]

Review of Environment and Forest Rules

4931. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any review of the legal mechanism relating to environment and forest rules in the cities and metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details of irregularities detected therein;

(c) whether the said rules are being overlooked in the cities and metropolitan cities;

(d) if so, whether any directives have been issued to ensure strict observance of the said rules; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) For prevention and control of pollution as well as for restoration of environmental quality, the Government has promulgated the following Acts:

(i) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

(ii) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (iii) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the subject specific rules have been notified which include: management of municipal solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, batteries, biomedical and hazardous wastes. These Acts and Rules are applicable to the entire country including cities and metropolitan cities. For cities and metropolitan cities, the rules relate to management of biomedical waste, municipal solid waste, plastic waste and domestic sewage. The main implementation authorities are municipalities which have been observed for not complying with the specifications and criteria laid down under the relevant rules.

It has been observed that the sewage generated in the cities and metropolitan cities is not treated. There is a huge gap between waste water generation and the capacities existing for its treatment. Same situation has been observed with respect to management of municipal solid waste. The State Urban Development Departments and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are responsible under the given statutes to ensure implementation of the provisions through concerned agencies.

To facilitate municipalities to undertake proper management of municipal waste (sewage and solid), the Ministry of Urban Development has instituted the centrally sponsored scheme like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) under which financial assistance is provided.

Further, for tackling industrial pollution in rivers by industries, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and SPCBs monitor compliance of effluent discharge stands by the industries. Out of 1395 industries identified in the country, 948 are operating satisfactorily with requisite treatment/disposal facilities, 269 have been closed and action is taken against other defaulting industries by CPCB and SPCBs under relevant provisions of (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[*English*]

NHDP in West Bengal

4932. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of road development works undertaken in the country under the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) particularly in West Bengal;

(b) the amount of funds provided for the purpose. State-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) the time-frame fixed for completion of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The details regarding National Highways Development Projects under implementation including project costs and time schedule for its completion state wise including West Bengal are enclosed as Statement.

Statement*Details of projects under implementation of NHDP*

Sl. No.	Stretch	State Name	NH No	Total Length (In Km)	Completed Length (In Km)	Fund- ed By	Date of Start	Date of Completion/ as per Contract	Date of Comp- letion	TPC (Rs.Cr.)	LOA Date	NHDP Phase Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Length 60.25)	Andhra Pradesh	7	59	56.225	BOT	Feb-2010	Feb-2012	Apr-2012	390.56	May-2009	NHDP Phase II
2	Hyderabad-Yadgiri (Approved Length 30)	Andhra Pradesh	202	35.65	31	295	Aug-2010	May-2012	May-2012	388	Dec-2009	NHDP Phase II
3	Chikalunpet - Vijayawada (Six lane)	Andhra Pradesh	5	82.5	21.7	BOT	May-2009	Oct-2011	Jun-2013	572.3	Feb-2008	NHDP Phase V
4	Gundla Pocham- palli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)	Andhra Pradesh	7	23.1	21.25	NHAI		Terminated		71.57	Sep-2001	NHDP Phase I
5	Six-Laning of Anandapuram- Visakapatnam- Anakapalli	Andhra Pradesh	5	58.222	0	BOT		LOA issued in Mar 2012		839	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase V
6	Six-Laning of Gundugolanu Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	5120	741	0	BOT		LOA issued in Mar 2012		1617	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase V

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	Vijayawada- Gundugolanu Section	Andhra Pradesh	5	103.59	0	BOT	LOA issued in Feb 2012	1684	Feb-2012	NHDP Phase V		
8	Vijayawada- Machhlipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	9	64.611	0	BOT	LOA issued in Nov 2011	606	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase III		
9	Kudapa- Mydukur-Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	18	188.752	70	BOT	Nov-2010	1585	May-2013	Feb-2009 NHDP Phase III		
10	Six Lining of Nellore- Chilikaluripet	Andhra Pradesh	5	183.52	31.675	BOT	Nov-2011	1535	May-2014	May-2010 NHDP Phase V		
11	Hyderabad- Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	9	181.63	147.51	BOT	Apr-2010	1740	Oct-2012	May-2009 NHDP Phase III		
12	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	Assam	54	24	0	NHAI	Nov-2011	363.74	Apr-2014	Jun-2006 NHDP Phase II		
13	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	Assam	54	26	0	NHAI	Nov-2011	386.1	Apr-2014	Jun-2006 NHDP Phase II		
14	Silchar- Udarband (AS-1)	Assam	54	32	19.5	NHAI	Sep-2004	154.57	Sep-2007	Sep-2004 NHDP Phase II		
15	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	Assam	31	28	15.5	NHAI	Oct-2005	198.16	Apr-2008	Jun-2005 NHDP Phase II		
16	Bijni to AssamAVB Border (AS-12)	Assam	31C	30	27.2	NHAI	Nov-2005	230	Jun-2008	Jul-2005 NHDP Phase II		
17	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	Assam	31	28	106	NHAI	Dec-2005	175.96	Apr-2008	Dec-2012	Jun-2005 NHDP Phase II	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	Assam	54	16	11.08	NHAI	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	Mar-2013	280	Mar-2006	NHDP Phase II
19	Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	Assam	54	21	0	NHAI	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Mar-2013	200	Feb-2006	NHDP Phase II
20	Maibang to Lumding (AS-26)	Assam	54	23	0	NHAI	Jul-2011	Jan-2014	Jan-2014	167.64	Nov-2005	NHDP Phase II
21	Bijni to AssamAVB Border (AS-11)	Assam	31C	30	15.5	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Jun-2012	195	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II
22	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	Assam	37	25	19.9	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Jun-2012	200	Apr-2005	NHDP Phase II
23	Maibang to Lumding (AS-25)	Assam	54	28	0	NHAI	Jan-2011	Jul-2013	Jul-2013	385.13	Dec-2005	NHDP Phase II
24	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	Assam	37	22	19.5	NHAI	Nov-2005	May-2008	Jun-2012	160	Apr-2005	NHDP Phase II
25	Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	Assam	37	19	16.5	NHAI	Sep-2005	Jun-2009	May-2012	245	Mar-2005	NHDP Phase II
26	Nagaon to Dharamtul (AS-2)	Assam	37	25	21.75	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Jun-2012	264.72	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II
27	Maibang to Lumding (AS-24)	Assam	54	15	5	NHAI	Jan-2011	Jul-2013	Jul-2013	280.13	Nov-2005	NHDP Phase II
28	Brahmputra Bridge (AS-28)	Assam	31	5	0	NHAI	Oct-2006	Apr-2010	Dec-2012	217.61	May-2006	NHDP Phase II
29	Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17)	Assam	36	30.5	30.05	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Jun-2012	225	Apr-2005	NHDP Phase II
30	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	Assam	31	25	22.5	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2009	Jun-2012	225	Mar-2005	NHDP Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	Assam	31	27.3	18	NHAI	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2012	208	May-2005	NHDP Phase II
32	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	Assam	31	30	27.94	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Jun-2012	200	May-2005	NHDP Phase II
33	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9)	Assam	31	21.5	19.4	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	May-2012	142	May-2005	NHDP Phase II
34	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10)	Assam	31C	33	25 08	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2012	237.8	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II
35	Jhanjhapur to Darbanga (BR-7)	Bihar	57	37.59	37	NHAI	Apr-2006	Sep-2008	Jun-2012	340	Nov-2005	NHDP Phase II
36	Patna - Buxar	Bihar	30&84	124.85	0	BOT	LOA issued in Nov 2011			1129.11	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase III
37	4 Laning of Chappra-Hajipur (Approved Length 153 Km)	Bihar	19	65	10	Annuity	Jan-2011	Jul-2013	Jul-2013	575	May-2010	NHDP Phase III
38	2-Laning with paved sholder of Muzaffarpur - Barauni	Bihar	28	107.56	0	BOT	LOA issued in Oct 2011			356.4	Oct-2011	NHDP Phase IV
39	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	Bihar	28	38	37.5	WB	Nov-2005	Nov-2008	Jun-2012	240	Sep-2005	NHDP Phase II
40	2 Laning of Muzaffarpur - Sonbarsa (Approved Length 89 Km)	Bihar	77	86	24.1	Annuity	May-2011	Nov-2013	Nov-2013	511.54	Jul-2010	NHDP Phase III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
41	Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	Bihar	57	34.87	32	NHAI	Apr-2006	Sep-2008	Dec-2012	332.94	Nov-2005	NHDP Phase II	
42	2 Laning of Mokama-Munger (Approved Length 70 Km)	Bihar	80	69.27	40.1	Annuity	May-2011	May-2013	Mar-2014	351.54	May-2010	NHDP Phase III	
43	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	Bihar	28	41.085	29	28	WB	Nov-2005	Oct-2008	Dec-2012	300	Sep-2005	NHDP Phase II
44	2-Laning with PS khagaria - Purnea	Bihar	31	140	24.1	Annuity	May-2011	Feb-2014	Apr-2014	664	Feb-2011	NHDP Phase III	
45	4 Laning of Khagaria-Bakhtiarpur	Bihar	31	112.982	0	BOT		LOA issued in Mar 2012	Mar 2012	1635.33	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase III	
46	Patna-Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	19&77	63	41	Annuity	Aug-2010	Feb-2013	Feb-2013	671.3	Nov-2009	NHDP Phase III	
47	Patna-Bakhtiarpur	Bihar	30	50.6	12	BOT	Sep-2011	Mar-2014	Mar-2014	574	Dec-2010	NHDP Phase III	
48	2-Laning with PS Motihari-Raxaul (Approved Length 67 Km)	Bihar	28A	68	79	9	BOT	Oct-2011	Apr-2014	375.09	Jan-2011	NHDP Phase III	
49	2 Laning of Forbesganj-Jogwani(Approved Length 13 Km)	Bihar	57A	9.258	1	Annuity	Mar-2011	Oct-2013	Oct-2013	73.55	May-2010	NHDP Phase III	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
50	2-Laning with PS Gopalganj- Chappra	Bihar	85	92	0	Annuity	Dec-2011	May-2014	May-2014	325	Feb-2011	NHDP Phase III
51	Varanasi- Aurangabad	Bihar[35]/Uttar Pradesh[57.41]	2	192.4	10	BOT	Sep-2011	Mar-2014	Mar-2014	2848	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase V
52	Six-Laning of Aurangabad- Barwa Adda	Bihar[70]/ Jharkhand [151.346]	2	221.346	0	BOT	LOA issued in Mar 2012			2340	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase V
53	Aurang - Raipur	Chattisgarh	6	43.485	42.5	BOT	Apr-2006	Jan-2009	Jun-2012	190	Mar-2005	NHDP Phase III
54	4-Laning of Raipur - Bilaspur	Chattisgarh	200	126.525	0	BOT	LOA issued in Nov 2011			1216.03	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase IV
55	Four laning of Orissa/Chattisgarh Boarder - Aurang section	Chattisgarh	6	150.4	0	BOT	LOA issued in Aug 2011			1232	Aug-2011	NHDP Phase IV
56	End of Durg Bypass - Chattisgarh / Maharashtra Border	Chattisgarh	6	82.685	82	BOT	Jan-2008	Jan-2011	Jun-2012	464	Dec-2006	NHDP Phase III
57	4/6 Laning of Maharastra/Goa Border - Panaji Goa/KNT Border	Goa	17	139	0	BOT	LOA issued in May 2010			1872	May-2010	NHDP Phase III
58	Panji-Goa/ Karnatka Border	Goa	4A	69	0	BOT	LOA issued in Jan 2010			471	Jan-2010	NHDP Phase III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
59	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	Gujarat	8	102.3	0	BOT		LOA issued in Apr 2011	2125.24	Apr-2011	NHDP Phase V	
60	4 Laning of Ahmedabad to Godhara (Approved Length 210 Km)	Gujarat	59	117.6	48.45	BOT	Dec-2010	Jun-2013	1008.5	Jan-2010	NHDP Phase III	
61	Kandla - Mundra Port (Approved Length 73 Km)	Gujarat	8A	71.4	0	BOT	Jan-2011	Jul-2013	953.88	Jan-2010	NHDP Phase III	
62	4 Laning of Godhara to Gujarat /MP Border (Approved Length 210 Km)	Gujarat	59	87.285	2.554	BOT	Mar-2011	Aug-2013	785.5	Jan-2010	NHDP Phase III	
63	Samaikhiali -Gandhidham	Gujarat	8A	56.16	0	BOT	Sep-2010	Mar-2013	805.39	Jan-2010	NHDP Phase V	
64	Gujarat/ Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port Section	Gujarat	6	132.9	59.36	BOT	Mar-2010	Sep-2012	1509.1	Feb-2009	NHDP Phase III	
65	4 laning of Jeipur-Somnath section of NH-8D (approved length 127.6)	Gujarat	8D	123.45	0	BOT		LOA issued in Sep 2010	828	Sep-2010	NHDP Phase III	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
66	Surat - Dahisar (Six lane)	Gujarat[118.2] / Maharashtra [120.77]	8	239	228.497	BOT	Feb-2009	Aug-2011	Jun-2012	1693.75	Feb-2008	NHDP Phase V
67	Panipat - Rohtak (Approved Length 73 Km)	Haryana	71A	80.858	49	BOT	Apr-2011	Oct-2014	Oct-2014	807	Jan-2010	NHDP Phase III
68	Rohtak - Bawal (Approved Length 97 Km)	Haryana	71	82.553	45	BOT	May-2011	Nov-2013	Nov-2013	650	Feb-2010	NHDP Phase III
69	4-Laning of Punjab/Haryana Border-Jind	Haryana	71	68	0	BOT	LOA issued in Mar 2012		Mar 2012	438.75	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase III
70	4-Laning of Rohtak-Jind (Approved Length 45 Km)	Haryana	71	48.6	0	BOT	LOA issued in Dec 2011		Dec 2011	283.25	Dec-2011	NHDP Phase III
71	4 Laning of UP/ Haryana Border- Yamunanagar- Saha-Barwala- Panchkula	Haryana	73	107	0	BOT	LOA issued in Mar 2012		Mar 2012	934.94	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase III
72	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	Haryana	10	63.49	58	BOT	May-2008	May-2010	Dec-2012	486	Jul-2007	NHDP Phase III
73	Panipat - Jalandhar (Six lane)	Haryana[116]/ Punjab[175.1]	1	291	215.93	BOT	May-2009	May-2011	Aug-2013	2288	Feb-2008	NHDP Phase V
74	Gurgaon - Kotputli - Jaipur (Six lane)	Haryana[64.3]/ Rajasthan [161.3]	8	225.6	137.2	BOT	Apr-2009	Oct-2011	Jun-2012	1673.7	Feb-2008	NHDP Phase V

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
75	Delhi - Agra (Approved Length 180.3 Km)	Haryana [74]/ Uttar Pradesh [105.5]	2	179.5	0	BOT		LOA issued in May 2010	1928.22	May-2010	NHDP Phase V	
76	Four Laning of Kiratpur-Ner Chowk Section	Himanchal Pradesh	21	84.32	0	BOT		LOA issued in Feb 2012	1916.79	Feb-2012	NHDP Phase III	
77	Quazigund-Banihal	Jammu Kashmir	1A	15.25	0	Annuity	Jul-2010	Jul-2015	1987	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase II	
78	Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/J&K)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	17.2	17.2	NHAI	Jan-2002	Dec-2004	110	Jan-2002	NHDP Phase I	
79	Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J&K	Jammu Kashmir	1A	15	14.7	NHAI	Nov-2005	May-2008	85.34	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II	
80	Jammu - Udhampur	Jammu Kashmir	IA	65	0	Annuity	Jul-2010	Jul-2013	1813.76	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase II	
81	Srinagar to Banihal	Jammu Kashmir	1A	67.76	0	Annuity		LOA issued in Sep 2010	1100.7	Sep-2010	NHDP Phase II	
82	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	1.23	0	NHAI	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	62.96	Aug-2006	NHDP Phase II	
83	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J&K)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	33.65	33.25	NHAI	Sep-2005	Feb-2008	166.3	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II	
84	Chenani-Nashri	Jammu Kashmir	1A	12	0	Annuity	Jun-2010	Jun-2015	2159	May-2010	NHDP Phase II	
85	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J&K)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	30	29.65	NHAI	Sep-2005	Feb-2008	193.1	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
86	Ranchi - Rargaon - Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	33	163.5	0	Annuity	LOA issued in Mar 2011		1479	Mar-2011	NHDP Phase III	
87	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	Jharkhand	33	75	47	Annuity	Aug-2010	Jan-2013	625.07	Aug-2009	NHDP Phase III	
88	4 Laning of Barhi - Hazaribagh (Approved Length 40 Km)	Jharkhand	33	41.314	5	BOT	Feb-2012	Feb-2014	398	May-2010	NHDP Phase III	
89	Six-laning of Barwa Adda- Panagarh	Jharkhand [43]/ West Bengal [79.88]	2	122.88	0	BOT	LOA issued in May 2011		1665	May-2011	NHDP Phase V	
90	Upgradation of Hyderabad- Bangalore Section (Upgradation on existing Six Lane)	Karnataka	7	22.12	13.35	BOT	Nov-2010	Nov-2012	680	Feb-2010	NHDP Phase VII	
91	4-Laning of Hospet-Bellary- Karnataka/AP Border	Karnataka	63	95.44	0	BOT	LOA issued in Oct 2011		910.08	Oct-2011	NHDP Phase IV	
92	Hospet - Chitradurga	Karnataka	13	120.03	0	BOT	LOA issued in Oct 2011		1033.66	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase III	
93	4-Laning of Hoskote-Dobbaspeth	Karnataka	207	80.02	0	BOT	LOA issued in Mar 2012		720.69	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase IV	
94	Chitradurga - TumkurBypass (Approved Length 145 Km)	Karnataka	4	114	35.235	BOT	Mar-2011	Aug-2013	839	May-2010	NHDP Phase V	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
95	MH/ KNT Border Sangareddy	Karnataka	9	145	0	BOT	LOA issued in Nov 2011			1266.6	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase III
96	Bijapur - Hungund Section (Approved Length 194 Km)	Karnataka	13	97.22	97.22	BOT	Sep-2010	Mar-2013	Mar-2013	748	Feb-2010	NHDP Phase III
97	New Mangalore Port	Karnataka	13, 17 & 48	37	36.74	SPV	Jun-2005	Dec-2007	Jun-2012	196.5	Mar-2005	NHDP Phase I
98	Haveri - Harihar	Karnataka	4	56	56	NHAI	Nov-2008	Jul-2010	Jun-2012	196.65	Mar-2002	NHDP Phase I
99	Harihar - Chitradurga	Karnataka	4	77	77	NHAI	Oct-2008	Jun-2010	Jun-2012	207.56	Mar-2002	NHDP Phase I
100	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli	Karnataka	48	81	81	BOT	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Apr-2012	441	Apr-2007	NHDP Phase III
101	Devihalli-Hassan (Approved Length 73 Km)	Karnataka	48	77.23	8	BOT	Dec-2010	May-2013	Jun-2013	453	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase III
102	Kundapur-Surathkal & Mangalore-KNT/ Kerala Border	Karnataka	17	90	27.87	BOT	Sep-2010	Mar-2013	Mar-2013	671	Nov-2009	NHDP Phase III
103	Belgaum-Dharwad (Approved Length 111 Km)	Karnataka	4	80	34.51	BOT	Dec-2010	Jun-2013	Oct-2013	480	May-2010	NHDP Phase V
104	4 Laning of Belgaum-Khanpur Section (Km 0.00 to Km 30.00)	Karnataka	4A	81.89	0	BOT	Mar-2011	Sep-2013	Jul-2014	359	Jul-2010	NHDP Phase III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	and 2 Laning with paved sholders of kharapur-Knt/Goa border (Km 30.00 to Km 84.120)	Karnataka	13	97.89	75.897	BOT	Sep-2010	Mar-2013	Mar-2013	946	Feb-2010	NHDP Phase III
	105 Hungund-Hospet (Approved Length 194 Km)											
	106 4 Laning of Mulbagal - Karnataka / AP border-Approved Length (11 Km)	Karnataka	4	22.18	0	BOT		LOA issued in Mar 2012		141.11	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase III
	107 Six lanning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissuresection	Kerala	47	30	0	BOT	Feb-2010	Oct-2013	Oct-2013	617	Feb-2009	NHDP Phase II
	108 Charthalai-ochira	Kerala	47	83.6	0	BOT		LOA issued in Jan 2010		1535	Jan-2010	NHDP Phase III
	109 NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	Kerala	47C	17.2	15.1	NHAI	Aug-2007	Feb-2010	May-2012	557	May-2007	Misc. Projects
	110 4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package -I)	Kerala	17	83.2	0	BOT		Agreement signed in Feb 2010		1366	Jul-2009	NHDP Phase III
	111 4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package -II)	Kerala	17	81.5	0	BOT		Agreement signed in Feb 2010		1312	Jul-2009	NHDPPhase III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
112	KNT/Kerala Border to Kanuur Section (Approved Length 286.3)	Kerala	17	126.6	0	BOT		LOA issued in May 2010	May 2010	1157.16	May-2010	NHDP Phase III
113	Sagar -Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	Madhya Pradesh	26	44	40.84	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-2012	203.43	Dec-2005	NHDP Phase II
114	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnadon (ADB-II/C-8)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54	46	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-2012	251.03	Dec-2005	NHDP Phase II
115	Four laning of Shivpuri-Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	3	330.21	0	BOT		LOA issued in Sep 2011	Sep 2011	2815	Sep-2011	NHDP Phase IV
116	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnadon (ADB-II/C-9)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54.7	51.06	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Sep-2012	229.91	Dec-2005	NHDP Phase II
117	Four laning of Gwalior-Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	3	125.03	0	BOT		LOA issued in Sep 2011	Sep 2011	1055	Sep-2011	NHDP Phase IV
118	Four laning of Jabalpur-Katni-Rewa Section	Madhya Pradesh	7	225.686	0	BOT		LOA issued in Aug 2011	Aug 2011	1895.45	Aug-2011	NHDP Phase IV
119	Jabalpur to Lakhnadone	Madhya Pradesh	7	80.82	0	BOT		LOA issued in Jul 2011	Jul 2011	776.76	Jul-2011	NHDP Phase IV
120	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-I/BOT/MP-3)	Madhya Pradesh	7	56.475	27.73	Annuity	Dec-2007	Jun-2010	Oct-2012	407.6	Jan-2007	NHDP Phase II
121	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-I/BOT/MP-2)	Madhya Pradesh	7	49.35	40.11	Annuity	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Oct-2012	263.17	Apr-2006	NHDP Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
122	Lalitpur - Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	Madhya Pradesh	26	55	55	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Apr-2012	225	Dec-2005	NHDP Phase II
123	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	Madhya Pradesh	26	26	26	ADB	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	May-2012	151.3	Dec-2005	NHDP Phase II
124	Gwalior Bypass (NS-I/BOT/MP-1)	Madhya Pradesh	75.3	42	40.45	Annuity	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Dec-2012	30093	May-2006	NHDP Phase II
125	Bhopal-Sanchi (Approved Length 40 Km)	Madhya Pradesh	86Ex	53.78	0	Annuity	Oct-2011	Jan-2013	Jun-2013	209	May-2010	NHDP Phase III
126	Indore-Jhabua-Gujrat/MP (Approved Length 168)	Madhya Pradesh	59	155.15	107	BOT	Oct-2010	Apr-2013	Apr-2013	1175	Dec-2009	NHDP Phase III
127	Indore-Dewas (Approved Length 55 Km)	Madhya Pradesh	3	45.05	3	BOT	Nov-2010	May-2013	Feb-2014	325	Mar-2010	NHDP Phase V
128	Laning of Obedullaganj-Betul Section	Madhya Pradesh	69	125	0	BOT		LOA issued in Feb 2012		912	Feb-2012	NHDP Phase III
129	Dholpur- Morena Section (including chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ-MP/1	Madhya Pradesh [1]/Rajasthan [91]	3	10	6.855	NHAI	Sep-2007	Sep-2010	Dec-2012	232.45	Jun-2007	NHDP Phase II
130	Laning of Nagpur Betul	Madhya Pradesh [120]/ Maharashtra [56.3]	69	176.3	0	Annuity	Feb-2011	Aug-2014	Aug-2014	2498.76	May-2010	NHDP Phase IV

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
131	Multai-Chhindwara-Seoni section & Narsinghpur-Amarwara-Umranala-Saoner section (2-laning with 4 paved shoulders)	Madhya Pradesh [405] / Maharashtra[13]	69A & 26B	418	15	NHAI	LOA issued in Oct 2010	1565	Oct-2010	1565	Oct-2010	Misc. Projects
132	Gwalior - Jhansi	Madhya Pradesh [68.5]/ Uttar Pradesh [11.5]	75	80	52.77	Annuity	Jun-2007	Dec-2009	Dec-2012	604	May-2006	NHDP Phase II
133	Pimpalgaon - Nasik - Gonde	Maharashtra	3	60	44	BOT	Jan-2010	Jul-2012	Jul-2012	940	Jan-2009	NHDP Phase III
134	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	Maharashtra	3	98	86.5	BOT	Dec-2009	Jun-2012	Jun-2012	835	Jan-2009	NHDP Phase III
135	Four laning from MP/ Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Karmptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	Maharashtra	7	95	58.5	BOT	Apr-2010	Jun-2012	Oct-2012	1170.52	Aug-2009	NHDP Phase II
136	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge (Approved Length - 60 Km)	Maharashtra	6	45.43	0	BOT	LOA issued in May 2011	484	19	May-2011	NHDP Phase III	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
137	Nagpur - Kondhali	Maharashtra	6	40	39.84	BOT	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	Jun-2012	168	Sep-2005	NHDP Phase III
138	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I (Approved Length Pkg I & II 170 Km)	Maharashtra	9	110.05	79	BOT	Nov-2009	Mar-2012	May-2012	1110	Feb-2009	NHDP Phase III
139	Talegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58Km)	Maharashtra	6	67.8	18	BOT	Nov-2009	Nov-2013	Nov-2013	567	Aug-2009	NHDP Phase III
140	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-II (Approved Length I & II 170 Km)	Maharashtra	9	105	11.5	BOT	Sep-2011	Jan-2014	Jan-2014	835	Aug-2009	NHDP Phase III
141	Panvel-Indapur	Maharashtra	17	84	0	BOT		LOA issued in Oct 2010	Oct 2010	942.69	Oct-2010	NHDP Phase III
142	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)	Maharashtra	7	29	0	NHAI	Feb-2011	Nov-2010	Nov-2012	193.45	Apr-2005	NHDP Phase II
143	Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62)	Maharashtra	7	22	8.5	NHAI	T E R	M I N A	T E D	117.4	Sep-2005	NHDP Phase II
144	4-Laning of Amravati-Jalgaon	Maharashtra	6	275.225	0	BOT		LOA issued in Mar 2012	Mar 2012	2537.81	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase IV
145	Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH)	Maharashtra	7	27.4	27	NHAI	Jun-2005	Dec-2007	Apr-2012	110	Feb-2005	NHDP Phase II
146	4-Laning of Jalgaon- Maharashtra/ Gujrat Border	Maharashtra	6	208.844	0	BOT		LOA issued in Mar 2012	Mar 2012	1968.37	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase IV
147	Pune - Satara (Approved Length 145)	Maharashtra	4	140.35	6	BOT	Oct-2010	Mar-2013	Mar-2013	1724.55	Jan-2010	NHDP Phase V

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
148	4-Laning of Solapur - Maharashtra/ Karnataka Section	Maharashtra	9	100.06	BOT	LOA issued in Dec 2011	923.04	Dec-2011	NHDP Phase III			
149	4 Laning of Solapur - Bijapur	Maharashtra [3.5]/ Karnataka [75.542]	13	110.542	0	BOT	LOA issued in Mar 2012	1002.48	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase III		
150	Jorbat-Barapani	Meghalaya	40	61.8	0	Annuity	Jan-2014	Jan-2014	536	May-2010	SARDP-NE	
151	2-Laning of Shilong-Bypass	Meghalaya	40&44	50	34	Annuity	Feb-2011	Feb-2014	226	May-2010	SARDP-NE	
152	2 Laning of Jowai-Meghalaya/ Assam Border (Approved length 109 Km)	Meghalaya	44	102	0	BOT	LOA issued in Mar 2012	390	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase III		
153	Sambalpur- Baragarh- Chhattisgarh/ Orissa Border	Orissa	6	88	5	BOT	Nov-2011	May-2014	May-2014	909	May-2010	NHDP Phase III
154	Rimoli - Roxy -Rajamunda (Approved Length 163Km)	Orissa	215	96	0	BOT	Jul-2011	Jan-2014	Jan-2014	586	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase III
155	Ganjam - Iochapuram (OR-VIII)	Orissa	5	50.8	50.69	NHAI	Jul-2006	Nov-2008	Jun-2012	263.27	Jun-2001	NHDP Phase I
156	Sunakhala - Ganjam (OR-VII)	Orissa	5	55.713	47.79	NHAI	Oct-2009	Oct-2011	Jul-2012	241.53	Aug-2001	NHDP Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
157	Bhubaneswar - Khurda (OR-I)	Orissa	5	27.15	27.15	NHAI	Jan-2001	Jan-2004	Apr-2012	140.85	Jan-2001	NHDP Phase I
158	Balasure - Bhadrak (OR-III)	Orissa	5	62.64	62.61	NHAI	Dec-2008	Dec-2010	Jul-2012	228.7	May-2001	NHDP Phase I
159	4-Laning of Angul - Sambalpur	Orissa	42	153	0	BOT	LOA issued in Nov 2011			1220.32	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase IV
160	4-Laning of Cuttak - Angul	Orissa	42	112	0	BOT	LOA issued in Nov 2011			1123.69	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase III
161	Panikholi-Rimoli (Approved Length 106 Km)	Orissa	215	163	0	BOT	LOA issued in Aug 2011			1410	Aug-2011	NHDP Phase III
162	Rehabitation and Upgradation to Birmitrapur to Barkote (4 Lane-75 66 Km)-(2 Lane-49.955 Km)	Orissa	23	125.615	0	BOT	LOA issued in Mar 2012			778.15	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase IV
163	Six Laning of Chandikhol- Jagatpur- Bhubaneswar (Approved Length 61 Km)	Orissa	5	67	9.98	BOT	Dec-2011	Jun-2014	Jun-2014	1047	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase V
164	Bhubneshwar- Puri(Appeared Length 59 Km)	Orissa	203	67	0	BOT	Mar-2011	Aug-2013	Aug-2013	500.29	May-2010	NHDP Phase III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
165	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	Punjab	1A	44	34.34	NHAI	Feb-2010	Aug-2012	Aug-2012	359	Jul-2005	NHDP Phase II
166	Pathankot to Jammu & Kashmir Border (NS-36/J&K)	Punjab	1A	19.65	18.65	NHAI	Nov-2005	May-2008	Jun-2013	97.73	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II
167	Amritsar - Pathankot (Approved Length 101 Km)	Punjab	15	106	27.28	BOT	May-2010	Nov-2012	Jun-2013	705	Jul-2009	NHDP Phase III
168	Four lanning of Ludhiyana- Talwandi section	Punjab	95	78	0	BOT		LOA issued in Dec 2010		479	Dec-2010	NHDP Phase III
169	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	Punjab[29]/ Himanchal Pradesh[11]	1A	40	39.82	NHAI	Nov-2005	May-2008	Jun-2012	284	Jul-2005	NHDP Phase II
170	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km)	Rajasthan	11	54	38.4	BOT	#	Feb-2013	Feb-2013	267.81	Oct-2009	NHDP Phase III
171	Reengus - Sikar	Rajasthan	11	43.887	0	Annuity		LOA issued in Mar 2011		333.51	Mar-2011	NHDP Phase III
172	Deoli - Kota	Rajasthan	12	83	3	BOT	Jan-2011	Jul-2013	Jul-2013	593	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase III
173	Jaipur-Tonk - Deoli(Appeoved Length 148.77 Km)	Rajasthan	12	150	81	BOT	Jun-2010	Dec-2012	Dec-2012	792.06	Oct-2009	NHDP Phase III
174	4 Laning of Gomti Chauraha -Udaipur	Rajasthan	8	79.31	0	BOT		LOA issued in Mar 2012		914.5	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase IV

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
175	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara (Approved Length - 246 Km)	Rajasthan	14	244.12	0	BOT	Dec-2011	Jun-2014	Jun-2014	2388	May-2011	NHDP Phase III
176	Kota - Jhalawar	Rajasthan	12	88.09	0	BOT	LOA issued in Apr 2011			530.01	Apr-2011	NHDP Phase III
177	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	Rajasthan	76	26.42	26.35	NHAI	May-2006	Nov-2008	Sep-2012	250.39	Sep-2005	NHDP Phase II
178	Kishangarh-Ajmer - Beawar	Rajasthan	8	82	73	BOT	Nov-2009	May-2012	May-2012	795	Apr-2009	NHDP Phase III
179	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	Rajasthan	76	1.4	0	NHAI	Nov-2006	Feb-2010	Dec-2013	281.31	Jun-2006	NHDP Phase II
180	Six Laning of Kishangarh - Udaipur-Ahmedabad	Rajasthan [434. 5]/Gujrat[121]	79A, 79, 76 & 8	555.5	0	BOT	LOA issued in Sep 2011			5387.3	Sep-2011	NHDP Phase V
181	Two Laning of Trichy - Karaikudi and Trichy Bypass (Approved Length 100 Km)	Tamil Nadu	210&67	110.372	11	Annuity	May-2011	May-2013	May-2013	374	May-2010	NHDP Phase III
182	Laning of Krishnagiri-Tindivanam (Approved Length 170 Km.)	Tamil Nadu	66	176.51	0	Annuity	LOA issued in May 2011			624	May-2011	NHDP Phase III
183	Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06)	Tamil Nadu	68	136.357	133.5	BOT	Jan-2008	Jan-2011	May-2012	941	Mar-2007	NHDP Phase III
184	Laning of Dindigul-Perigulam -Theni-Kumili	Tamil Nadu	220	134	9	Annuity	Sep-2011	Aug-2013	Aug-2013	485	May-2010	NHDP Phase III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
185	Development of Aduquate Road Connectivity to Chennai -Ennore Port connectivity	Tamil Nadu	SR	30.2	10.9	SPV	Jun-2011	Jun-2013	Jun-2013	600	Dec-2010	NHDP Phase I
186	Six Laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	7	59.87	0	BOT	Jun-2011	Dec-2013	Dec-2013	535	May-2010	NHDP Phase V
187	Thanjarur - Trichy	Tamil Nadu	67	56	54.2	BOT	Dec-2006	Jun-2009	Nov-2012	280	Feb-2006	NHDP Phase III
188	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port- Maduravoyal	Tamil Nadu	4	19	0	BOT	Sep-2010	Sep-2013	Sep-2013	1655	Jan-2009	NHDP Phase VII
189	Six Laning of Krishnagiri- walajhapet section	Tamil Nadu	46	148.3	18	BOT	Jun-2011	Dec-2013	Dec-2013	1250	Mar-2010	NHDP Phase V
190	Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/Kerala Border	Tamil Nadu	47	54.83	32.5	BOT	Sep-2010	Mar-2013	Mar-2013	852	Jan-2010	NHDP Phase II
191	Tuticorin Port	Tamil Nadu	7A	47.2	40.5	SPV	Apr-2010	Apr-2012	Jul-2012	182.25	Feb-2004	NHDP Phase I
192	Trichy - Karur	Tamil Nadu	67	79.7	69.5	BOT	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Mar-2013	516	Mar-2007	NHDP Phase III
193	Kangayam to Coimbatore (KC-2)	Tamil Nadu	67, KC2	55.2	54.35	MORTH	Aug-2006	Aug-2008	#	1E-07	Mar-2006	Misc. Projects
194	Chennai - Tada (Six lane)	Tamil Nadu	5	43.4	6	BOT	Apr-2009	Oct-2011	Mar-2014	353.37	Feb-2008	NHDP Phase V

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
195	Tirupati - Tiruthani - Chennai (Approved Length 125.5 Km)	Tamil Nadu [61 47]/ Andhra Pradesh[63.23]	205	124.7	12	BOT	Apr-2011	Oct-2013	Oct-2013	571	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase III
196	Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	Uttar Pradesh	25	5.6	1.64	NHAI	Dec-2005	Sep-2008	Jun-2012	201 66	May-2005	NHDP Phase II
197	Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP)	Uttar Pradesh	56A&B	22.85	22.25	NHAI	Mar-2009	Aug-2010	Jun-2012	111.78	Sep-2001	NHDP Phase I
198	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	Uttar Pradesh	2	50.83	50.76	WB	Mar-2002	Mar-2005	Jun-2012	367.49	Mar-2002	NHDP Phase I
199	Lucknow - Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	24B	70	0	Annuity		LOA issued in Nov 2011	Oct 2011	635.9	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase IV
200	2-Laning with PS Kanpur - Kabrai	Uttar Pradesh	86	123	0	BOT		LOA issued in Nov 2010	Nov 2010	373.47	Nov-2010	NHDP Phase IV
201	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-I/BOT/UP-2)	Uttar Pradesh	25,26	49.7	44.38	Annuity	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Dec-2012	355.06	Apr-2006	NHDP Phase II
202	2-Laning with PS Aligarh - Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	91	268	0	BOT		LOA issued in Dec 2010	Dec 2010	723.68	Dec-2010	NHDP Phase IV
203	Four laning of Meerut Bulandshahar	Uttar Pradesh	235	66.482	0	BOT		LOA issued in Sep 2011	Sep 2011	508.57	Sep-2011	NHDP Phase IV
204	4-Laning of Lucknow-Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	56	125.9	0	BOT		LOA issued in Oct 2011	Oct 2011	1043.51	Oct-2011	NHDP Phase IV
205	2-Laning with PS Raibariely to Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	24B	119	0	BOT		LOA issued in Dec 2010	Dec 2010	291.36	Dec-2010	NHDP Phase IV

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
206	Garhmukteshwar - Muradabad	Uttar Pradesh	24	56.25	55.85	NHAI	Mar-2005	Sep-2007	Jun-2012	275	Mar-2005	NHDP Phase II
207	Ghaziabad- Aligarh (Approved Length 106)	Uttar Pradesh	91	126	22.5	BOT	Feb-2011	Aug-2013	Aug-2013	1141	Dec-2009	NHDP Phase III
208	Lucknow - Kanpur (EW/3B)	Uttar Pradesh	25	16	15.3	NHAI	Feb-2010	Aug-2011	Jun-2012	54	Dec-2003	NHDP Phase I
209	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-I/Up)	Uttar Pradesh	2.3	32.8	0	NHAI	Oct-2007	Oct-2010	Jun-2013	465.5	Jun-2007	NHDP Phase II
210	Etawah -Chakeri (Kanpur)	Uttar Pradesh	2	160.2	0	BOT	LOA issued in Nov 2011			1573	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase V
211	Hapur - Garhmukteshwar	Uttar Pradesh	24	35	32.6	NHAI	Mar-2005	Sep-2007	Jun-2012	220	Mar-2005	NHDP Phase II
212	2-Laning with PS Agra - Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	93	79	0	BOT	LOA issued in Nov 2010			250.5	Nov-2010	NHDP Phase IV
213	Agra-Eitawah Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	2	124.52	0	BOT	LOA issued in Nov 2011			1207	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase V
214	Gorakhpur Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	28	32.6	32.27	Annuity	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Jun-2012	600.24	Apr-2006	NHDP Phase II
215	Bareilly - Sitapur(Appeared Length 134 Km)	Uttar Pradesh	24	151.2	0	BOT	Mar-2011	Sep-2013	Sep-2013	1046	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase III
216	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	Uttar Pradesh	28	41.115	40.5	WB	Dec-2005	Dec-2008	Apr-2012	227	Sep-2005	NHDP Phase II
217	Muradabad- Bareilly (Approved Length 112)	Uttar Pradesh	24	121	42	BOT	Apr-2010	Jun-2013	Jun-2013	1267	Dec-2009	NHDP Phase III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
218	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	Uttar Pradesh	25	50	49.85	ADB	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	Jun-2012	340.68	May-2005	NHDP Phase II
219	Muzaffarnagar - Haridwar (Approved Length 77)	Uttar Pradesh [21/ Uttaranchal [59]	58,72	80	0	BOT	Sep-2011	Mar-2013	Mar-2013	754	Dec-2009	NHDP Phase III
220	Haridwar - Dehradun (Approved Length 69)											
221	Rampur - Kathgodam	Uttaranchal	72	39	0	Annuity		Agreement signed in Feb 2010	Feb 2010	478	Dec-2009	NHDP Phase III
222	Siliguri to Islampur(WB-7)	Uttaranchal	87	93.226	0	BOT		LOA issued in Nov 2011		790	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase III
223	Barasat - Krishnanagar	West Bengal	31	26	18.06	NHAI	Jan-2006	Jul-2008	Dec-2012	225	Oct-2005	NHDP Phase II
224	Krishnanagar Berhampore	West Bengal	34	84	0	Annuity		LOA issued in Feb 2011		867	Feb-2011	NHDP Phase III
225	Haldia Port	West Bengal	34	78	0	Annuity	Feb-2012	Jul-2014	Jul-2014	702.16	Feb-2011	NHDP Phase III
226	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-I)	West Bengal	41	53	52.482	SPV	Sep-2008	Sep-2010	Apr-2012	522	Sep-2002	NHDP Phase I
227	4 Lining of Faraka-Raiganj	West Bengal	31C	32	24.2	NHAI	Jun-2006	Nov-2008	Jun-2012	221.82	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II
228	Bridges section (WB-II)	West Bengal	34	103	20.17	BOT	Feb-2011	Aug-2013	Aug-2013	1078.84	Feb-2010	NHDP Phase III
		West Bengal	6	1.732	0.48	NHAI	T E R	M 1 N A	T E D	81	Jan-2001	NHDP Phase I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
229	4 Laning of Brahampore- Faraka	West Bengal	34	103	27.2	BOT	Feb-2011	Aug-2013	Aug-2013	998.79	Feb-2010	NHDP Phase III
230	6-Laning of Dhankuni- Khargpur Section	West Bengal	6	1114	0	BOT	LOA issued in Feb 2011	LOA issued in Feb 2011	LOA issued in Feb 2011	1396.18	Feb-2011	NHDP Phase V
231	4 Laning of Raiganj-Dalkola	West Bengal	34	50	0	BOT	Feb-2011	Aug-2013	Aug-2013	580.43	Feb-2010	NHDP Phase III
232	Dalkola Bypass	West Bengal	34	5.5	0	NHAI	Sep-2006	Aug-2008	#	67	Sep-2006	NH-34
233	4-Laning of Mahulia to Behragora to Kharagpur	West Bengal [30]/ Jharkhand [97]	33 & 6	127	0	BOT	LOA issued in Dec 2011	LOA issued in Dec 2011	LOA issued in Dec 2011	940	Dec-2011	NHDP Phase IV

Reservation for Ex-servicemen

4933. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that a large number of vacancies reserved for Ex-servicemen are shown as non-utilised and merged in general pool;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the vacancies reserved for Ex-servicemen are carried forward till these are filled up;

(d) whether the Government has issued any instructions to the concerned Departments of the Union Government and State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Departments/State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (e) The Central/State Government provides for the following reservation for Ex-Servicemen in the civil jobs:-

(i)	'C' Group	Group 'D'
(a) Central Ministries/ Departments	10%	20%
(b) PSUs/Nationalized Banks	14.5%	24.5%

(ii) 10% posts of Assistant Commandants in paramilitary forces and 100% posts are reserved for ESM in Defence Security Corps.

(iii) Most State Governments also provide reservations to ESM in State Government jobs.

Government orders already exist to carry forward unfilled vacancies for Ex-Servicemen to the next year.

The reservation policy for Ex-servicemen is implemented by the concerned Government/Departments, Public Sector Undertakings and Banks. It is the responsibility of the concerned organization to implement the same. Since applying for Government jobs by Ex-Servicemen is voluntary, data in this regard is not maintained.

Pakistan Exhibition in Delhi

4934. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has announced its first ever premium Pakistani lifestyle exhibition at Pragati Maidan, Delhi in order to enhance the trade relations between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far;

(c) whether India and Pakistan have held discussions towards issuing of multiple entry and reporting free-visas for businessmen as a part of reducing non-tariff barriers for greater trade and economic ties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Trade Development Authority of Pakistan(TDAP), Karachi organised 'Lifestyle Pakistan' Exhibition at Hall No. 18, Pragati Maidan from April 12-15, 2012.

(b) As per the information furnished by India Trade Promotion Organisation(ITPO), 95 Pakistani companies participated in the above exhibition displaying products such as fashion accessories, fabrics, home textiles, leather goods, furniture, handicrafts & Jewellery. A total of 28,916 entry tickets to Pragati Maidan were sold during this period.

(c) and (d) Visa restriction is considered a major hurdle by traders in the normalization of bilateral trade ties between India and Pakistan. In the Joint Statement issued after the bilateral discussion held on 13.4.2012 between Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan both Ministers expressed joint wish that business visa regime needs to be liberalized at the earliest. It was also noted that a formal decision on this is expected to be taken at the forthcoming meeting of Home Secretary of India and Secretary of Ministry of Interior of Pakistan.

AEZs

4935. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed any shortcoming in the functioning of Agri Export Zones (AEZs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted to ascertain the reasons of such shortcomings;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to overcome such shortcoming in future?

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

(b) to (d) A peer evaluation of the existing AEZs was carried out in December 2004 to assess the performance of AEZs. Some of the important findings of the peer evaluation include i) Lack of ownership by Government Authority and their Agencies, ii) Lack of awareness about the scheme and its conceptual framework among stakeholders including State Government field establishments, iii) Lack of project orientation in the conceptual design of AEZ, iv) Lack of coordination/monitoring system in AEZs, v) Non materialization of adequate public investment from Central and State Governments, vi) indiscreet proliferation of AEZs etc.

(e) The remedial action plan mainly aims at creating institutional/ administrative mechanism for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of AEZs and short listing of a few AEZs for special focus for their revival as well as to make them model AEZs.

Accordingly, the Department of Commerce selected 4 AEZs (Flowers in Sikkim, Mango in Andhra Pradesh, Pineapple in West Bengal and Ginger in Assam) for infrastructure development to boost exports from these states. The Department approved a financial outlay of Rs.48.85 crores for execution of 16 infrastructure projects under Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme in 4 AEZs mentioned above.

Opening Inland Waterways

4936. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage and nature of goods transported through inland waterways during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Central and the State Government have imposed any taxes or charges on such goods transport;

(c) if so, the total amounts collected during the said years;

(d) whether the Government is considering the promotion of inland waterways including waterways between Chennai and other areas as a viable means of mass transportation for both passenger and goods traffic to various places; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The cargo transported through National Waterways 1, 2, 3 and Indo-Bangladesh Protocol routes during last three years and current financial year upto April 2012 is as under:

Year	Cargo transported (in lakh metric tonne)
2009-10	: 45.93
2010-11	: 49.21
2011-12	: 74.46 (Provisional)
2012-13	: 2.47 (Provisional)

(For April, 2012 only) Cargoes transported through these waterways include cement, wooden logs, packed and bulk edible oil, POL, stone chips, iron & steel, food grains, coal, plant & machineries, diesel, chemicals, water, lime shell and over dimensional cargoes, etc.

(b) IWAI levies waterway usage charges for movement of vessels, vessel related charges for berthing, towage & pilotage, terminal and storage charges for cargo, composite charges for over dimensional cargo movement and miscellaneous charges for cargo handling facilities, bunkering, etc.

(c) The total amount collected by way of levies during last three years in National Waterways 1, 2, 3 and Indo-Bangladesh Protocol routes are as under:

Year	Amount collected
2009-10	Rs. 71.30 lakh
2010-11	Rs. 185.87 lakh
2011-12	Rs. 431.92 lakh (Provisional)
2012-13 (For April, 2012)	Rs. 9.51 lakh (Provisional)

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Government is taking steps to develop inland water transport (IWT) mode by declaring potential waterways as National Waterways (NWs) and developing IWT infrastructure thereon. In this process five waterways totaling about 4382 km. have been declared as NWs.

Commercially viable stretches such as Kakinada-Puducherry canals, Bhadrachalam-Rajahmundry, Rajahmundry-Eluru on National Waterway 4 have been considered for development under PPP mode in Phase-I. Development of remaining stretches including North-Buckingham canal (between Pedaganjam and Chennai) and South Buckingham canal (between Chennai and Markanam) are to be taken up in Phase-II.

EPF Pension Scheme

4937. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received the expert committee report set up for reviewing the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Pension Scheme;

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

(c) the action plan initiated by the Government to improve the structure of the Pension scheme specially for the welfare of the unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Central Government had constituted an Expert Committee for reviewing the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995.

The Expert Committee submitted its report to the Central Government on 5th August, 2010 and the recommendations of the Committee were placed before the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund [CBT (EPF)] for consideration on 15th September, 2010. The CBT (EPF) directed that the report be first considered by the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC). The report of the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC) was forwarded to the CBT (EPF) on 23rd August, 2011. The recommendations of the PIC was deliberated by the CBT (EPF) in its 197th and 198th Meetings held on 23rd December, 2011 and 22nd February, 2012, respectively. However, the deliberations have remained inconclusive and the Board has decided to defer the discussion.

(c) The New Pension Scheme (NPS) for all citizens, including the unorganized sector, on voluntary basis has been launched with effect from 1st May, 2009 with 40% annuitisation of corpus fund through Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) regulated Insurance Company. The corpus fund will be invested by Six Pension Fund Managers of the subscribers' choice. The investment guidelines for NPS for all citizens provide adequate flexibility in terms of a wide variety of financial instruments as well as freedom to actively manage the portfolio in accordance with the risk-return trade-off.

[*Translation*]

Quantity of Sulphur in Coal

4938. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) the quantity of sulphur in coal and status of ambient air quality in those 43 industrial groups including Chandrapur, Koraba, Angul, Talcher, Kuddler, Jharsugra, Vishakhapatnam and Singrauli, which have been declared as most polluted industries;

(b) the effect on health of people by environmental pollution caused due to said industrial groups;

(c) whether the Government has issued any notification for use of coal with less than 34 per cent sulphur content in the critically polluted areas in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of Thermal Power Plants where coal with sulphur content is being used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The sulphur content in coal varies between 0.2 - 0.5% by weight in India except for the coal found in Assam with higher sulphur content 1.0 - 4.5%. Ambient air quality in 43 critically polluted industrial clusters/areas (CPAs) including Chandrapur, Koraba, Angul-Talcher, Cuddalore, Vishakapatnam and Singrauli is measured by concerned State Pollution Control Boards in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter having size less than 10 micron (PM₁₀).

Annual average concentration of SO₂ in ambient air is within notified norms for above listed CPAs, and levels of NO₂ also within standards, except for Chandrapur during 2008, whereas levels of PM₁₀ have exceeded the norms.

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board has not undertaken any specific study to ascertain the likely effect on health of people by environmental pollution caused in above listed CPAs.

(c) Under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, a coal based thermal power plant (TPP) located in a CPA is required to use coal with ash content less than 34% on annual average basis, as per law. However, sulphur content for Indian coal generally varies between 0.2 - 0.5%, as mentioned above.

(d) A total of 13 TPP, located in CPAs are required to use coal with ash content less than 34%. Only 2TPPs are presently complying with this condition. The details are provided in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Coal based Thermal Power Plants located in critically polluted industrial clusters/areas (CPAs) - Status of compliance on use of coal having ash content less than 34%, on annual average basis

Sl. No.	Name of Power Plant	Name of CPA	Status of compliance
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandrapur, MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur	No
2.	Korba (East), ChESC	Korba	No
3.	Korba (West), ChESC	Korba	No

1	2	3	4
4.	Korba, NTPC	Korba	No
5.	Angul, NTPC	Angul-Talcher	No
6.	Kaniha, NTPC	Angul-Talcher	Yes
7.	Singrauli, NTPC	Singrauli	No
8.	Rihand, NTPC	Singrauli	No
9.	Vindhyachal, NTPC	Singrauli	Yes
10.	Anpara, UPVUNL	Singrauli	No
11.	Obra, UPVUNL	Singrauli	No
12.	Panki, UPVUNL	Kanpur	No
13.	Ib Valley	Ib Valley	No

[English]

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute for Physically Handicapped

4939. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bachelor of Physiotherapy (BPT) and Bachelor of Occupational Therapy (BOT) designed for 4½ years has been stretching upto five years by Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute for Physically Handicapped (PDDUIPH);

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

(c) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulations of 2010 are considered/followed by the Delhi University for appointment of teachers in Colleges and other recognized/affiliated institutes specially PDDUIPH for BPT and BOT courses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the alternate mechanism followed by the University in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Policy for Ports

4940. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any representations from the State Governments including Gujarat with regard to the policy for port and harbour;

(b) if so, the response of the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether concerns of the State Government have been addressed by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Representations have been received from some of the Maritime States including Gujarat expressing their reservation and concern over the Port Regulatory Authority Bill, 2011 contemplated by the Government. The draft of the bill is still under consideration and would be finalized taking into account the concerns and reservations expressed by the state Governments.

Inland Water Transport

4941. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inland Water Transport (IWT) is an eco-friendly, economically viable and fuel efficient mode of transport;

(b) whether IWT has not developed to its full potential while India has 14500 kms. of navigable waters;

(c) if so, whether development of IWT could have numerous direct and indirect benefits;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government had discontinued the scheme; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The inland water transport could not develop fully because rail and road transport historically have been

given more importance in the country. Further IWT presently cannot ensure the availability of connectivity to its terminals by rail and road for its efficient functioning. Factors such as Least Available Depth, width of fairway, Night navigation aids, and continuous stretch of the waterway are important for Inland Water Transport.

(c) and (d) IWT is more suitable mode of transportation for bulk goods, over dimensional cargo and hazardous cargo. The development of IWT will have several direct and indirect benefits which, inter-alia, include reduced cost of transportation, fuel savings and less of pollution.

(e) and (f) Government is undertaking many schemes for development of IWT sector in the country. While several schemes have continued during different plan periods, some have been discontinued. The continuation or otherwise of a scheme for the development of IWT depends upon various socio economic factors.

Road Projects

4942. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has earned a revenue of Rs. 3000 crore by awarding 6451 kms. of National Highways projects to private developers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private developers have shown less interest to undertake road projects of the only involved stretches; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The collective premium quote on 32 projects awarded by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the year 2011-12, amounts to Rs.2978.68 crore. The actual flow on account of premium quotes is likely to come to NHAI only in subsequent years after achieving the Commercial Operation Dates (COD) in respective projects except for 6 laning projects under Phase-V projects of the National Highways Development Projects (NHDP). A list of all such projects awarded on premium during the year 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement*Details of Projects Awarded on Premium during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Premium quote (Rs. in Crore)	State
1	2	3	4
1	Ahmedabad- Vadodara	309.60	Gujarat
2	Beavvar- Pali-Pindwara	251.01	Rajasthan
3	Kota-Jhalawar	3.51	Rajasthan
4	Nagpur- Wainganga Bridge	27.35	Maharashtra
5	Barwa Adda- Panagarh	106.00	Jharkhand / West Bengal
6	Kishangarh-Udaipur- Ahmedabad	636.00	Rajasthan / Gujarat
7	Chhatisgarh/Orissa Border- Aurang	29.70	Orissa
8	Hospet-Bellary- KNT/AP Border	18.00	Karnataka
9	Shivpuri- Dewas	180.90	Madhya Pradesh
10	Gwalior- Shivpuri	66.66	Madhya Pradesh
11	Muzaffarpur-Barauni	5.00	Bihar
12	Raipur-Bilaspur	45.45	Chhatisgarh
13	Hospet-Chitradurga	63.00	Karnataka
14	Cuttack-Angul	61.09	Orissa
15	Mah/KNT Border-Sangareddy	80.01	Karnataka
16	Rampur-Katgodam	34.00	Uttar Pradesh
17	Etawah-Chakeri	91.89	Uttar Pradesh
18	Agra-Etawah	128.07	Uttar Pradesh
19	Solapur-Maharashtra/Karnataka Border	27.99	Maharashtra
20	Lucknow-Sultanpur	9.60	Uttar Pradesh
21	Vijaywada-Elluru-Gundugolanu	57.57	Andhra Pradesh
22	Abdulgunj-Betul	33.00	Madhya Pradesh
23	Gomti - Udaipur	21.60	Rajasthan
24	Baleswar-Khargpur	35.00	West Bengal/Orissa
25	Mulbagal-Karnataka/AP Border	5.67	Karnataka
26	Solapur-Maharashtra/Karnataka Border-Bijapur	75.60	Maharashtra
27	Aurangabad- Barwa Adda	135.00	Bihar and Jharkhand

1	2	3	4
28	Rajahmundry-Gundugulanu	72.09	Andhra Pradesh
29	Jalgaon-Gujarat/Maharashtra Border	145.08	Maharashtra
30	Amravati-Jalgaon	131.04	Maharashtra
31	Jind-Punjab/Haryana Border	10.20	Haryana
32	Anandpuram-Vishakhapatnam-Ankapalli	82.00	Andhra Pradesh
Total		2978.68	

Procurement of Cotton by CCI

4943. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has started procuring cotton from the farmers in the country through Market Intervention Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantity of cotton procured, State-wise particularly Andhra Pradesh alongwith the prices paid to the farmers;

(c) whether there is dispute between Textile and Agriculture Ministry over fixing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to increase the MSP of cotton;

(e) whether the Government has noticed that prices of cotton has shored up after the intervention of CCI in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details of procurement of cotton under commercial purchases during Cotton Season 2011-12, State-wise are Andhra Pradesh 2.09 lac quintals at a average price of Rs.3949/quintal, Maharashtra 2.65 lac quintals at an average price of Rs.4075/quintal, Gujarat 6.60 lac quintals at an average price of Rs.4448 per quintal and in the other States 1.26 lac quintals at a rate of Rs.4185/quintal.

(c) No Madam.

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

(e) and (f) The prices of cotton are ruling well above MSP levels and CCI is undertaking commercial operations.

Coal Blocks to Steel Companies

4944. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal blocks have been allocated to iron and steel companies for augmenting their production;

(b) if so, the details thereof, private and public sector company-wise;

(c) whether those companies which have not been allocated coal blocks procure coal from open market; and

(d) if so, the total quantity and average rate at which the public sector iron and steel companies procured coal from the open market during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Details of coal blocks allocated to various private and public sector iron and steel companies are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Since steel is a de-regulated sector, no specific information is available in Ministry of Steel on the mechanism of coal procurement adopted by those private sector iron and steel companies who have not been allocated coal blocks. As regards the two public sector steel producing companies under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL), indigenous coal procurement are covered by MoUs/ Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with subsidiaries of Coal India Limited and imported coal is tied up by Long Term Agreements (LTA) and also through Global Tender route. The information in respect of SAIL and RINL is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of coal blocks allocated to various public sector iron and steel companies*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of Allotment	Block allocated	State	Private(P) Govt. (G)	End-Use
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Electrosteel Castings Ltd	07.07.2005	Parbatpur-Central	Jharkhand	P	Pig Iron
2.	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd	08.07.2005	Lalgarh (North)	Jharkhand	P	Pig Iron
3.	TISCO	11.08.2005	Kotre - Basantpur	Jharkhand	P	Pig Iron
4.	TISCO	11.08.2005	Pachmo	Jharkhand	P	Pig Iron
5.	Castron Mining Ltd. (formerly Castron Technologies Ltd.)	01.09.1999	Brahmadiha Open cast	Jharkhand	P	Iron & Steel
6.	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	20.06.1996	Gare-Palma-IV/1	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
7.	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd	21.06.1996	Gare-Palma-IV/5	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
8.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	16.08.1999	Gare-Palma- IV/4	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
9.	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd	16.08.1999	Utkal-B2	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
10.	Raipur Alloys and Steel Ltd.	25.04.2000	Gare-Palma-IV/7	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
11.	B.S. Ispat	25.04.2001	Marki Mangli-I	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron
12.	Fieldmining & Ispat Ltd.	08.10.2003	Chinora	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron
13.	Prakash Industries Ltd.	04.09.2003	Chotia	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
14.	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	29.09.2003	Utkal B 1	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
15.	Usha Martin Ltd.	29.09.2003	Kathautia	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
16.	Gondwana Ispat Ltd.	29.10.2003	Majra	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron
17.	Bhushan Ltd.	12.11.2003	Jamkhani	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
18.	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd	28.03.2005	Belgaon	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron
19.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	13.05.2005	Moitra	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
20.	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	Brinda	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	Sasai	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
22.	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	Meral	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
23.	Usha Martin	24.08.2005	Lohari	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
24.	Corporate Ispat Ltd	02.09.2005	Chitarpur	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
25.	Veerangana Steel Limited.	06.09.2005	Marki Mangli-II	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron
26.	Veerangana Steel Limited.	06.09.2005	Marki Mangli-III	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron
27.	Veerangana Steel Limited.	06.09.2005	Marki Mangli-IV	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron
28.	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd	13.01.2006	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
29.	Pavanjay Steel and Power Generation Pvt. Ltd	13.01.2006	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
30.	Electrosteel Castings Ltd	13.01.2006	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
31.	Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
32.	Bhusan Ltd.	13.01.2006 -	Bijahan	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
33.	Mahaveer Ferro	13.01.2006	Bijahan	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
34.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur South	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
35.	Akshya Investment Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur South	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
36.	Chhattisgarh Steel and Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur South	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
37.	Chhattisgarh Electricity Corporation Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur South	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
38.	MSP Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur South	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
39.	Chhattisgarh Captive Coal Mining Ltd. (Consortium of five Co.)	13.01.2006	Madanpur South	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
40.	Ispat Godavari	13.01 2006	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Ind Agro Synergy	13.01.2006	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
42.	Shri Nakoda Ispat	13.01.2006	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
43.	Vandana Gobal Ltd.	13.01.2006	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
44.	Shree Bajrang Power and Ispat Ltd	13.01.2006	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
45.	Bhusan Steel and Strips Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
46.	Adhunik Metaliks Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
47.	Deepak Steel and Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
48.	Adhunik Corp. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
49.	Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
50.	SMC Power Generation Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
51.	Sree Metaliks Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
52.	Visa Steel Ltd.	13.01.2006	Patrapara	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
53.	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	GarePalma IV/6	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
54.	Nalwa Sponge Iron Ltd.	13.01.2006	GarePalma IV/6	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
55.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	13.01.2006	Gare Palma IV/8	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
56.	Ultratech Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
57.	Singhal Enterprises	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
58.	Nav Bharat Coalfield Ltd	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
59.	Vandana Energy and Steel Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
60.	Prakash Industries Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
61.	Anjani Steel Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
62.	Chhattisgarh Captive Coal Mining Ltd. (Consortium of five Companies)	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
63.	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd	13.01.2006	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64.	Nilachal Iron and Power Generation	13.01.2006	Dumri	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
65.	Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	Dumri	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
66.	Gupta Metallica and Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron
67.	Gupta Coalfiels and Washeries Ltd.	13.01.2006	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron
68.	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.	07.02.2006	Radhikapur (East)	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
69.	Scaw Industries Ltd.	07.02.2006	Radhikapur (East)	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
70.	SPS Sponge Iron Ltd.	07.02.2006	Radhikapur (East)	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
71.	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	Bundu	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
72.	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	Radhikapur (West)	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
73.	OCL India Ltd.	25.04.2006	Radhikapur (West)	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
74.	Ocean Ispat Ltd.	25.04.2006	Radhikapur (West)	Orissa	P	Sponge Iron
75.	Chaman Metaliks Ltd.	20.02.2007	KosarDongergaon	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron
76.	Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturers Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2002.2007	Biharinath	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron
77.	SKS Ispat Limited	29.05.2007	Ravanwara Noth	Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron
78.	Pushp Steel and Mining Ltd.	16.07.2007	Brahampuri	Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron
79.	Sova Ispat Limited	06.12.2007	Ardhagram	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron
80.	Jaibalaji Sponge Ltd.	06.12.2007	Ardhagram	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron
81.	Rungta Mines Limited	14.05.2008	Choritand Tailiaya	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
82.	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd	14.05.2008	Choritand Tailiaya	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
83.	JSW Steel Ltd.	05.06.2008	Rohne	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
84.	Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.	05.06.2008	Rohne	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
85.	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	05.06.2008	Rohne	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
86.	Rathi Udyog Ltd.	05.08.2008	Kesla North	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
87.	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	05.08.2008	Macherkunda	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
88.	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	21.11.2008	Gondkhari	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron
89.	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.	21.11.2008	Gondkhari	Maharashtra	P	Sponge Iron
90.	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Limited	21.11.2008	Thesgora-B/ Rudrapuri	Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron
91.	Electrotherm (India) Ltd.	21.11.2008	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
92.	Grasim Industries Ltd.	21.11.2008	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
93.	Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd.	28.05.2009	Mednirai	Jharkhand	P	Sponge Iron
94.	Topworth Steel Pvt. Ltd.	03.06.2009	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
95.	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	03.07.2009	Andal East	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron
96.	Rashmi Cement Ltd.	03.07.2009	Andal East	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron
97.	Adhunik Corporation Ltd	06.10.2009	Moira-Madhujore	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron
98.	Howrah Gases Ltd.	06.10.2009	Moira-Madhujore	West Bengal	P	Sponge Iron
99.	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	12.10.2009	Urtan North	Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron
100.	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd	12.10.2009	Urtan North	Madhya Pradesh	P	Sponge Iron
101.	API Ispat and Powertech Pvt. Ltd.	14.10.2011	Rajgamar Dipside (Deavnara)	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
102.	CG Sponge Manufacturers Consortium Coalfield Pvt. Ltd.	14.10.2011	Rajgamar Dipisde (Deavnara)	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
103.	SKS Ispat & Power Ltd.	01.11.2011	Vijay Central	Chhattisgarh	P	Sponge Iron
104.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	26.02.1996	Tasra	Jharkhand	G	Steel
105.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	11.04.2007	Sitanala	Jharkhand	G	Steel
106.	Mideast Intergrated Steels Ltd.	05.08.2008	Tandsi-III & Tandsi -III (Extn.)	Madhya Pradesh	P	Steel

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
107.	Mukund Limited	20.11.2008	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Jharkhand	P	Steel
108.	Vini Iron and Steel Udyog Limited	20.11.2008	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Jharkhand	P	Steel
109.	AMR Iron and Steels Pvt. Ltd.	29.05.2009	Bander	Maharashtra	P	Steel
110.	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd	29.05.2009	Khappa & Extn.	Maharashtra	P	Steel
111.	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd	03.06.2009	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	Chhattisgarh	P	Steel
112.	Bhushan Steel Ltd.	03.07.2009	Andal East	West Bengal	P	Steel
113.	IST Steel & Power Ltd	17.06.2009	Dahegaon/ Makardhokra IV	Maharashtra	P	Steel & Sponge Iron
114.	Ramswarup Lohh Udyog Ltd.	06.10.2009	Moira-Madhujore	West Bengal	P	Steel & Sponge Iron
115.	Uttam Galva Steels Ltd.	06.10.2009	Moira-Madhujore	West Bengal	P	Steel & Sponge Iron
116.	Vikas Metal and Power Ltd.	06.10.2009	Moira-Madhujore	West Bengal	P	Steel & Sponge Iron

(Source: Ministry of Coal, Government of India)

Statement-II

Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) Intarmation in SAIL and RINI

i) indigenous Source:

The quantity and average base rate at which SAIL procured coal from CIL Subsidiaries is as given below:

Year	Product	Source	Quantity (in Lakh Tonnes)	Basic Price (Rs. per tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11	Boiler coal	BCCL	2.98	1901
		CCL	3.35	1660
		MCL	11.73	660
		SECL	5.23	1590
		ECL	4.62	3658

1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	Semi coking coal	SECL	1.63	1450
		BCCL-Washed PCC	14.62	7500
		BCCL - Washed MCC	0.50	5300
	Coking coal	BCCL - Direct Feed	1.57	6157
		CCL - Washed MCC	10.06	5300
		WCL - Washed MCC	1.93	5100
	BCCL	4.06	2357	
		CCL	3.53	1760
	Boiler coal	MCL	9.81	974
		SECL	4.09	3468
		ECL	4.0	3908
	Semi coking coal	SECL	1.89	3528
		BCCL-Washed PCC	13.78	8710
		BCCL-Washed MCC	0.46	5300 (Provisional)
	Coking coal	BCCL - Direct Feed	0.71	7176
CCL - Washed MCC		8.91	5300 (Provisional)	
WCL-Washed MCC		1.36	5150 (Provisional)	

(ii) Imported Source:

The quantity and average rate at which SAIL imported coal during the last two years during April to March on receipt basis is as under:

Year	Product	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)	Avg. FOB Price In USD/Tonne
2010-11	Metallurgical Coal (Hard, Soft and CDI coal)	102.74	223.60
2011-12	Metallurgical Coal(Hard, Soft and CDI coal)	104.70	272.29

Rashtriva Ispat Niqam Limited (RIND)

i) Indigenous Source:

The total quantity and average rate at which RINL procured coal from MCL, SCCL and CCL is as given below:

Year	Product	Source	Quantity (in Lakh Tonnes)	Basic Price (Rs. per tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11	Boiler Coal	MCL	12.13	740.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Boiler Coal	SCCL	0.97	1579.00
	Medium Coking Coal	CCL	3.81	5300.00
2011-12	Boiler Coal	MCL	13.34	740.00
	Boiler Coal	SCCL	0.19	1639.00
	Medium Coking Coal	CCL	4.88	5300.00 (provisional)

ii) Imported Source:

Year	Product	Qty. (in lakh tonnes)	Weighted average FOB Price in USD/Tonne
2010-11	Coking Coal	34.98	214.75
	Boiler Coal	0.80	57.75
2011-12	Coking Coal	36.76	265.00
	Boiler Coal	-	-

Group Insurance Scheme for Weaker Sections

4945. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people belonging to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society are covered through group insurance schemes;

(b) the total amount disbursed to the eligible people under these schemes, till date;

(c) whether the Government is considering to raise the amount of sum assured under these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services, is implementing two insurance schemes for the unorganized sector (weaker sections of the society), namely Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) and Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY).

Under AABY, as on 31.3.2012, the scheme has provided insurance cover to about 2.03 crore lives in the country. During the financial year 2011-12 (as on

31.1.2012), claims amounting to Rs. 128.08 crore were paid.

Under JBY, as on 31.3.2012, the scheme has provided insurance cover to about 2.21 crore lives in the country. During the financial year 2011-12 (as on 31.1.2012), claims amounting to Rs. 148.84 crore were paid.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Wards of Ex-Servicemen

4946. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether free of cost education, in addition to accommodation, is provided to the wards of martyrs and Ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up hostels at the district and tehsil levels for providing free accommodation to the wards of the martyrs and the ex-servicemen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Wards of Ex-servicemen who are missing/disabled / killed in action are provided various educational concessions in Government/Government aided schools/educational institutes, Military/Sainik schools and other schools/colleges recognized by Central/State Governments. This facility is available upto First degree course.

- (b) (i) The following concessions are provided in accordance with Gol letter No.6-1/2009/Edu.Concession/II/D(Res), dated 25th October 2010:

Tuition Fee: Full reimbursement.

Hostel Charges: Full reimbursement of hostel charges for children studying in boarding schools and colleges.

Cost of books/stationary: Rs.1,000/- per annum per student.

Cost of Compulsory Uniform: Rs.1700/- maximum during 1st year and Rs.700/- for the subsequent year per student.

Clothing: Rs.500/- for the 1st year and Rs.300/- for the subsequent years per annum per student.

- (ii) Under Raksha Mantri Discretionary Fund Children of Ex-servicemen up to Havaldar Rank are entitled to Education Grant of Rs. 1000/- per month up to Graduation.
- (iii) Messing and accommodation is provided to the children of war widows, war disabled, attributable cases in 35 War Memorial Hostels. Recurring grant @ Rs.1350/- per month per inmate is provided to the hostel from Armed Forces Flag Day Fund. For wards of non-attributable disabled soldiers also grants are provided @ Rs.675/- per month per inmate.
- (iv) Under Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme, every year 4000 new scholarships are given to wards of martyrs and ex-servicemen for pursuing various recognized Professional Degree Courses like B.Tech and MBBS etc.

(c) and (d) 35 war memorial hostels set up in Regimental centres in different parts of the country are catering to the welfare needs of wards of martyrs and ex-servicemen.

Educated Unemployed Youth

4947. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) the number of educated unemployed youths including engineers, doctors and other professional degree/diploma holders in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is considering to chalk out any plan proposal to provide job to such educated unemployed engineers and other professional degree/diploma holders in the country;

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

(d) the details of demand and supply of skilled labour in the country during the last three years; and

(e) the achievement of the Central Government sponsored schemes being implemented to provide employment to the educated and unemployed professionals during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per the latest information available with Directorate General of Employment and Training, number of educated unemployed including engineers, doctors and other professional degree/diploma holder job seekers including youth, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country during 2007, 2008 and 2009 is given below:

Year	Educated Job Seekers (In crore)
2007	3.06
2008	2.93
2009	2.92

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, Approach Paper to 12th Five Year Plan emphasizes that a well educated population adequately equipped with knowledge

and skill is not only essential to support economic growth, but is also a pre condition for growth to be inclusive since it is the educated and skilled persons who stand to benefit most from employment opportunities which growth provides. And as such, benefit of growth will lead to expansion in employment opportunities for engineers, doctors and other professionals also.

(d) Data base for demand and supply of skilled labour in the country is not maintained by Ministry of Labour and Employment at present. However in view of shortage of skilled manpower, the Approach Paper to 12th Plan aims to increase the percentage of the workforce which has received formal skills through vocational education and training from 12 per cent at present to 25 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Plan. This would mean

that about 70 million more people have to be imparted formal skills in the next five years.

(e) Government of India has been making continuous efforts through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes in order to create additional job opportunities to educated and unemployed professionals in the private and public sectors in the country. Some of the important ones are, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Details of employment generated under these schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Physical achievements made under various employment generation schemes

Sl. No	Name of Schemes	Physical	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) Estimated Employment Generated	Persons (In lakhs)	2.55	4.20	4.82	3.57 (up to Feb. 12)
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Swarozgaries Assisted	Swarozaries (In lakhs)	18.62	20.85	21.10	11.63 (up to Jan.12)
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Persondays of employment generated	Persondays of employment (In lakhs)	216.32	283.59	256.64	140.19 Up to (16.2.12)
4.	Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) (i) No. of Urban poor assisted for setting up	(In lakhs)	1.84	1.51	1.57	0.68 (up to Dec,11)

1	2	3	4	5	6	
	individual and Group Micro Enterprises					
	(ii). Number of Beneficiaries provided skill training STEP-UP).	(In lakhs)	3.03	1.88	2.54	2.53(upto Dec.11)
		(In lakhs)	3.03	1.88	2.54	2.53(upto Dec.11)

Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been restructured as the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

[English]

DMIC

4948. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the details and names of industrial cities to be set up along the alignment of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);

(b) whether the Japan has agreed to extend financial assistance for the above project;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith mode of investment of the DMIC; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The Industrial cities taken up for development under Phase-I of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project are as follows:

1. Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
2. Manesar-Bawal Investment Region in the State of Haryana;
3. Khushkera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region in the State of Rajasthan;

4. Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

5. Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region in the State of Gujarat;

6. Shendra- Bidkin Mega Industrial Park in the State of Maharashtra; and

7. Dighi Port Industrial Area in the State of Maharashtra
(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) During the visit of Japanese Prime Minister to India in December, 2011, the Japanese side has announced US \$4.5 billion contribution for projects with Japanese participation through appropriate financing from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to the DMIC facility. The Government of India has approved financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 17,500 crore over the next five years through the DMIC Project Implementation Fund to be set up as a Trust for the development of industrial cities @ Rs. 2500 crore per city on an average subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3000 crore per city.

(d) The progress and implementation of projects in DMIC will depend upon the availability of land, scale and size of projects, various approvals from different States and the Central Government agencies etc.

[Translation]

Funds to NGOs

4949. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entrusted the task of implementation of various schemes to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);

(b) if so, the details of registered NGOs alongwith their nature of work during the last three years;

(c) whether any NGO has found involved in irregularities in regard to misappropriation of funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check the misappropriation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The following schemes of the Ministry are implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations:

- (i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes
- (ii) Scheme of Free Coaching for Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes
- (iii) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana
- (iv) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of Other Backward Classes
- (v) Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/ fittings of Aids/Appliances
- (vi) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme
- (vii) Integrated Programme for Older Persons

(viii) Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services

(b) Details of number of NGOs provided financial assistance during the last three years under the above mentioned schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Complaints of alleged misuse of funds have been received against four NGOs during last three years.

(e) The Ministry ensures the utilization of funds under various schemes/programmes in the following ways:

- (i) Fresh/subsequent releases of grants to NGOs during a year are made only on receipt of Utilization Certificates in respect of previous grants sanctioned which have become due.
- (ii) Review of schemes/programmes by the officers of the Ministry during their visits to the States.
- (iii) The Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, inter alia, to check proper utilization of funds by the implementation agencies under various Schemes/Programmes.
- (iv) The schemes/programmes implemented through NGOs are also expected to be monitored by respective State Governments/UT Administrations; and
- (v) In the event of proven misappropriation of funds by an NGO, the Ministry initiates action to black list the NGOs.

Statement

Details of number of NGOs provided financial assistance by the Ministry under various schemes during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of NGOs provided financial assistance		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
(1)	Grants in aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes	155	280	219
(2)	Scheme of Free Coaching for Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other BackwardClasses.	7	14	6

1	2	3	4	5
(3)	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yajana	01	--	--
(4)	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of Other Backward Classes	38	60	40
(5)	Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fittings of Aids/Appliances	56	59	65
(6)	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	445	530	498
(7)	Integrated Programme for Older Persons	362	359	348
(8)	Assistance under scheme for the Prevention, of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services.	222	270	297

[English]

JNPT Container Terminal

4950. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Shipping projects under implementation in various ports during the last two years alongwith the status of each project;

(b) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with private sector consortium for the development of Phase-I of the fourth container terminal;

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

(d) the details of the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred therein; and

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

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

(a) In the year 2010-11 and 2011-12, nine and three projects respectively under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode have been awarded at various ports in the country. In addition to these, 13 and 5 projects during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 have also been awarded under National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) at various Major Ports. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) has issued Letter of Award (LOA) for the project of "Development of 4th Container Terminal at JN Ports on Design, Build, Finance, Operate, Transfer basis" to the consortium led by PSA Mumbai Investments Pte. Ltd.

(d) The details of the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred for the project are as under:

Phase-I Estimated cost- Rs. 4100 crore.

Phase-II Estimated cost- Rs. 2600 crore.

(e) Phase-I of the project is likely to be completed in three years from the date of Award of Concession and the full project is to be completed in eight years.

Statement-I

PPP Projects Port Sector - Awarded in 2010-11

Sl. No.	Projects	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crores)	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1	Development of Container Terminal at Ennore.	1407.00	18.00
2	Multi Purpose Berth at Paradip Port.	387.31	5.00
3	Construction of North Cargo Berth No-II at Tuticorin.	332.16	7.00
4	Development of 14th Multipurpose cargo berth at Kanda.	188.87	2.00
5	Development of 15th multipurpose cargo berth at Kandla.	188.87	2.00
6	Development of 16th multipurpose cargo berth at Kandla	188.87	2.00

1	2	3	4
7	Development of EQ-1 at Visakhapatnam Port.	323.18	6.40
8	Development of EQ-1A at Visakhapatnam Port	313.39	7.36
9	Captive Barge Jetty at Old Kandla	27.00	2.00
Total		3356.65	51.76

PPP Projects Port Sector - Awarded in 2011-12

Sl. No.	Projects	Estimated Cost (Rs.Crores)	Capacity
1	JNPT 4th Container Terminal.	6700.00	60.00
2	Development of Dry Bulk Terminal off Tekra near Tuna at Kandla.	1060.00	14.11
3	Installation of Mechanized handling facilities for fertilizers at EQ-7 in the Inner Harbour at VIZAQ.	217.58	5.21
Total		7977.58	79.32

Statement-II*Number of NMDP projects awarded during 2010-11.*

Name of the Port	No. of Projects	Capacity (MMT)	Investment (Rs. In Crores)
1	2	3	4
Kolkata	0	0.00	0.00
Haldia	0	0.00	0.00
Paradip	2	0.00	288.00
Visakhapatnam	3	23.99	1269.51
Ennore	1	0.00	403.60
Chennai	0	0.00	0.00
VoC PT	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
Cochin	0	0.00	0.00
New Mangalore	1	4.41	275.82
Mormugao	4	18.00	253.00
Mumbai	0	0.00	0.00
JNPT	2	0.00	210.00
Kandla	0	0.00	0.00
Total		13	46.40

Number of NMDP projects awarded during 2011-12

Name of the Port	No. of Projects	Capacity (MMT)	Investment (Rs. In Crores)
1	2	3	4
Kolkata	0	0.00	0.00
Haldia	0	0.00	0.00
Paradip	0	0.00	0.00
Visakhapatnam	1	3.00	244.00
Ennore	0	0.00	0.00
Chennai	0	0.00	0.00
VoC PT	1	0.75	30.00
Cochin	0	0.00	0.00
New Mangalore	0	0.00	0.00
Mormugao	1	8.00	721.00
Mumbai	0	0.00	0.00
JNPT	0	0.00	0.00
Kandla	2	18.50	1288.60
Total		5	30.25

Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen

4951. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of widows of martyrs and Ex-servicemen in the country;

(b) the number of personnel who became handicapped during the service period;

(c) whether any training camp is being run for rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen and the handicapped personnel; and

(d) if so, the total number of such handicapped personnel and the ex-servicemen who have been given training in various fields during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) As per the data available with Directorate General of Resettlement, received through Rajya Sainik Boards, the total number of widows of ex-servicemen and martyrs registered in various Rajya Sainik Boards is 5,36,159; this includes 4,236 widows of martyrs.

(b) Data on handicapped persons is not being maintained separately. However, the total number of persons who have been classified as Battle casualty (non fatal) is 23,413.

(c) and (d) Rehabilitation and training to handicapped ex-servicemen is being provided at -

- (i) Queen Mary's Technical Institute, Pune.
- (ii) Paraplegic Rehabilitation Centres, Kirkee and Mohali.
- (iii) St. Dunstan's After Care Home, Dehradun.

In addition, training is conducted by respective Zila Sainik Welfare Boards in 67 disciplines all over the country for ex-servicemen including disabled ESM.

Separate data on handicapped army men undergoing resettlement training is not maintained. As per the available data number of ex-servicemen including disabled ESM received training in last three years is as under:

2009-10	:	1259
2010-11	:	946
2011-12	:	380

[Translation]

Smuggling of Forest Products

4952. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the smuggling of forest products particularly from tribal areas has increased in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last three years;

(c) the number of persons found guilty for these activities during the said period, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Madam. Smuggling of forest products particularly from tribal areas has not increased in the country.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) Protection of forests is the responsibility of the State Governments. State Forest Departments control illegal felling and smuggling of forest products through patrolling in the forest area by forest personnel, establishment of base camps in vulnerable areas, deployment of strike forces, flying squads, involvement of Forest Protection Committees, search and seizure of illegal material and prosecution of people involved in smuggling of forest products. Number of check nakas have been installed in vulnerable areas to control illegal movement of forest produce. Under the "Joint Forest Management" (JFM) in the last two decades, people's participation in forest management and conservation and has also helped to reduce illegal removal of forest produce from forests.

[Translation]

Six lane By-passes

4953. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of six lane by-passes in the country especiall Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Indore is hampering the construction of roads sanctioned under the master plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution

4954. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the pilot sites selected for remediation under the Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP);

(b) the financial assistance released and utilized under the CBIPMP; and

(c) the status of development of the National Program for the Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Under the Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP), polluted sites in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have been identified for remediation.

In West Bengal two such polluted areas at Dankuni having a cluster of seven sites in Hooghly district and Dhapa at Kolkata, and two sites in Andhra Pradesh Noor Mohammad Kunta, Hyderabad and Kadapa have been identified. In these locations initial assessment work is in progress. Remediation works will be site specific and will be taken up after assessing the status and nature of contamination. The time frame for completion of the project is five years.

The financial assistance released and utilized under the project till 31st March 2012 is as under:

- (i) Amount released - Rs. 2330.42 lakhs
- (ii) Amount utilized - Rs. 1045.43 lakhs

Under the project three studies are envisaged for establishing a national programme for the rehabilitations of polluted sites. These studies have been awarded.

Helipad at Nariman Point

4955. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has withheld the clearance of the proposal of the Maharashtra Government for setting up a helipad at Nariman Point, Mumbai;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the current status of the proposal and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) In view of the sensitive defence installations in South Mumbai and the associated security considerations, the proposal of Maharashtra Government for setting up a helipad at Nariman Point has not been agreed to.

[Translation]

Minimum Wages Act

4956. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) the percentage of labourers working in unorganised sector out of the total number of labourers in the country at present;

(b) whether all such labourers from the unorganised sector have been brought under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to provide minimum wages to all the labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MAILLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) According to the Report of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), out of the total number of workers in the country 94% are in the unorganized sector. At present, the Act is applicable to workers in the scheduled employment notified under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. However, there is a proposal to cover all the workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(d) Under the Minimum Wages Act, there are separate enforcement machineries in the Central and States spheres. In the Central Sphere, enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The designated officers conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

Lack of Marine Experts

4957. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maritime policy and ports are not being properly utilised due to lack of marine experts in Maritime Board;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to appoint marine experts in the Maritime Board and Indian Ports Association?

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

(a) and (b) Maritime Boards are set up and funded by the Maritime State Governments for the development of Non-Major Ports and sectors related thereto.

(c) State Maritime Boards are constituted as per the Maritime Board Act enacted by the State Governments concerned following due process of law. However, in the Maritime State Development Council, a consensus reached that the Maritime Boards will include representative from Indian Navy, Coast Guard and Ministry of Shipping. Indian Ports Association is a registered body funded by all the Major Ports for looking into common issues of the Major Ports and taking up such matters with the Ministry of Shipping as and when required. Indian Ports Association has got their own domain experts. However, as and when such requirements arise, experts are called from the respective Major Ports.

FDI

4958. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has blamed policy uncertainty for causing the slowdown in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow to India despite robustness of macroeconomic variables;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the reasons for the said slowdown;

(c) the details of the sectors which are facing slow down in FDI;

(d) the company-wise FDI inflow during the last three years and their impact on the economy of the country including Bihar; and

(e) whether the Commonwealth Games has impacted the FDI inflow in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) A research study was undertaken by the RBI to examine as to why the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows to India remained sluggish in 2010-11, despite relatively better domestic economic performance ahead of global recovery. Based on an empirical exercise to analyse the factors behind such moderation in FDI inflows to India, the study, based on 10 major EMEs, showed that FDI was significantly influenced by openness, growth prospects, macroeconomic sustainability, labour cost and uncertainty in government policy.

(b) FDI equity inflows, received during the Financial Year 2011-12, have increased significantly over the FDI equity inflows received in the last financial year. FDI equity inflows of Rs. 133,181 crores have been received in 2011-12 (up to February, 2012), as compared to Rs. 88,520 crores, received during the Financial Year 2010-11.

(c) A Statement-I on FDI equity inflows, sector-wise, from April 2008 to February, 2012 is enclosed.

(d) Information on company-wise FDI equity inflows, during the last three years, is available in the public domain and may be accessed from this Department's website www.dipp.nic.in, according to the following path:

www.dipp.nic.in--> Publications-> SIA Newsletter (from January, 2010 onwards);

and

www.dipp.nic.in--> Archives-> Publications-> SIA Newsletter (up to December, 2009)

Statement-II indicating FDI equity inflows, as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Regional Office wise, during the last three years, is enclosed. The break-up is as per receipts by the regional offices of the RBI in country and cannot be fully equated with State-wise inflows, as companies having headquarters in one State may have operations in one or more States and some RBI Regional Offices cover more than one State.

(e) Does not arise as FDI equity inflows in 2011-12 have increased significantly.

Statement-I*Financial year wise FDI Equity Inflows from April 2008 to February 2012*

(Amount of FDI in Rs. crore & US \$ million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2008-09 Apr-Mar		2009-10 Apr-Mar		2010-11 Apr-Mar		2011-12 Apr-Feb	
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Metallurgical Industries	4,152.56	959.94	1,999.30	419.88	5,023.34	1,098.14	8,242.42	1,765.07
2	Mining	161.09	34.16	829.92	174.40	357.42	79.51	644.72	142.65
3	Power	4,033.47	907.66	6,138.32	1,271.79	5,796.22	1,271.77	7,493.91	1,615.85
4	Non-Conventional Energy	602.88	125.88	2,872.41	622.52	977.71	214.40	1,976.25	408.21
5	Coal production	1.07	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Petroleum and Natural Gas	1,633.36	349.29	1,296.90	265.53	2,543.14	556.43	951.17	202.05
7	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.00	0.00	18.48	3.96	2.87	0.63	156.64	31.79
8	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	341.51	74.88	182.99	39.50	758.13	166.44	1,329.66	270.19
9	Electrical Equipments	1,931.46	417.35	3,484.32	728.27	698.85	153.90	2,392.74	513.35
10	Computer Software and Hardware	6,740.41	1,543.34	4,126.76	871.86	3,551.24	779.81	3,523.91	740.73
11	Electronics	659.25	147.51	246.73	52.14	274.75	59.72	847.16	186.31
12	Telecommunications	11,684.81	2,548.63	12,269.66	2,539.26	7,542.04	1,664.50	9,002.10	1,995.37
13	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	3,378.28	735.04	2,340.55	490.83	1,887.17	412.11	3,186.82	660.61
14	Automobile Industry	5,218.03	1,150.03	5,892.61	1,236.27	5,864.18	1,299.41	3,690.56	792.58
15	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	281.79	61.37	111.47	23.73	620.83	136.60	140.28	30.14
16	Sea Transport	231.35	50.21	1,343.58	284.85	1,370.27	300.51	448.61	100.32
17	Ports	2,019.87	493.15	304.61	65.41	49.84	10.92	0.02	0.00
18	Railway Related Components	77.41	18.01	160.27	34.43	318.50	70.66	197.91	42.05
19	Industrial Machinery	514.31	110.54	1,594.83	341.88	2,109.07	467.92	2,674.08	568.84
20	Machine Tools	206.45	45.66	640.06	133.83	53.01	11.63	607.90	126.21
21	Agricultural Machinery	22.43	5.57	8.70	1.88	2.21	0.49	12.72	2.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Earth-Moving Machinery	10.80	2.27	75.69	15.62	8.12	1.77	75.09	16.40
23	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	635.43	142.31	725.18	149.59	493.96	108.67	5,639.21	1,251.15
24	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	53.66	12.63	371.28	78.98	115.14	25.12	138.15	29.04
25	Medical and surgical appliances	352.03	75.42	789.51	167.35	146.66	32.22	676.95	137.35
26	Industrial Instruments	83.65	17.48	36.85	7.61	115.55	25.48	17.79	3.99
27	Scientific Instruments	3.56	0.83	0.01	0.00	11.16	2.49	34.47	7.08
28	Mathematical Surveying and Drawing Instruments	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Fertilizers	623.96	133.75	38.46	8.20	83.77	18.18	160.71	32.60
30	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	2,950.68	651.22	1,726.24	365.94	1,811.53	398.28	3,312.62	711.31
31	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	4.44	1.05	0.01	0.00	3.60	0.81	0.00	0.00
32	Dye-Stuffs	5.62	1.17	19.53	4.02	24.25	5.37	2.90	0.58
33	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	20,614.14	4,246.76	1,006.29	213.08	961.09	209.38	14,498.31	3,211.07
34	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	756.52	157.52	714.82	150.27	588.95	129.65	771.83	157.70
35	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	1,181.59	272.51	76.39	16.42	30.15	6.53	2,055.28	407.35
36	Sugar	22.68	5.01	0.48	0.10	0.79	0.17	19.95	4.44
37	Fermentation Industries	628.421	144.70	536.70	112.02	262.28	57.71	335.50	69.70
38	Food processing Industries	455.59	102.71	1,314.23	278.89	858.03	188.67	682.30	141.62
39	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	196.13	42.88	338.09	69.74	267.35	58.07	318.26	65.02
40	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	105.94	22.03	117.27	24.58	463.98	102.90	823.76	164.45
41	Rubber Goods	400.71	84.88	114.62	24.12	78.71	17.21	869.30	181.31
42	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	15.56	3.32	23.71	5.06	42.10	9.26	33.22	7.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
43	Glue and Gelatin	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.27	0.04	0.01	30.68	5.84
44	Glass	103.86	23.16	13.28	2.83	35.48	7.60	155.65	32.22
45	Ceramics	850.44	198.43	33.60	7.21	54.06	12.00	45.22	9.87
46	Cement and Gypsum Products	3,143.53	724.80	159.07	33.80	2,911.03	637.68	1,294.90	267.90
47	Timber Products	55.75	11.27	30.62	6.54	7.191	1.58	76.63	15.96
48	Defence Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.44	3.66
49	Consultancy Services	1,211.471	256.59	1,623.57	341.31	1,257.69	274.84	1,267.78.	273.92
50	Services Sector	28,691.79	6,183.48	19,944.85	4,176.21	15,053.94	3,296.09	23,865.13	5,058.72
51	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	1,019.96	239.71	639.26	135.57	1,177.33	256.00	901.82	186.63
52	Education	1,033.36	214.52	300.50	63.35	173.24	37.94	447.30	92.97
53	Hotel and Tourism	2,098.23	463.92	3,566.32	753.02	1,405.15	308.05	4,276.71	898.03
54	Trading	2,761.01	639.72	3,509.69	739.62	2,252.72	498.46	3,021.98	631.13
55	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	20.45	4.00	47.52	10.28	116.53	25.84	11.49	2.57
56	Agriculture Services	24.61	5.35	5,922.29	1,222.22	202.60	43.90	217.10	47.17
57	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	388.46	83.50	145.59	31.08	89.36	19.59	168.12	35.41
58	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	175.00	37.08	37.60	8.15	14.40	3.12	21.37	4.64
59	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	141.12	31.61	337.65	70.51	168.42	36.63	156.60	33.80
60	Coir	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.25	0.46	0.10	2.89	0.55
61	Construction Activities	8,666.57	1,996.67	13,483.54	2,855.33	4,978.75	1,103.02	12,286.40	2,520.46
62	Housing and Realestate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships and Commercial Complexes etc.)	12,758.91	2,833.55	14,027.29	2,935.37	5,600.31	1,226.60	3,326.30	708.13
63	Miscellaneous Industries	6,691.46	1,549.70	5,407.13	1,147.66	6,852.85	1,484.45	3,604.21	779.22
Grand Total		142,828.90	31,395.97	123,119.65	25,834.41	88,519.53	19,426.93	133,180.88	28,403.23

Statement-II*Financial Year wise FDI Equity Inflows From April 2008 to February 2012*

(As Reported to Regional Offices of RBI)

(Amount in Rs Crore & UU \$ Million)

Sl. No	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2008-09 Apr-Mar		2009-10 Apr-Mar		2010-11 Apr-Mar		2011-12 Apr-Feb	
			Rs	US\$	Rs	US\$	Rs	US\$	Rs	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	5,405.70	1,237.81	5,710.05	1,202.74	5,753.27	1,262.38	3,879.37	816.44
2	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	176.47	41.54	50.93	10.89	36.50	8.11	4.53	0.95
3	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.80	5.46	58.32	11.29
4	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	12,747.46	2,825.76	3,876.30	807.00	3,294.12	724.19	4,289.82	913.63
5	Bangalore	Karnataka	9,143.39	2,026.38	4,852.22	1,029.21	6,133.32	1,332.10	6,473.57	1,381.60
6	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	355.22	81.87	606.48	127.97	167.16	36.81	1,867.67	390.42
7	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	209.36	44.47	254.56	54.22	2,092.69	450.97	569.28	122.95
8	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	57,065.76	12,430.57	39,408.89	8,249.18	27,668.81	6,096.94	42,609.22	9,144.16
9	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	42.39	8.68	701.76	148.93	67.61	14.69	124.81	27.77
10	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1,656.12	342.86	148.74	31.10	230.30	50.95	111.45	23.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	7,756.73	1,724.14	3,653.25	773.80	6,115.38	1,351.91	6,039.04	1,288.84
12	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal	0.00	0.00	226.85	48.25	513.60	112.31	610.32	134.66
13	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,089.46	489.17	531.25	115.32	426.42	94.59	1,816.81	394.24
14	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1,038.10	223.91	1,892.41	416.07	622.10	129.53
15	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	7,942.61	1,868.09	46,196.52	9,694.59	12,183.59	2,676.51	35,574.91	7,620.16
16	Panaji	Goa	133.96	28.58	807.74	168.99	1,376.24	302.20	124.85	26.65
17	Region Not Indicated		38,104.29	8,246.05	15,056.00	3,148.30	20,543.32	4,490.73	28,404.83	5,976.68
Grand Total			142,828.90	31,395.97	123,119.65	25,834.41	88,519.53	19,426.93	133,180.88	28,403.23

- The above State-wise inflows are classified as per RBI's Region-wise inflows, furnished by RBI, Mumbai.

[English]

Skill Development in NER

4959. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been conducted to ascertain the requirement and availability of skilled and unskilled labour in various sectors in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the finding of such studies; and

(c) if not, the basis on which the Government plans to extend its skill development schemes to reach out to the States with higher ratio of unskilled labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No specific studies have been conducted by the Government of India to ascertain the requirement and availability of skilled and unskilled labour in various sectors in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of the country.

(c) The government has requested the State Governments in the North-Eastern Region to carry out skill deficit survey and analysis, prepare annual action plan

and send proposals for imparting employable skills to youths. The Government is also implementing a scheme titled "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim" to increase the number of training institutions and expand the capacity of the existing ones.

Monitoring Mechanism for Toll

4960. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) the details of public and private agencies engaged in collection of toll tax throughout the country;

(b) whether there are reports of people opposing these agencies and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has come up with a system which monitors the agencies that are collecting toll tax;

(d) if so, whether any complaints have been received/shortcomings ascertained with regard to these agencies through the said monitoring system during each of the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The detail of fee collecting agencies are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) There is no such report.

(c) The agencies engaged in collection of toll tax are appointed through open competitive bidding process. Such agencies, remit fixed amount to Government irrespective of actual collection at the fee plaza. Fee collection is being monitored as per the provisions of the contract with the contractors or the concession agreement as the case may be.

(d) and (e) The detail of the complaints received against the fee collecting contractor is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

National Highways Authority of India

List of BOT / SPV / OMT Concessionaire as on 30.04-2012

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location	Concessionaire
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SPV Projects						
1	A V Expressway Phase 1	Km 0.00 - km 43.4 & Km 43.40 - Km 93.302	NE-1	43.400	km 2.616 & one side plaza at	M/s Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway Co. Ltd.
2	A V Expressway Phase	Km 43.40 - Km 93.302	NE-1	49.902	Km 86.1 plus two side plazas at Km 43.855 (Nadiad) and Km 58.616 (Anand)	M/s Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway Co. Ltd.
3	Ahmedabad - Vadodra	Km 6.400 to Km 104.00	8	97.600	Km 91.000 (Vasad)	M/s IRB Infrastructure Developers (P) Ltd
4	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Connectivity Project (Phase-I) (on SPV basis)	Km.5.000 to Km.26.987 (A1-E Section) and Km.0.00 to Km.4.400 (D-G Section) and from Km. 106.000 to Km. 109.500	4B & 4	30.000	Km 13.050 (Chirle) and another at Km 23.250 (Karanjade)	M/s Mumbai-JNPT Port Road Co. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Phase-II) (on SPV basis)	Km 6.400 - Km 14.550 of SH-54 & Km 0.000 - Km 6.202 of Amra Marg including construction of New Six lane Bridge on Panvel Creek.	SH 54	14.350	Km 9.100 (Dastan)	M/s Mumbai-JNPT Port Road Co. Ltd.
6	Vishakhapatnam Port Connectivity Project	Km 0.000 - Km 10.336	SR	12.000	Km 9.158 (Panchvati Colony) & Km 2.262 (Gosthani Gate of NAVY)	M/s Vishakhapatnam Port Road Co. Ltd.
7	Chandikhol-Paradip	Km 0.000 - Km 76.588	5A	76.588	Km 4 Srirampur	M/s Paradip Port Road Co. Ltd.
8	Edapalli - Vyttila - Aroor	Km 342.000 - 358.750	47	16.450	Km 356.500 near Kumbalam in Ernakulam District	M/s Cochin Port Road Co. Ltd.
BOT Projects						
1	Jaipur - Kishangarh	Km 273.50 - Km 363.885	8	90.385	Km 286.450 Jaipur & Km 360.20 Kishangarh	M/s GVK Jaipur Kishangarh Expressway Co. Ltd.
2	Neelmangla - Tumkur	Km 29.5 - km 62.0	4	32.500	Km 30.0 Neelmangla & km 61.0 Tumkur	M/s JasToll Road Company Ltd.
3	Satara - Kagal	Km 592.240 - Km 725.00	4	132.760	Km 634.5 & Km 694.150 (Taswade & Kini)	M/s Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Ltd.
4	Ilnd Vivekananda Bridge & Approach	Km 666.165 - Km 672.197	2	6.000	Km 666.644, Rajchandrapur	M/s Second Vivekananda Bridge Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
5	Tada - Nellore	km 52.8 - km 163.6	5	110.517	Km 86.00 Sullurpet, Km 124.40 Budhanam and Km 155.30 Venkatachalam	M/s CIDB Inventures Sdn Bhd and M/s Swarna Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
6	Panipat Elevated Highway	Km 86.00 - Km 96.00	1	10.000	Km 96.000	M/s L&T Panipat Elevated Corridor Ltd.
7	Thondapali - Jedcheria	Km 22.30 - Km 80.50	7	58.006	Km 54.00	M/s GMR Jadchelra Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
8	Jatcherla - Kotakatta	Km 80.05 - Km 135.469	7	55.740	Km 114.087	M/s L&T Western Andhra Tollways Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Krishnagiri - Thopurghat	Km 94.000 - Km 180.000	7	86.000	Km 154.440, Palayam Village, Dharmapuri District.	M/s L&T Krihsnagiri Thopur Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
10	Omallur-Namakka	Km 180.000-Km 248.625	7	68.625	Km 191.800	M/s M.V.R. Infrastructure Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
11	Nammakal - Karur	Km 248.625 - Km 292.600	7	41.370	Km 259.500	M/s NK Toll Road Ltd.
12	Karur Bypass - Dindigul Bypass	Km 292.600 - Km 373.275	7	77.725	Km 332.000	M/s TN (DK) ExpresswaysLtd.
13	Dindigul Bypass - Samyanallore	Km 373.725 - Km 426.600 (Project Chainage Km 368.147- Km 421.196)	7	53.049	Km 398.500	M/s DS Toll Road Ltd.
14	Salem - Kumarapalayam	Km 00.000 - Km 53.525	47	53.525	Km 27.697 Vaiguntham Villave	M/s Salem Tollways Ltd.
15	Kumarapalayam - Chengalpalli	Km 53.00-Km 100 (newchainage Km 53.525 - Km 102.035)	47	48.510	Km 88.287	M/s Kumarapalayam Tollways Ltd.
16	Thrissur-Angamali- Edapalli	Km 270.000 - Km 316.700- Km 342.000	47	64.940	Km 278.000 (Paliyekkara)	M/s Guruvayoor Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
17	Durg Bypass	Starting at km 308.6 of NH 6 and rejoining at km 323.6	6	18.000	Km 312.500	M/s Shakti Kumar M. Sancheti Ltd.
18	Moradabad Bypass	Starting at km A 46.43 NH 24 and rejoining at km 166.65	24	18.220	Km 156TP-1 & Km 158 TP-2	M/s Moradabad Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
19	Nandigama - Vijayawada	km 217.00-km 265.00	9	48.000	Km 226.40 Keesara	M/s CIDB Inventures Sdn Bhd
20	Delhi - Gurgaon	Km 14.30 - Km 42.00	8	27.700	Km 24.0, Km 42.00 & side plaza at Km 19.10	M/s Delhi-Gurgaon Super Connectivity Ltd.
21	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	Km 121.00-Km 192.25	45	72.900	Km 148.900	M/s GMR Ulundurpet Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
22	Ulundurpet - Padalur	Km 192.25 - Km 285.00	45	93.894	Km 192.750 & Km 244.00	M/s Trichy Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
23	Padalur - Trichy	Km 285.00 - Km 325.00	45	38.427	Km 304.510	M/s Indu Navayuga Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd.
24	Gondal - Rajkot	Km 117.00- Km 185.00	8B	67.127	Km 120.50 Pithadia & Km 156.80 Bharudi	M/s West Gujarat Expressway Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Agra-Bharatpur	Km 17.756 - Km 63.000	11	44.500	Km 30.300 Korai	M/s Oriental Pathways (Agra) P Ltd
26	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km 63.000 - Km 120.000	11	57.000	Km 64.570 & km 98.500	M/s Madhucon House Agra - Jaipur Expressways Ltd.
27	Jaipur - Mahua	Km 119.567-Km 174.296	11	109.088	Km 156.60 & Km 204.70	M/s Jaipur Mahua Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
28	Nagpur - Kondhali	Km 9.200 - Km 50.000	6	39.841	Km 20.612	M/s Balaji Tollways Ltd.
29	Kondhali - Talegaon	Km 50.00 - Km 100.00	6	49.522	Km 76.00 (Karanja)	M/s Oriental Pathways (Nagpur) Pvt Ltd.
30	Chattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border - Wainganga Bridge	Km 405.00 - Km 485.00	6	72.056	Km 449.260	M/s Ashoka Highways (Bhandara) Ltd.
31	Guna Bypass	Km 319.700-Km 332.100	3	14.000	Km 331.000	M/s Guna Infrastructure Ltd.
32	Ambala - Zirakpur	Km 5.735 - Km 39.960 of 22 & 21 NH 22 & Km 0.00 - Km 0.871 of NH 21		35.096	Km 23.100 Dappar	M/s GMR Ambala - Chandigarh Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
33	Kiratpur - Kurali	Km 28.600 - Km 73.200	21 (New NH-205)	42.900	Km 35.000	M/s BSC - C and C - Kurali Toll Road Ltd.
34	Indore-Khalghat	Km 12.60- Km 84.70	3	77.550	Km 82.800	M/s Oriental Pathways (Indore) Private Ltd.
35	Khalghat -MP/ Maharashtra Border	Km 84.700 - Km 167.500	3	82.800	Km 141.85	M/s SEW Navyuga Barwani Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
36	MP/Maharashtra Border - Dhule	Km 168.500 - Km 265.000	3	68.300	Km 203.400 (Shirpur) & Km 236.600 (Songir)	M/s Dhule Palesner Tollway Ltd.
37	Pimpalgaon - Dhule	Km 380.00 - Km 265.00	3	118.158	Km 356.715 Chandwal & Km 268.632 Dhule	M/s Ircon Soma Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
38	Vadape - Gonde	Km 440.00 -539.500	3	94.770	Km 455.485 Ghoti (Budruk) & Km 532.690 Arjunali	M/s Mumbai Nasik Expressway Ltd.
39	Silk Board Junction- Hosur	Km 8.765 - Km 18.750- Km 33.130	7	24.365	Km 32.700 (4 Side Plazas)	M/s Bangalore Elevated Tollway Ltd.
40	Jalandhar - Amritsar	Km 407.100 -Km 456.100	1	49.000	Km 410.140 and Km 446.960	M/s Jalandhar Amritsar Tollways Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41	Banglore -Neelamangla	Km 10.00-Km 29.50	4	19.565	Km 14.875 & Km 26.075, Neelamangla & Banglore (4 Side Plazas - 16.600, 17.100, 23.150 and 23.800)	M/s Navayuga Bengalooru Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
42	Meerut - Muzaffarnagar	Km 52.250 - Km 131.000	58	57.000	Km 76.000 Village Sivaya Distt	M/s Western UP Tollway Ltd.
43	Thanjavur - Trichy	Km 80.000 - Km 128.480	67	48.480	Km 120.900	M/s Trichy -Thanjavur Expressways Ltd.
44	Madurai Tuticorin	Km 138.800- Km 264.500	45B	127.400	Km 143.580 near Eliyarpathy village Distt. Madurai and Km 254.940 near Pudurpandiapuram village Distt. Tuticorin	M/s Madurai -Tuticorin Expressways Ltd.
45	Lucknow - Sitapur	Km 488.270 - Km 413.200	24	50.000	Km 468.000 near Barabhari and Km 420.000 near Karondi	M/s Lucknow Sitapur Expressways Ltd.
46	Trichy - Dindigul	Km 333.000 - Km 421.273	45	88.278	Km 382.850 near Ponnambalapatti	M/s TD Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
47	Pondicherry - Tindivanam	Km 0.000 - Km 37.920	66	38.608	Km 6.572 Morattandi	M/s Pondicherry Tindivanam Tollways Ltd.
48	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Km 42.0 - km 162.5	8	119.800	Km 115 Shahjahanpur	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
49	Kotputli-Chandwazi	Km 162.5 - km 220	8	57.500	Km 211 Manoharpur	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
50	Jaipur Bypass Phase I	Phase I taking off at Km 246 of NH 11 and Joining at Km 273.5 of NH 8 length 13.7 Km & Phase II taking off at Km 220 of NH 8 & joining at Km 246.00 of NH 11 length 34.70 Km)	8 & 11	48.400	Km 13.20 from Hamara on Jaipur bypass phase II	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
51	Vadodara - Bharuch	Km 108.7- Km 192	8	83.300	Km 157.20 Bharthana	M/s L&T Vadodara Bharuch Tollway Ltd.
52	Bharuch - Surat	198.00-Km 263.00	8	65.000	Km 245.750 Choriyasi	M/s IDAA Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53	Chalthan (Surat)- Waghaldhara	Km 263.4-Km 318.6	8	55.200	Km 297.360 Boriach	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
54	Waghaaldhara-Kajali	Km 318.60-Km 381.60	8	63.000	Km 356.200 Bhagwada	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
55	Kajali - Manor	Km 381.6-km 439.0	8	57.400	Km 420.34 Charoti	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
56	Manor-Baseen Creek Dahisar	Km 439.00- km 502.00	8	63.000	Km 474.1 Shirshad	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
57	Jagatpur - Bhubaneshwar - Chandikhole	Km 413.000-Km 418.000 & Km 0.000 - Km 62.000	5	67.000	Km 34.624 till the construction of fee plaza at Km 40.500 or at a new location to be finalised in consultantion with Independent Engineer and the Aughority. Manguli near Cuttack	M/s Shree Jagannath Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
58	Chennai-Tada	Km 11.00 - Km 54.40	5	43.400	km 27.00/km 21.625	M/s L&T Chennai-Tada Tollway Ltd.
59	Vijayawada - Chilakaluripet	Km 354.775 - km 434.150	5	83.000	Km 416.8 Kaza	M/s Vijayawada Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
60	Chilakaluripet - Ongole	Km 358.00 - Km 291.00 (New Chainage from Km 1250.691 - Km 1182.802	5	70.945	Km 1200.00 Vill Bolapalli, Distt Prakasam	M/s Simhapuri Expressway Ltd.
61	Ongole - Kavali	Km 291.00-Km 222.00 (New Chainage from Km 1322.750- Km 1250.691)	5	69.000	Km 1264.00 Vill Tangutur Distt Prakasam	M/s Simhapuri Expressway Ltd.
62	Kavali - Nellore	Km 222.000 - km 178.200 (New Chainage from Km 1383.713- Km 1366.547	5	43.800	Km. 1326.000 Sunambatti Village	M/s Simhapuri Expressway Ltd.
63	Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment & Katraj - Sarole	Km. 2.80 - Km. 30.0 & Km 834.50 - km. 781.00	4	80.700	km. 819.240 (Khedshivapur Vill. Distt Pune)	M/s P S Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
64	Khandala - Satara	Km 772.00 - Km 725.00	4	56.000	Km 748.600 Anewadi Village	M/s P S Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65	Belgum - Dharwad	Km 433.000 - Km 515.000	4	79.360	Km 483.600 Hirebagewadi	M/s Ashoka Belgaum Dharwad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
66	Doddasiddavanahally- Tavarakere	Km 189.00- Km 132.00	4	57.000	Km 172.767 Guilalu	M/s IRB Tumkur Chitradurga Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
67	Tavarakere - Anthrasanahally	Km 132.00- Km 75.00	4	57.000	Km 104.530, Karajeevanahally	M/s IRB Tumkur Chitradurga Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
68	Hosur-Krishnagiri	Km 33.130- Km 93.000	7	59.870	Km 88.300 Krishnagiri	M/s HK Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
69	Krishnagiri - Ambur	89.00 to 93.000 & Km. 0.00 to 72.950	7&46	73.000	Km. 46.850 Peddakallupalli (Vaniyambadi)	M/s Larsen and Toubro (L&T) Krishnagiri - Walajahpet Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
70	Ambur - Walajahpet	Km 72.950 - Km 148.300	46	75.350	Km. 98.520 Pallikonda Distt Vellore	M/s Larsen and Toubro (L&T) Krishnagiri - Walajahpet Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
71	Badarpur Elevated Highways	Km 16.100- Km 20.500	2	4.400	Km 18.700/Km 20.200	M/s Badarpur Faridabad Elevated Tollway Ltd.
72	Varanasi - Mohania (Varanasi - Aurangabad section)	Km 317.0-Km 46.00 Revise Km 317.00- Km 319.00 VRM Bypass taking of at Km 319.00 and merging at Km 21 and Km 21.00-Km 180.00 (new chainage Km 786.00- Km 978.00)	2	55.000	Km 12.00 of VRM bypass Revise Km 800.00	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
73	Mohania - Barun (Varanasi - Aurangabad section)	km. 65.00 - km. 140.00 Revise Km 317.00- Km 319.00 VRM Bypass taking of at Km 319.00 and merging at Km 21 and Km 21.00-Km 180.00 (new chainage Km 786.00- Km 978.00)	2	42.600	km. 111.00, Sasaram Revise Km 860	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
74	Barun - Aurangabad (Varanasi - Aurangabad section)	Km 140.00 - Km 240.00 Revise Km 317.00- Km 319.00 VRM Bypass	2	94.800	4Km 200.100 VII. Sau Kala Revise Km 907.10	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		taking of at Km 319.00 and merging at Km 21 and Km 21.00-Km 180.00 (new chainage Km 786.00- Km 978.00)				
75	Indore - Dewas	Km 577.550 - Km 610.00 & Km 0.000 - Km 12.600	3	45.050	Km 591.00 on Indore Bypass Just after the flyover of the Junction at NH-3	M/s Indore Dewas Tollways Ltd.
76	Panipat-Ambala	Km 96 - km 206	1	110.000	Km 146.40 Km (earlier at 132 Karnal)	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
77	Ambala-Khanna	Km 206 - km 272	1	66.000	Km 213.300 Shambu	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
78	Khanna-Jalandhar	Km 272 - km 372	1	115.100	Km 328.05 Lodowal (earlier at Km 296 Doraha)	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
79	Samakhiyali- Gandhidham	Km 306-Km 362.16	8A	56.160	Km 309 Samakhiyali	M/s L & T Samakhiali Gandhidham Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
80	Devanhalli - Bangalore	Km 534.720 - Km 556.840	7	22.120	At Km 538.000	M/s Navayuga Devanhalli Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
81	Dhankuni - Kolaghat	Km. 18.50- Km. 72.00	6	53.500	Km. 35.250 in Jaladhulagori	M/s Ashoka Build Con Ltd.
82	Kolaghat - Kharagpur	Km 74.10-Km 129.61	6	55.510	Km 112.695, Debra/ Baramulla	M/s Ashoka Build Con Ltd.
OMT Projects						
1	Radhanpur - Adesar	Km 149.00 - Km 217.00	15	68.000	Km 160.0 Varahi	M/s Patel Highways Management Pvt. Ltd.
2	Adesar-Samakhayali	Km 217.00- Km 281.30	15	64.300	Km 226 Makhel	M/s Patel Highways Management Pvt. Ltd.
3	Palanpur - Radhanpur	Km 340.00-Km 405.00	14	65.000	Km 403.00 Bhiladi	M/s Patel Highways Management Pvt. Ltd.
4	Palanpur - Radhanpur	Km 405.00 - Km 458 & Km 138.80-Km 149.00	14&15	63.200	Km 439.00 Belgaum	M/s Patel Highways Management Pvt. Ltd.
5	Porbander - Bhiladi	Km 2.00 - Km 52.50	8B	50.540	Km 11.00 Vanana Town	M/s Gujarat Pratibha Johnson OMT-2 Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Bhiladi - Jetpur	Km 52.50 - Km 117.60	8B	65.100	Km 82.00 Dumiyani	M/s Gujarat Pratibha Johnson OMT-2 Pvt. Ltd.
7	Gadawali River- Raj/MP Boarder	Km 509.00 - Km 580.00 (New Chainage Km 491.722-Km 559.214)	76	67.492	Km 525.725 Mundiyyar	M/s Jhansi-Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
8	Raj/MP Boarder- Amola Vill (Shivpuri Bypass)	Km 579.00 to Km 610.00 of NH-76, Shivpuri bypass taking off at km 610.00 of NH-76 and merging at km 15.00 of NH-25 and km 15.00 - km 30.00 of NH-25 including 22.00 km of Shivpuri bypass	76 & 25	53.273	Km 589.370 Ramnagar	M/s Jhansi-Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
9	Amola - Jhansi Bypass	Km 30.000 - Km 90.000	25	75.300	Km 84.650 Raksa	M/s Jhansi-Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
10	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Km 0.000 - Km 57.000	76	57.000	km 11.200 Malera/ Pindwara	M/s Udaipur Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
11	Jaswantgarh - Debri	Km 57.00 - Km 104.724	76	47.724	km 64.200 Jaswantggrh/ Gogunda	M/s Udaipur Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
12	Chittoregarh - Bichhore	Km 213.00- Km 269.00 (New chainage Km 199.929- Km 252.929)	76	53.000	Km 237.629, Bassi VII.	M/s Chittogarh Kota Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
13	Bichhore - Bijoliya	Km 269.00 - 325.00 (New chainage Km 252.929 - Km 306.929)	76	54.000	Km. 294.469, Aroli Vil.	M/s Chittogarh Kota Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
14	Bijoliya - Kota	Km 325.00 - Km 381.0 (Chainage Km 306.929 - Km 360.429)	76	53.500	Km 340.979, Dhaneshwar Vil.	M/s Chittogarh Kota Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
15	Kota Bypass - Derumata Temple	Km 406.00 - Km 449.150 (new chainage 388.263 - Km 430.943)	76	42.680	Km 427.000 Simliya / Baran	M/s Kota Baran Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
16	Derumata Temple- Gadawali River	Km 449.150-Km 509.00 (new chainage Km 430.943- Km 491.722)	76	60.779	Km 479 Fatehpur	M/s Kota Baran Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

National Highways Authority of India
List of Contractors Engaged in Toll Collection as on 30th April, 2012
(Public Funded Projects)

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms	Plaza Location	Name of Contractor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kishangarh - Kavaliyas (Bhilwara)	KM. 0.00 to KM 35.00 & KM. 15.00 to KM. 81.00	79 & 79A	101.000	Km 80.800 Kawaliyas	M/s Sangam India Ltd.
2	Kavaliyas (Bhilwara) - Chittorgarh	KM. 81.00 TO KM 163.900	79	82.900	Km 163.650 Jajro Ka Kheda	M/s Sangam India Ltd.
3	Rithola (Chittorgarh) - Udaipur	KM. 113.830 to KM. 213.000	76	99.170	km 165.050 Naryanpura	M/s Sahakari Awas Nirman Evam Nigam Ltd.
4	Udaipur- Kherwara	KM 278 to KM 348.000	8	70.000	km 311.100 Paduna	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers (P) Ltd
5	Khenwara- Ratanpur	KM 348.000 to KM 388.180	8	40.180	km 348.450 Khandi Obri	M/s Sangam India Ltd.
6	Ratanpur - Himatnagar	KM 388.180 to KM 443.000	8	54.820	km 416.00 Vantada	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
7	Himantnagar - Chiloda	KM 443.000 to KM 495.000	8	52.000	km 472.00 Kathpur	M/s Geetanjali Hotels & Promoters (P) Ltd.
8	Badarpur - Kosi	KM. 18.80 to KM 108	2	90.100	km 75.00 Srinagar	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
9	Kosi - Agra	KM 108 to 199.60 KM	2	90.100	km 164.50 Mahuvan	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
10	Makhanpur (Shikohabad) -Etawah	KM 250.500 to 321.100 KM	2	72.940	km 285.00 Semra Atikabad	M/s Dinesh Chandra R. Agrawal Infracon (P) Ltd.
11	Etawah-Sikandera	KM 321.100 to 393.000 KM	2	72.825	km 351.500 Anant Ram	M/s Neeraj Upadhyay
12	Sikandara - Bhaunti (Kanpur)	KM 393.00 to KM 470.00	2	61.000	km 395.800 Sikandera	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
13	Bhaunti (Kanpur)- Fatehpur	KM 457.377 to Km 508.877	2	51.500	km 506.262 Purwameer	M/s Sahakari Awas Nirman Evam Nigam Ltd.
14	Agra-Dholpur	KM 8.00 to 51.00 KM	3	43.000	km 34.00 Baretha	M/s Garushi Garments Pvt. Ltd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Agra-Gwalior	KM 61.00. to 103.00 KM	3	42.000	km 85.00 Choundha	M/s Wave Industries (P) Ltd
ie	Garamore - Bamanbore	KM 183/500 to KM 254/00 (New Chainage KM 182.600- KM 254.537)	8A	71.937	km 213.100 Vaghasia	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
17	Khemana (Palampur)- Aburoad	KM 295.000 to KM. 340.000	14	45.000	km 339.000 Khemana	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers (P) Ltd.
18	Abu road - Pindwara	KM 295.000 to KM. 248.700	14	46.300	km 271.000 Undivariya	M/s Mapsko Buildmart (P) Ltd.
19	Ghaziabad Hapur - Hapur By pass	KM 27.643 to Km 48.638 & Hapur Bypass (From Km 48.638 to Km 60)	24	32.245	km 29.30 Dasna	M/s Zonae Knitting Machines (P) Ltd.
20	Garhmukteshwar - Moradabad	KM 93.00 to 149.250 KM	24	56.250	km 121.975 Joya	M/s MEP Toll Road (P) Ltd.
21	Chittorgarh By Pass	0+00 to 29+600 of Access Control Chittorgarh Bypass (From KM. 159.00 of NH-79 TO KM. 213.00 of NH-76)	79 & 76	29.600	km 28.100 Rithola	Virendra Kumar Vyas
22	Rob Kishangarh	KM. 367.320 to KM 368.483	8		Km 368.00 ROB kishangarh	M/s Ashirwad Industries
23	Kali Nadi Bridge	KM. 60.00	24		km 60.00 Kali Nadi	M/s Wave Industries (P) Ltd
24	AMRITSAR - WAGHA	Km. 456.100 to Km.492.030	1	35.930	km 480.500 Chiddan	M/s Rohan Rajdeep Toll Ways Ltd.
25	Garamore - Samakhiyali	Km 254.00 to km 306.00	8A	47.497	km 286.555 Surajbari	M/s Sangam India Limited
26	Handia - Rajatalab Ltd	Km 245.00 to 317.389	2	72.000	km 279.120 Lalanagar	M/s Premier Car Sales
27	Rampur Thariwan - kokhraj	km 100.00 to km 158.00	2	58.000	km 120.500 Katoghan	Vinayendera Nath Upadhyay
28	Lucknow- Kanpur	km 11.000 to km 59.000	25	48.000	km 39.00 Nawabganj	M/s Vakrangee Capital (P) Ltd.
29	Jhansi - Poonch	km 90.00 to km 155.00	25	64.150	km 140.400 Semri	M/s Sakhari Awas nirman Evam Vitt Nigam Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	Jhansi - Lakhnadon	km 262.739 to km 309.000	26	46.261	km 294.500 Titer Pani	M/s Sakhari Awas nirman Evam Vitt Nigam Ltd.
31	Tundla - Makhanpur	Km 219.000 to km 250.500	2	31.500	km 225.000 Tundla	M/s U Toll Corporation (P) Ltd.
32	Jhansi - Lalitpur	Km 49.700 to Km 99.005	26	49.305	km 85.280 Vighaket	M/s Balaji Enterprises
33	Maharashtra Border- Belgaum	Km 592.24 - Km 537	4	55.240	Km 591.24 Kognoli	NHAI
34	Hattargi - Hirebagewadi	km. 537.000 - km. 515.000	4	22.00	km. 537.77 Hattargi	M/s Konark Infrastructure Limited.
35	Gabbur - Devgiri	Km 404.00 - Km 340.00	4	64.00	Km 352.550 Bankapur	M/s Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.
36	Walajahpet - Kanchipuram	Km 107.200-Km 60.100	4	47.115	Km 104.99 Chennasamudram	M/s MEPToU Road Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
37	Kanchipuram - Chennai	Km 60.10-Km 13.80	4	46.300	Km 37.80 Sriperumbudur	M/s MEPToU Road Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
38	Aurangabad - Barachetti	Revise Km 180.00 - Km 240.00	2	60.000	Km 200.100 Vil. Sau Kala	Sky Lark Securites Pvt. Ltd.
39	Barachetti - Gorhar	Km 240.00 - Km 320.00	2	80.000	Km. 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna, Distt Hazaribagh	M/s Westwell Iron & Steel Pvt. Ltd.
40	Gorhar - Barwa Adda	Km 320.00 - Km 398.75	2	78.750	Km 337.200, Hesla, Distt Giridih	Sky Lark Securites Pvt. Ltd.
41	Barwa adda- Panagarh	Km 398.75- km 515.236	2	116.486	Km 454.8 Garui	MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
42	Budbud-Palsit	Km 525.853-Km 587.853	2	62.000	Km 585.692 Palsit Distt Bardvan	MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
43	Palsit - Dhankuni	Km 587.853-Km 651.602	2	63.749	Km 646.005 Dhankuni	MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
44	Kharagpur - Dantan	Km. 69.450 - Km. 119.737	60	50.287	Km. 103.490 Rampura	MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
45	Dantan - Balasore	Km 69.450 - Km 0.00	60	69.450	Km 52.000 (35.400 old) Vill Laxminnath (Santoshpur old)	MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
46	Bhadrak - Balasore	Km 136.500-199.141 (New chainage Km 143.635 - Km 80.994)	5	62.641	Km 182.175 (Km 97.960 New) Sergarh	M/s MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
47	Bhadrak - Chetia	Km 53.124-123.124 (New chainage Km 227.00 - Km 157.00)	5	73.000	Km 98.000 (Km 191.698 New) Panikholi	MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48	Sunakhala - Bhubaneswar	Km 337.01 - Km 402.01 (New Chainage Km 362.000 - Km 297.000)	5	65.000	Km 397.310 Gangapada Near Khurda (New Km 301.700)	M/s. Sri Gurukrupa Indane Distributors
49	Icchapuram- Nandigam	Km. 226.15- Km. 160.00 (New Chainage Km. 477.054 - 543.204)	5	66.150	Km. 172.800 (new 530.404) Laxmipuram	Prop. Md. Usman
50	Nandigama - Srikakulam	Km. 160.00 - Km. 97.00 (New Chainage Km. 543.204 - Km. 606.204)	5	63.000	Km. 589.554 Madapam Village Dist.Srikakulam	Prop. Md. Usman
51	Srikakulam - Champavati	Km 97.00 - Km 49.00 (New Chainage from Km 606.704 - Km 654.204	5	48.000	Km 616.704 Chilakapalem	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd., Mumbai
52	Champavati/Kopperla- Visakhapatnam-	Km 49.00 - Km 2.837 (New chainage from Km 700.544-Km 654.204)	5	46.340	Km.656.704 Nathavalasa, Dist. Vizianagaram	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd, Mumbai
53	Vishakhapatnam - Ankapalli	km 2.837-km 0.00 & Km 395.870 - Km 358.00 (New Chainage from Km 700.544 - Km 741.255	5	40.707	Km 728.055 Agnampudi	M/s K. Ravindra Reddy, Visakhapatnam (AP)
54	Ankapalli - Tuni	Km 358.00 - Km 272.00 (New chainage from Km 830.525-Km 741.255)	5	89.270	Km 795.498 Vemapadu, Distt Vishakapatnam	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd., Ulhasnagar, Mumbai
55	Tuni - Rajamundry (Bummuru)	Km 272.000 - Km 187.600 (new chainage from Km 914.883 - Km 830.525)	5	84.400	Km 865.553 near Krishnavaram	M/sSVEC Constructions Ltd., Hyderabad
56	Bommuru - Gundugolanu	Km 187.6- Km 81.6 (New Chainage from Km 914.833 -1022.494	5	107.611	Km 964.350, Tanuku	M/s Konark 3 Infrastructure Ltd., Ulhasnagar, Mumbai
57	Gundugolanu - Vijayawada - Including Eluru bypass	Km 81.60-Km 42.5 (New Chainage from Km 1022.494-1061.5940)	5	39.100	Km 1050.794 (Kalaparru Village.)	Prop. Kovvuri Ravindra Reddy
58	Gundugolanu - Vijayawada - Including Eluru bypass	Km 42.50-Km 3.4 (New Chainage from Km 1061.594 -Km 1100.694)	5	39.100	Km 1075.244 (Pattipadu Village)	Prop. Kowuri Ravindra Reddy
59	Adloor Yellareddy- Gundla Pochampally	Km 368.255 -Km 471.331	7	103.076	Km 443.713 Manoharabad	M/s. BSS Projects

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60	Islam Nagar - Katdal	Km 230.00 - Km 278.00	7	53.010	Km 245.400 Rolmamba in Adilabad Distt.	M/s. BVSR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
61	Kadthal-Armur	Km 278.00 - Km 308.00	7	30.900	Km 281.320, Gamjal	M/s Eagle Infra Ltd., Mumbai
62	Kothakota bypass- Kurnool	Km 135.469-Km 211.00	7	74.622	Km 200.95 (Pullur)	M/sTGV Project & Investments Pvt. Ltd., Kurnool, Karnataka
63	Kurnool - Karidikonda	Km 211.00-Km 295.00	7	84.000	Km 250.700, Amakathadu, Distt. Kurnool	M/s. BVSR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
64	Karidikonda - Marur	Km 295.00 - Km 374.00	7	79.000	Km 310.200, Kasepalli, Distt. Anantpur	M/s. BVSR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
65	Marur - AP/Karnataka Border	Km 374.000 - Km 462.164	7	88.164	Km 376.075 Marur Distt. Anantpur	M/s. BVSR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
66	API Karnataka Border- Devanhalli	Km 462.164-Km 533.619	7	71.45	Km 464.774 near Bagepalli	M/s S. B. Logistic, Hospet, Karnataka
67	Virudhunagar - Kovilpatti	Km 52.300 - Km 99.780	7	47.48	Km 74.930 near Etturvattum Distt. Virudhunagar	M/s. Sri Gurukrupa Indane Distributors
68	Kovtlpatty - Kayathar	Km 99.780 - Km 149.800	7	50.02	Km 125.375 near Salaipudhur Distt Tuticorin	NHAI
69	Ttrunelvelli - Panangudi	Km 149.800 - Km 211.140	7	61.34	Km 185.375 near Nanguneri Distt Tirunelvelli	M/s Chhabra's Associates
70	Amrawati Bypass	km 149.747 - km 166.0	6	17.500	km 1.3 & km 16.550	M/s Inderdeep Construction Co.
71	Chennai Bypass	Km 0.00 to Km 19.17 Phase-I (taking off at Km 28.00 of NH No. 45 and joining at Km 13.80 of NH 4)	45 & 4	19.170	Km 16.50, Vanagaram	M/s MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
72	Tambaram-Tindivanam	Km 28.00-Km 74.50	45	46.500	Km 52.820 (Paranur)	M/s MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
73	Tambaram-Tindivanam	Km 74.50 - Km 121.00	45	46.500	Km 103.500 (Athur)	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
74	Cable Stayed Bridge at Naini and its approach	Km 0.00-Km 5.410	27	5.410	Km 1.600	NHAI
75	Trichy Tovarankurichi	Km 0.00 - Km 60.950	45B	60.633	Km 21.020 (Near Boothakudi village)	M/s Eagle Construction Ltd., Mumbai
76	Tovarankurichi - Madurai	Km 60.950 to Km 124.840	45B	63.890	Km 113.630 (Near Chittampatti village)	M/s MEP Toll Road Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
77	Purnea - Dalkhola	Km 410.700-Km 472.840	31	62.14	Km 451.00 Surjapur	M/s Mother India Construction Pvt. Ltd.
78	Forbesganj - Purnea	Km 230.790 - Km 310.000	57	79.21	Km 267.000 Hariabara in Araria Distt.	Mohd Umar Khan
79	Muzaffarpur- Darbhanga	Km 0.000 - Km 69.500	57	69.50	Km 26.200 Maithi in Muzaffarpur	M/s Balaji Enterprises
80	Devdhari - Kelapur	Km 123.00-Km 153.00	7	30.00	Km 150.00, Kelapur	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
81	Sonapur-Ghoshpukur section	Km 522.700 to Km 551.000	31	28.3	PASCHIM MADATI at Km 547.350	M/sSimanchal Construction
82	Sanjay Setu (Ghaghara Ghat)		28 C			M/s Neeraj Upadhyay
83	Wagadhi Nallah Bridge		7	-	Km 58.800	M/s Borele Build Con Pvt. Ltd.
84	Sitapur Bridge		24			State PWD
85	Shahjahanpur Bridge		24			State PWD
86	Beso Bridge		29			State PWD

Statement-II*Detail of Complaints received against the fee collecting contractors*

Sl. No.	Location of Fee Plaza	NH No	Detail of complaint received
1	At km 530.404, Laxmipuram (AP)	5	Letter dt 27.06.2011 of The Andhra Pradesh Lorry Owners' Association regarding overcharging. Letter dt 30.06.2011 from All India motor Transport Congress regarding overcharging
2	Sunnambatti Fee Plaza (AP)	5	Letter dt 06.07.2011 from All India motor Transport Congress regarding overcharging at Sunnambatti Fee Plaza.
		5	Letter dt 23.07.2011 from All India motor Transport Congress regarding overcharging at Sunnambatti Fee Plaza.
		5	Letter dt 09.08.2011 from The Andhra Pradesh Lorry Owners' Association. (APLOA) regarding overcharging at Sunnambatti Fee Plaza.
3	At km 416.00, Vantada toll plaza (Gujrat)	8	Letter dated 02.04.2011 from the Shri Jagdish Thakor (MP) regarding overcharging at Vantada Fee Plaza Letter dated 20.04.2011 from the Shri Sandeep Yadav regarding overcharging at Vantada Fee Plaza
4	JATL Fee Plaza Km 410.14 and Km 446.960 (Punjab)	1	Letter dated 19.10.2010 from Shri Rajan Khanna regarding over charging at JATL toll plaza

**Smart Card for Driving Licences and
Registration of Vehicles**

4961. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce smart cards in a uniform format for driving licences and registration of vehicles across the country;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal;

(c) whether all the States have agreed to the proposal;

(d) if so, the time by which these smart cards are likely to come into existence; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Formats of smart card type driving licences and certificates of registration are specified in Form 7 and Form 23A, respectively, in Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

(d) and (e) A decision regarding issue of driving licences/certificate of registration in Smart Card Mode is to be taken by each State Government/Union Territory Administration because the driving licences and certificates of registration are issued by authorities of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Clearance to Projects

4962. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of project proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra pending with the Government for environmental clearance as on date;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for environment clearance for irrigation project at Sapali Dam (Upper Painganga Stage-2), Tal. Kalarnnuri, district Hingoli in the State of Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present status of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Two projects from Government of Maharashtra are pending for environmental clearance in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. These relate to Sapli Dam in Hingoli District of Maharashtra and Lendi Major Irrigation Project in Nanded and Nizamabad Districts of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh respectively. Additional information from Government of Maharashtra is awaited in respect of Lendi Project. A representation against the Sapli Dam Project has been received in the Ministry, clarification pertaining to which have been received recently from the Government of Maharashtra.

NIFT

4963. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch Skill Development Mission to remove scarcity of skilled workers in organised sectors;

(b) if so, the salient features of the mission;

(c) whether the mission is likely to create opportunity for lakhs of workers of unorganised sectors and unemployed workers of the country to get specialized training and get a chance of employment in the organised sectors of textiles industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any plan to associate National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) with the mission for providing fashion designing skill to the trainees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith number of NIFT set up/to be set up in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Textiles launched in July 2010 an Integrated Skill Development Scheme as a pilot project for two years for meeting the skill gap requirements in the textile industry. The Scheme aims to impart employable skills in different segments (textiles, apparel, handlooms, handicrafts,

sericulture, jute etc.). The scheme has two components. Component 1 envisages Skill development by augmenting and strengthening the capacity of institutions under Ministry of Textiles. Component II relates to Skill development in partnership with the private sector. The Scheme, covers all facets of skill development viz. Basic Training, Skill upgradation, Advanced Training in emerging technologies, Training of Trainers, orientation towards modern technology, retraining, skill upgradation, managerial skill, entrepreneurship development etc.

(e) and (f) No Madam. NIFT has not submitted any proposal under the Integrated Skill Development Scheme.

[Translation]

Amount Deposited in EPF Account

4964. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contributes the amount equivalent to the deduction made by the employer for depositing in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Organisation under the EPF Pension Scheme, 1995;

(b) if so, the State-wise total number of unorganised employees in whose accounts such funds have been deposited;

(c) whether the amount out of the total deposited amount made in the EPF accounts is being deposited in family pension account;

(d) if so, the details of the average monthly pension being drawn by the employee of the unorganised sector under the scheme;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the pension in view of the prevalent high inflation rate;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF&MP) Act, 1952, out of the contribution of 12 per cent of the pay of the members of the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 payable by the employer, 8.33 per cent is remitted to the Employees' Pension Fund while the Central Government contributes 1.16 per cent of the pay (limited to Rs.6500/-).

(b) The EPF&MP Act, 1952 does not make any distinction between organized and unorganized sector employees. State-wise membership under EPS, 1995 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The contribution of employers as well as that of Central Government is deposited in the Employees' Pension Fund.

(d) As already mentioned, the EPF&MP Act, 1952 does not make any distinction between organized and unorganized employees. There are around 36 lakh pensioners and the amount of pension disbursed in 2010-11 was Rs.3,839.47 crore. Accordingly, the average pension works out to be Rs.888/- per month (approximately). However, the actual average may be slightly less as the above amount includes arrears paid during the year.

(e) and (f) The Central Government had constituted an Expert Committee for reviewing the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995. The recommendations of the Expert Committee were placed before the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund [CBT (EPF)] for consideration on 15th September, 2010. The CBT (EPF) directed that the report be first considered by the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC). The PIC has since finalized its report and recommended that a minimum monthly pension under EPS, 1995 be increased to Rs.1000/- per month as an interim measure by enhancing the rate of contribution in the EPS, 1995 by 0.63%. The recommendations of the PIC was deliberated by the CBT (EPF) in its 197th and 198th Meetings held on 23rd December, 2011 and 22nd February, 2012, respectively. However, the deliberations have remained inconclusive and the Board has decided to defer the discussion.

(g) Does not arise in view of reply to part (e) and (f) of the Question.

STATE WISE MEMBERSHIP UNDER EMPLOYEES' PENSION SCHEME, 1995As on 31.03.2011

S.No.	State	No. of Members (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Karnataka	90.19
2	Maharashtra	80.73
3	Tamil Nadu	68.25
4	Delhi	50.29

1	2	3
5	Punjab	33.26
6	West Bengal	29.30
7	Gujarat	29.18
8	Andhra Pradesh	28.05
9	Haryana	26.28
10	Rajasthan	26.05
11	Madhya Pradesh	19.87
12	Kerala	16.90
13	Uttar Pradesh	11.40
14	Jharkhand	10.08
15	Orissa	6.37
16	Goa	6.28
17	Uttrakhand	6.24
18	North Eastern States (Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim)	3.92
19	Chhattisgarh	3.78
20	Bihar	3.07
21	Himachal Pradesh	1.62
Total		551.20

*[English]***Export of Commodities**

4965. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the details of the total production, consumption, export/import of spices including cardamom, rubber, tea, coffee and tobacco alongwith the revenue generated from them during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been a gradual decline in the productivity in each of these plantation crops;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government and the respective Boards to increase the production and boost the export of these products;

(e) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme or special package to promote the production and export of the plantation crops across the country particularly in Kerala and West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of state-wise production, export, import and consumption during last three years of these commodities are given in below tables:

State-wise production of Cardamom (Small & Large) (Quantity in Tonnes)

Year	Cardamom (Small)				Cardamom (Large)		
	Kerala	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Total	Sikkim	West Bengal	Total
2009-10	7800	1550	725	10075	3540	640	4180
2010-11	7935	1710	735	10380	3310	608	3918
2011-12*	10222	1911	842	12975	3230	625	3855

*Preliminary estimate

State-wise production of Tea (Quantity in Million Kgs.)

Year	Assam	West Bengal	Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Karnataka	Others	Total
2009-10	497.78	223.33	178.77	71.74	6.30	13.26	991.18
2010-11	487.21	228.31	166.88	65.87	5.46	13.00	966.73
2011-12*	482.52	211.15	143.21	57.98	4.54	12.23	912.63

*Data for the period April -Jan, 2012.

State-wise production of Coffee (Quantity in Tonnes)

Year	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Others	Total
2009-10	205700	59250	19350	5300	289600
2010-11	213780	65650	16650	5920	302000
2011-12 (P)	226355	68350	18390	6905	320000

State-wise production of Natural Rubber (Quantity in Tonnes)

Year	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Assam	Karnataka	Others	Total
2009-10	745510	24695	25080	7071	21331	7713	831,400
2010-11	770580	25160	25875	8050	23705	8580	861,950 (P)
2011-12	State-wise data for 2011-12 is under compilation by the Board						899,400 (P)

State-wise production of Tobacco (FCV) (Quantity in M. Kgs)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Total
2009-10	207.59	115.67	323.26
2010-11	173.24	127.85	301.09
2011-12 (P)	165.71	104.29	270.00

Export of major Spices including Cardamom (Quantity in Tonnes & value Rs. in crore)

Year	Spices		Cardamom (Small)		Cardamom (Large)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
2009-10	502,750	5560.50	1975	165.70	1000	17.89
2010-11	525,750	6840.70	1175	132.16	775	44.63
2011-12 (Apr. 11 to Jan. 12)	436,175	7849.47	3900	308.32	710	52.72

Export of Other commodities (Quantity in Tonnes & value in Rupees crore)

Year	Tea		Coffee		Rubber		Tobacco	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
2009-10	213.43	3038.69	196002	2070.68	25090	250.60	259566	4402.29
2010-11	213.79	2995.79	298813	3354.59	29,851	552.20	252298	4210.41
2011-12	147.11@	2167.76	347856*	4886.46	27,145	441.75	242568	4170.31*

*Provisional. @ Figure relate to period Apr-Dec 2011.

Import and Consumption of major Spices including Cardamom (Quantity in Tonnes)

Year	Spices		Cardamom (Small)		Cardamom (Large)	
	Import	Consumption	Import	Consumption	Import	Consumption
2009-10	106,700	4783802 (E)	95	7800 (E)	6000	9180 (E)
2010-11	86,775	4804318 (E)	75	8800 (E)	4050	7193 (E)
2011-12 (<i>Apr- Jan 12</i>)	75660	NA	20	9095 (E)	1000	4145 (E)

(E): Estimated. NA: Not Available.

Import and Consumption of Other commodities (Quantity in Tonnes)

Year	Tea (Qty in M.Kgs.)		Coffee		Rubber		Tobacco	
	Import	Consumption	Import	Consumption	Import	Consumption	Import	Consumption
2009-10	25.84	823	40885	102000	177,130	930,565	1489	501
2010-11	19.26	841	45080	108000#	188,337	947,715	1806	472
2011-12	14.37**	NA	15001@	NA	205,433	966,750	308*	475

@ Provisional April-June 2011 (based on DGCI&S, MoC). NA: Not Available.

Based on the demand growth projected by the consumption survey conducted in 2010.

* Data for the period April-July 2011 only. ** Data for the period Apr-Dec 2011.

(b) and (c) There has been a gradual increase in the productivity of Cardamom, Coffee and Rubber. However, there has been a slight decline in the productivity of tea, because of the senile plantations and a slight decline in the productivity of tobacco due to adverse weather conditions and cyclonic rains.

(d) to (f) The Government through the respective Commodity Boards is implementing various programmes/schemes in the respective commodity growing areas of the country including in Kerala and West Bengal for improvement in the production, productivity and quality as well as for promotion of exports and value addition by providing financial and technical assistance through Plan Schemes to growers and other stakeholders for new planting, replanting, rejuvenation, quality up-gradation and market promotion.

[Translation]

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres

4966. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) functioning in the country at present, State-wise alongwith locations thereof;

(b) whether each district in the country have a DDRC;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any request from various States including Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat for setting up of DDRCs;

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to set up one such centre in each district of the country; and

(f) the total amount sanctioned and spent for the DDRCs during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) A total of 215 DDRCs are functioning in the country at present. A Statement-I indicating State-wise list of these DDRCs is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The Government had identified 100 unserved Districts for setting up of DDRCs during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12. Out of these, funds for the

setting up of 33 DDRCs have already been released. Statement-II indicating present status in respect of these 100 DDRCs is enclosed.

(f) A Statement-III indicating amount sanctioned for DDRCs during the last three years is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of DDRC
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair
2.		Nicobar
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakapatnam
4.		Anantpur
5.		Karimnagar
6.		Srikakulam
7.		East Godavari
8.		Vizianagaram
9.		Kurnool
10.		Prakasam
11.		Nellore
12.		Cuddapah, Kadapa
13.		Chittoor
14.		Nalgonda
15.		Warangal
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
17.		Tawang
18.		East Kamang
19.	Assam	Tezpur
20.		Dibrugarh
21.		Silchar
22.		Karimganj

1	2	3	1	2	3
23.		Dhubri	51.		Rajnandgaon
24.		Nagaon	52.		Jashpur
25.		Jorhat	53.		Bastar
26.		Barpeta	54.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
27.	Bihar	Darbhanga	55.	Daman and Diu	Diu
28.		Gaya	56.	Goa	Panaji
29.		Banka	57.	Gujarat	Surat
30.		Muzaffarpur	58.		Jamnagar
31.		Chapra	59.		Ahmedabad
32.		Kishanganj	60.		Vadodara
33.		Nawada	61.		Rajkot
34.		Jehanabad	62.		Bhavnagar
35.		Samastipur	63.		Surendranagar
36.		Begusarai	64.		Nadiad
37.		East Champaran	65.		Junagarh
38.		Kaimur	66.		Sabarkantha
39.		Madhubani	67.		Banaskantha
40.		Bhojpur	68.	Haryana	Rohtak
41.		Araria	69.		Kurukshetra
42.		Aurangabad	70.		Sonepat
43.		Vaishali (Hajipur)	71.		Hissar
44.		Purnia	72.		Fatehbad
45.		Supaul	73.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
46.		Sitamarhi	74.		Dharamsala
47.		West Champaran	75.		Kinnaur
48.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	76.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
49.		Raigarh	77.		Leh
50.		Durg	78.		Anantnag

1	2	3	1	2	3
79.		Doda	107.		Khargaone
80.		Baramulla	108.		Khandwa
81.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	109.		Agar
82.		Hazaribag	110.		Alote (Ratlam)
83.		Dumka	111.		Jawad
84.		Jamshedpur	112.		Dewas
85.		Dhanbad	113.		Mandsaur
86.		Palamu	114.		Damoh
87.	Karnataka	Bellary	115.		Shivpuri
88.		Belgaum	116.		Chindwara
89.		Mangalore	117.		Guna
90.		Tumkur	118.		Vidisha
91.		Gulbarga	119.		Sehore
92.		Mandya	120.		Jabalpur
93.		Bidar	121.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
94.		Kolar	122.		Buldana
95.	Kerala	Kozhikode	123.		Wardha
96.		Thrissur	124.		Latur
97.		Thiruvananthapuram	125.		Aurangabad
98.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	126.		Sindhudurg
99.		Rewa	127.		Dadar/Mahim
100.		Sagar	128.		Gondia
101.		Indore	129.		Amravati
102.		Jhabua	130.	Manipur	Imphal
103.		Gwalior	131.		Thoubal
104.		Rajgarh	132.		Churachandpur
105.		Ujjain	133.	Meghalaya	Shillong
106.		Satna	134.		East Garo Hills

1	2	3	1	2	3
135.		Jantia Hills	163.		Tonk
136.	Mizoram	Aizwal	164.		Jalore
137.		Lunglei + Lunglit	165.		Pali
138.		Kolasib+Mamit	166.		Bharatpur
139.	Nagaland	Dimapur	167.		Bhilwara
140.	Odisha	Kalahandi	168.	Sikkim	Gangtok
141.		Sambalpur	169.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
142.		Mayurbhanj	170.		Thoothukudi
143.		Koraput	171.		Madurai
144.		Phulbani	172.		Salem
145.		Ganjam	173.		Virudhunagar
146.		Nabrangpur	174.		Kanyakumari
147.		Keonjhar	175.		Perambalur
148.	Punjab	Patiala	176.	Tripura	Agartala
149.		Sangrur	177.		Dhalai
150.		Ferozepur	178.		North Tripura
151.		Bhatinda	179.		South Tripura
152.		Hoshiarpur	180.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
153.		Moga	181.		Mau
154.		Nawanshahr	182.		Gonda
155.	Puducherry	Puducherry	183.		Varanasi
156.		Karaikal	184.		Agra
157.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	185.		Meerut
158.		Jodhpur	186.		Allahabad
159.		Udaipur	187.		Balia
160.		Jhunjhnu	188.		Jhansi
161.		Bikaner	189.		Farrukhabad
162.		Jaisalmer	190.		Pilibhit
			191.		Hardoi

1	2	3	1	2	3
192.		Moradabad	204.	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal
193.		Deoria	205.		Haridwar
194.		Saharanpur	206.		Almora
195.		Jaunpur	207.		Bageshwar
196.		Azamgarh	208.		Nainital
197.		Rampur	209.	West Bengal	Jalpaigudi
198.		Aligarh	210.		Murshidabad
199.		Bulanshahr	211.		Dakshin Dinajpur
200.		Ambedkar Nagar	212.		24 Parganas North
201.		Raibarielly	213.		Birbhum
202.		Muzaffarnagar	214.		Bardhaman (Burdwan)
203.		Mathura	215.		Purulia

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of State/ U.T.	Status	Year of Release	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1	East Godavari	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
2	Nalgonda	-do-	2010-11	17.20
3	Kurnool	-do-	2010-11	17.20
4	Chittoor	-do-	2010-11	17.20
5	Nellore	-do-	2010-11	17.20
6	Vizianagaram	-do-	2010-11	17.20
7	Prakasam	-do-	2010-11	17.20
8	Cuddapah	-do-	2010-11	17.20
9	Warangal	-do-	2011-12	17.20

1	2	3	4	5
10	Guntur	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
11	Mahbubnagar	-do-	--	--
12	Khammam	-do-		
13	West Godavari	-do-	--	--
14	Rangareddi	-do-	--	--
15	Medak	-do-	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh				
16	Papumpare	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
17	West Siang	Proposal yet to be received	--	
Assam				
18	Cachar	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
19	Darrang	-do-	--	--
20	Sivasagar	-do-	--	--
21	Bongaigaon	-do-	--	--
Bihar				
22	Purnia	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
23	Supaul	-do-	2011-12	17.20
24	West Champaran	-do-	2011-12	17.20
25	Sitamarhi	-do-	2011-12	17.20
26	Bhagalpur	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	2010-11	
27	Rohtas	-do-	2010-11	--
28	Siwan	-do-	2010-11	--
Gujarat				
29	Banaskantha	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2011-12	17.20
30	Sabarkantha	-do-	2011-12	17.20
Jammu and Kashmir				
31	Jammu	Proposal received and deficient documents	--	--

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand				
32	Palamu	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
Karnataka				
33	Kolar	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
Kerala				
34	Malappuram	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
35	Kollam	-do-	--	--
36	Ernakulam	-do-	--	--
37	Palakkad	-do-	--	--
38	Alappuzha	-do-	--	--
39	Kannur	-do-	--	--
40	Kottayam	-do-	--	--
Manipur				
41	Imphal West	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
Madhya Pradesh				
42	Jabalpur	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
Maharashtra				
43	Amravati	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
44	Nagpur	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
45	Pune	-do-	--	--
46	Ahmednagar	Proposal yet to be received	--	--
47	Nashik	-do-	--	--
48	Solapur	-do-	--	--
49	Jalgaon	-do-	--	--
Meghalaya				
50	West Garo Hills	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
51	West Khasi Hills	-do-	--	--

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha				
52	Puri	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
53	Baleshwar	-do-	---	--
54	Bhadrak	-do-	--	
Punjab				
55	Ludhiana	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
Rajasthan				
56	Bharatpur	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2011-12	12.14
57	Bhilwara	Funds released for setting up of DDRC	2011-12	12.14
58	Sikar	Proposal yet to be received	--	--
59	Alwar	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
60	Nagaur	-do-	--	--
61	Banner	-do-	--	--
62	Bariswara	-do-	--	--
63	Chittorgarh	-do-	--	--
Sikkim				
64	South Sikkim	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
65	West Sikkim	-do-	--	--
Tripura				
66	South Tripura	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
Uttar Pradesh				
67	Jaunpur	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
68	Hardoi	-do-	2010-11	17.20
69	Deoria	-do-	2010-11	17.20
70	Rampur	-do-	2010-11	17.20
71	Saharanpur	-do-	2010-11	17.20
72	Moradabad	-do-	2010-11	17.20
73	Azamgarh	-do-	2011-12	17.20
74	Aligarh	-do-	2011-12	17.20

1	2	3	4	5
75	Bulandshahr	-do-	2011-12	17.20
76	Barabanki	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
77	Bahraich	-do-	--	--
78	Ghaziabad	-do-	--	--
79	Bareilly	-do-	--	--
80	Pratapgarh	-do-	--	--
81	Etah	-do-	--	--
82	Kanpur Dehat	-do-	--	--
83	Kheri	-do-	--	--
84	Firozabad	-do-	--	--
85	Basti	-do-	--	--
86	Unnao	-do-	--	--
87	Bijnor	-do-	--	--
88	Shahjahanpur	-do-	--	--
89	Siddharthnagar	-dc-	--	--
90	Ghazipur	-do-	--	--
91	Budaun	Proposal yet to be received		
West Bengal				
92	Bardhaman	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2011-12	17.20
93	Purulia	-do-	2011-12	17.20
94	South 24Parganas	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
95	Hooghly	-do-	--	--
96	Nadia	-do-	--	--
97	Bankura	-do-	--	--
98	Malda	-do-	--	--
99	Darjeeling	-do-	--	--
100	Howrah	-do-	--	--

Statement-III*State-wise details of Funds Released to DDRCs under DDRS/SIPDA Scheme during last three years*

(Amount: in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar	12,14,000	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	1,54,80,000	17,20,000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,65,031	11,62,858	11,80,318
4	Assam	26,28,842	27,85,775	27,89,098
5	Bihar	16,37,814	50,10,400	57,62,975
6	Gujarat	1,73,200	15,53,781	38,66,123
7	Haryana	4,60,770	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	4,17,699	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	6,07,000	7,12,333	0
10	Jharkhand	0	17,20,000	0
11	Karnataka	0	17,20,000	2,76,660
12	Madhya Pradesh	59,649	47,78,881	21,24,964
13	Maharashtra	12,83,400	23,66,699	28,29,381
14	Manipur	23,35,845	11,82,000	11,50,455
15	Meghalaya	13,47,139	0	4,04,673
16	Mizoram	7,13,627	0	0
17	Odisha	3,75,880	3,53,762	8,92,617
18	Puducherry	0	0	
19	Punjab	13,53,915	3,76,800	5,89,680
20	Rajasthan	0	4,03,991	42,39,586
21	Tripura	6,54,587	28,11,954	0
22	Uttar Pradesh	11,20,297	1,39,69,472	39,96,487
23	Uttarakhand	21,77,800	11,55,600	8,96,400
	West Bengal	0	11,15,544	48,01,512
	Total	2,01,08,796	5,90,77,549	3,90,97,036

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of DDRC
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari
2.		Vizianagaram
3.		Kurnool
4.		Prakasam
5.		Nellore
6.		Cuddapah, Kadapa
7.		Chittoor
8.		Nalgonda
9.		Warangal
10.	Bihar	Purnia
11.		Supaul
12.		Sitamarhi
13.		West Champaran
14.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha
15.		Banaskantha
16.	Jharkhand	Palamu
17.	Karnataka	Kolar
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
19.	Maharashtra	Amravati
20.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur
21.		Bhilwara
22.	Tripura	South Tripura
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
24.		Moradabad
25.		Deoria
26.		Saharanpur
27.		Jaunpur
28.		Azamgarh

1	2	3
29.		Rampur
30.		Aligarh
31.		Bulanshahr
32.	West Bengal	Bardhaman (Burdwan)
33.		Purulia

[English]

Health Condition of Workers

4967. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the health conditions of the textile workers in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has started Mega Health Camps in the country for the textile workers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the common diseases found among them and the remedial measures taken by the Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) The handloom weavers are already covered under the Health Insurance Scheme implemented by the Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) under this Ministry. During the year 2010-11, 297 health camps have been organized across the country by the insurance company implementing the scheme.

Exports from SEZs

4968. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether a large number of export panels and the Public Accounts Committee Reports have stated that

Special Economic Zones (SEZs), export below their production capacity and nearly about 28 per cent;

(b) whether the Government has obtained any specific report on the average and specific exports from SEZs during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the specific penalties that have been levied against SEZs who have failed to meet the stipulated target;

(e) whether failed SEZs have not been identified; and

(f) the steps proposed to identify and declare such SEZs as failed SEZs and for taking appropriate action against those who have not utilised the land for stated objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The 30th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (2010-11) on performance of SEZs has, inter-alia, observed that out of an overall export of Rs. 7,149.23 crore made by a sample 22 SEZ units, the actual export content was only Rs. 1,999.27 crore (30 per cent) and the remaining Rs. 5,149.96 crore (72 per cent) related to Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) earnings.

(b) and (c) The total value of exports from SEZs during the financial year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been Rs. 220.7 thousand crore, Rs 315.9 thousand crore and Rs. 364.5 thousand crore respectively, registering growth of 121%, 46.11% and 15.38% over the exports of the immediately preceding financial year.

(d) to (f) No export targets are set for Special Economic Zones (SEZs). However, the SEZs are under obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production, failing which the units shall be liable for penal action under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Steel Plants in Bihar

4969. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had granted approval and laid a foundation stone for setting up an iron factory in Vaisali district;

(b) whether the land acquired for the purpose is a low lying land;

(c) if so, the delay caused so far in raising the level of the said land;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up the factory on this land allocated for the purpose of any other land; and

(e) if so, the time likely to be taken in setting up of the said factory?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Board of Directors of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) accorded 'in-principle' approval for setting up of a Steel Processing Unit (SPU) at Mannar in Vaishali district of Bihar. The site survey report indicated that the land acquired for the purpose is low lying and thus the entire project warranted a review to rework the financial viability of the project.

(d) and (e) For SPU at Mahnar, presently there is no decision for change of location/site. The time likely to be taken in setting up of the said factory can be decided only after the final approval of SAIL Board is accorded.

[*English*]

Production of Tobacco

4970. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total production and consumption of tobacco in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) the total value of export of tobacco and total revenue generated by the Government from such exports during the said period, year-wise;

(c) whether there has been any fluctuation in the quantity of production, consumption and export of tobacco during the said period and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there has been a constant increase in the area under tobacco cultivation during the said period making India the third highest producer of tobacco;

(e) whether there has been demands for ban on tobacco and its products, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the details of the revenue generated by Government from the business of tobacco, pan masala and gutka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details regarding estimated production and consumption of tobacco is as under:

Year	Production (Million Kgs)	Consumption (Million Kgs)
2009-10	757.00	501.00
2010-11	701.09	472.00
2011-12	670.00	475.00

Source: Tobacco Board/ Industry

(b) The details regarding value of export of tobacco and its products is as under:

(Value in Rs. Crore)

Year	Unmanufactured Tobacco	Tobacco Products	Total
2009-10	3655.49	746.80	4402.29
2010-11	3192.39	1018.02	4210.41
2011-12	3107.02	1063.29	4170.31

(provisional)

Source: Tobacco Board

(c) There has been a decline in production and consumption as well as export of tobacco and tobacco products in 2011-12 over 2009-10.

(d) The total area under tobacco cultivation during 2009-10 was 2.56 lakh hectare which has been increased to 2.68 lakh hectare during 2010-11. The total area under tobacco cultivation during 2011-12 has come down to 2.17 lakh hectare.

(e) Government has received representations/ appeals requesting ban/restriction on smoke / tobacco consumption. The Government of India with an objective to protect citizens, with special attention to risk groups such as pregnant women and children, and to discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products enacted "The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act,

(COTPA), 2003. In addition to this, the Tobacco Board regulates the crop size for FCV Tobacco.

(f) The data regarding excise and custom duty on tobacco and its products is as under:

Excise Collected on Tobacco Products

(Rs. in crore)

Products	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Cigarettes	9310.23	9555.67	11170.45
Chewing Tobacco	916.63	1062.05	1053
Biris	488.52	489.69	471.62
All other Tobacco Products in Chapter 24 of Foreign Trade Policy	2584.93	2745.96	2807.07
Total	13300.31	13853.27	15502.35

Source: Department of Revenue

Custom Duty Collected on Tobacco Products

(Rs. in crore)

Products	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (up to Jan, 2011)
Cigarettes	1.5614	2.2395	3.4151
Chewing Tobacco	0.0002	0.0003	0.2130
Biris	0.0100	0	0.1600
All other Tobacco Products in Chapter 24 of Foreign Trade Policy	11.7788	12.1127	21.8520
Total	13.3505	14.3526	25.6401

Source: Department of Revenue

Development of Robot

4971. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation has developed a remote-controlled robot Daksh to be used for locating, handling and destroying hazardous objects safely;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Army has approved Daksh for induction;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total financial outlay for the project?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) - 'Daksh' has been developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) to defuse Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). It has stair climbing capability. It is equipped with a manipulator arm which can handle suspected object upto 20 kg from a distance of 2.5 m. Portable X-Ray system confirms the presence of IED and on-board Water Jet Disrupter is used to defuse it on site.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Army has placed a Limited Series Production Order of 20 Daksh, nine have already been delivered.

(e) The project Daksh was sanctioned in November 2002 at a total cost of 3.5 Cr.

[*Translation*]

Export of Spices

4972. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) whether the annual export of spices is on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is facing a stiff competition from several countries in the export of spices and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up spices parks for improving/ providing infrastructure facilities in major spice centres in the country;

(e) if so, the present status of the proposals; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to establish spice testing and quality evaluation laboratories at different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of spices export is given below:

Year	Export	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crore)
2008-09	470520	5300.25
2009-10	502750	5560.50
2010-11	525750	6840.70

(c) India is facing stiff price competition from other major spices producing countries like Vietnam, Guatemala, China etc. in the export of different spices. In the case of Pepper, being the largest producer and having higher productivity, Vietnam is in a position to offer their produce at a lower price as compared with Indian pepper. Similarly for Cardamom, being the largest producer and having negligible domestic consumption, Guatemala is selling their produce at a lower price. China also now offers Chilli at a lower price than the Indian produce.

(d) and (e) Government has approved establishment of Spice Parks to establish common infrastructure facilities in the major spices growing centres for cleaning, processing, colour sorting, grading and packing facilities etc, primarily to empower the spice farmers through value addition and quality improvement of spices. At present two spice parks viz. Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh and Puttadi in Idukki district of Kerala have started functioning. Spice Park at Jodhpur in Rajasthan has been inaugurated on 7.4.2012.

(f) Yes, Madam. Beside the Quality Evaluation Laboratory already functioning in Head Office of Spices Board, Cochin, Government has approved establishment of seven Regional Quality Evaluation Lab-cum-Training centre in major Port cities of the country for testing and evaluating the quality of Spices being exported from the Country at Mumbai (Maharashtra), Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), Chennai and Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu), New Delhi, Kandla(Gujarat) and Kolkata(West Bengal).

Toll Barriers on NH-24

4973. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of toll barriers located on Ghaziabad-Muradabad-Rampur road on National Highways No. 24;

(b) whether some new toll barriers have been made operational and some old ones have been closed in the last one year;

(c) if so, whether the constant complaints have been received with regard to recovery of toll over those toll barriers which have been closed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against those who are involved in unauthorised recovery while investigating such toll barriers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Total 04 nos. of toll plazas are located between Ghaziabad-Moradabad-Rampur section on NH 24 namely:

1. Dasna Toll Plaza at km 29.300
2. Kalinadi Toll Plaza at km 60.000
3. Joya Toll plaza at km 121.975
4. Moradabad bypass, tolls at km 158

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise. However we have received some complaints / quarries in the past. The toll collection is being done by NHAI through the agencies appointed on yearly contract basis.

[English]

Private Sector Participation

4974. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce private sector participation in the construction of highways across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of highway projects which are being constructed with 100 per cent Government funding, Statewise; and

(d) the details of Annual budget allocation for highways construction in the country and utilisation thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to reduce private sector participation in the construction of highways across the country. With a view to leverage the efficiency and effectiveness of the private enterprises in the backdrop of scarcity of budgetary resources to implement various phases of National Highways Development Projects (NHDP), the strategy of the Government relies significantly on promoting investment through a combination of various modes of delivery under public private participation (PPP). Government encourages the use of private investment in public projects of National Highways for harnessing efficiency, technological advancement and better maintenance of the public assets during its lifecycle on consistent basis and lots of policy initiatives have also been taken to support such private investment through fair competition in transparent manner. National Highways Authority of India (nhai) has adopted Build-Operate-Transfer [bot] (Toll) mode of delivery under public private partnership (PPP) as the preferred mode for development of highway projects.

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

Patrol Vessel in Coast Guard

4975. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inshore Patrol Vessel has been commissioned in Coast Guard in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the said vessel;

(d) the expenditure incurred on procurement of the said vessel; and

(e) the extent to which the capability of the Coast Guard is likely to increase after induction of the said vessel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The second Inshore Patrol Vessel has been commissioned in Coast Guard in February, 2012.

(c) The vessels is 48.9 meters in overall length, with displacement of 305 tons and maximum speed of 33.6 knots.

(d) The expenditure incurred on the vessel is Rs.54 Crores.

(e) The induction of the vessel in the Indian Coast Guard fleet would enhance the operational effectiveness of the service in countering existing and emergent maritime threats across the eastern sea board of the country.

Contract Workers of CSD

4976. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to regularize the services of the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) staff working on contract basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No staff is working on contract basis in the CSD.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Leather Exports

4977. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of leather parks established across the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of number of leather parks under construction and proposed to be established across the country particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the exports of value added leather products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Leather parks related to a sub-scheme during the 11th Plan Period for addressing the infrastructure constraints being faced by Leather Industry in the country. Since, the sub-scheme could not attract the interest of Leather Industry, a new sub-scheme namely "Mega Leather Cluster (MLC)" has been introduced *in lieu* of this sub-scheme with the same objective and a much broader ambit. The MLC scheme provides for Government grant for different sizes of Mega Leather Clusters to address the infrastructure constraints of Indian Leather Sector. The

sub-scheme (MLC) has been notified on 20 March 2012. The guidelines of the sub-scheme (MLC) have been hosted on the website of the DIPP.

(c) For promotion of exports, Government of India has identified leather sector as a Focus Sector in Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 which, inter- alia, includes facilities such as (a) allowing duty free import of critical inputs to the extent of 3% of FOB value of export realization in the previous year (b) duty credit scrip of 4% for notified leather products and footwear and 2% duty credit scrip for finished leather under Focus Product Scheme (c) Zero Duty Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG) to facilitate import of machinery (d) 1 % duty credit scrip under Status Holders Incentive Scrip Scheme for status holders in leather sector (except finished leather segment) for import of capital goods under actual user condition.

Additional Budget for CSD

4978. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) has asked for additional budget under 'Suppliers and Material Head' to meet the demands of all serving and Ex-Servicemen and defence civilians entitled to CSD facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount likely to be sanctioned and released for the purpose?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Pollution in Kali Nadi

4979. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kali Nadi river of Uttar Pradesh is polluted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clean this river; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per information received from Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and U.P. Jal Nigam, the water quality of river Kali is deteriorated due to discharge of industrial and domestic wastes from various towns such as Meerut, Modi Nagar, Modipurajri, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Khatauli, Daurala, Gulaothi and Kannauj.

(c) and (d) A sewerage project for Meerut town, which includes setting up of a sewage treatment plant of 72 million litres per day (mid) capacity, has been sanctioned under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme of Ministry of Urban Development at an estimated cost of Rs. 185.89 crore. For treating the sewage generated in Kannauj town, two sewerage projects with a total sewage treatment capacity of 13 mid have been sanctioned for Rs. 22.63 crore and Rs. 43.66 crore from UP Government funds and under the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme respectively.

Based on inspection carried out in the catchment zone of river Kali, CPCB has issued show cause notices/directions to the non-complying units.

Highway Projects under PPP Mode

4980. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take up major highway projects under the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode for fast execution of these projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the current status/share of public and private sector in highway projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes Madam, Government is committed to develop National Highways under various phases of

National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) through a combination of various modes of delivery under public private participation (PPP) with a view to tap the efficiency and effectiveness of the private enterprises in the backdrop of scarcity of budgetary resources.

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

[Translation]

Exports of Flowers

4981. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States from where tulip flowers are exported from the country;

(b) India's share and position in the horticulture export in comparison to other Asian countries;

(c) the quantum and value of flowers exported during each of the last three years, variety-wise;

(d) the income earned by the Government through horticulture export during the said period; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to promote horticulture export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The state-wise data of export of tulip flower is not maintained. However, tulips are grown in Kashmir region of J & K and negligible quantities are also known to be cultivated in North Eastern States.

(b) India's share in the horticulture export in comparison to other Asian countries is 3.85% and it occupies 6th position amongst them.

(c) The details of variety-wise export of flowers under HS code 0603 during the last three years are as given below:

ITCHS	Description	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Opto Dec'11)	
		Qty (KGs)	Val (INR)	Qty (KGs)	Val (INR)	Qty (KGs)	Val (INR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
06031100	Roses	176527	32629960	998234	165862381	1270963	236810985
06031200	Carnations	1085	363354	20191	2710459	82965	11458957

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
06031300	Orchids	30960	3985853			4852	331771
06031400	Chrysanthemums	36	14049	579	81095	400	137396
06031900	Other, Fresh Cut Flowers & Flower Buds	2424218	389854591	1740330	236897374	565793	77637360
06039000	Other Cut Flowers and Flower Buds Suitable For Bouquets/For Ornamental Purposes	7473538	710865779	6237409	593326141	9905637	844698653
Total		10106364	1137713586	8996743	998877450	11830610	1171075122

Source: DGCI&S; Note: The complete data on annual basis for 2011-12 is not yet available.

(d) The value of exports of horticulture products during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are Rs.4147.97 crore, Rs.4957.44 crore and Rs.4317.28 crore respectively. The complete data on annual basis for 2011-12 is not yet available.

(e) The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agro products, including horticulture products through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce is also implementing various Schemes to extend financial assistance to the eligible exporters registered with it to boost the overall agri exports. 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. Trade delegations are also mounted to penetrate foreign markets and Buyer—Seller Meets are organized to assist the potential exports.

[English]

Tobacco Board

4982. DR. AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is funding the Tobacco Board and the extent of this funding in the last three years;

(b) whether the mandate of the Tobacco Board is to pursue the promotion and all round development of the tobacco industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is in conflict of the objectives of the "The Cigarettes and other tobacco products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and public health;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to modify the mandate of said tobacco Board and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. However, at present the activities of the Board are restricted to Virginia tobacco only. However, the Board is performing the function of export promotion in respect of Non-Virginia tobacco also. Some of the important functions of the Tobacco Board are regulating the production and curing of the Virginia tobacco to match demand in India and abroad, Propagating information useful to the growers, dealers and exporters (including packers) of Virginia tobacco and manufacturers of Virginia tobacco products, promoting the grading of tobacco at the level of the growers, establishment of Auction Platforms for the sale of Virginia tobacco and function as auctioneer, maintenance and improvement of existing markets and development of new markets outside India, keeping a constant watch on the Virginia tobacco market, both in India and abroad and ensuring fair and remunerative price for the same, purchasing Virginia tobacco from the growers when the same is considered necessary or expedient for protecting the interest of growers.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Currently, there is no such proposal.

MoUs for Setting up Steel Plants

4983. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) entered for setting up of steel plants across the country;

(b) whether many of these plants have not become operational and started production even after the lapse of six year of the MoUs;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry has stipulated any time frame for starting the production in such plants;

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

(f) the role played and the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) As per the available information in the Ministry of Steel, 301 MoUs have been signed by the Steel developers with various State Governments across the country. State-wise details of MoUs, as available in the Ministry, are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Most of the projects are delayed due to problems related to land acquisition, pending environment and forest clearances, raw material linkages and local law and order situation.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Steel is a de-regulated sector. Ministry of Steel does not stipulate any time frame for starting production in the individual steel units. It is purely project specific outcome which depends on many factors like availability of finance, conditions of market and other techno-commercial parameters, in addition to the progress on the fronts of land acquisition, raw material linkages and environment and forest clearances etc.

(f) Ministry of Steel facilitates the implementation of the major private sector projects through coordination with concerned Ministries and State Governments. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up in the Ministry for monitoring and coordinating on the issues concerning major steel investments.

Statement-I

List of Steel Plant Projects for which MoUs have been signed with the State Government of Orissa (Year 2006 onwards)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location	Capacity in MTPA	Investment Rs. in crore	Date of signing of MoU	Present Status & Progress
1	M/s. Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.	Patna, Keonjhar	Phase - I Phase - II	22,000 28,000	21/12/2006	Land has been identified. The DPR has not submitted
2	M/s. Welspun Power & Steel Ltd.	Tangi-Choudwar of Cuttack & Darpani of Jajpur district	3.00	5828.15	01.10.2006	Land acquisition is under progress
3	M/s. Uttam Galva Steels Ltd.	Location is yet to finalized	3.00	6103.80	3.10.2006	Land acquisition is under progress
4	M/s. SSL Energy Ltd.	Nuahata near Banarpal, Angul	3.00	4339.00 4270.00	21.12.2006	Land acquisition is under progress
5	M/s. MGM Steels Ltd.	Nimdiha, Motagaon, Dehkanal	0.25	208.10	22.12.2006	Land acquisition is under progress
6	M/s. Surendra Mining Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Barahamusa, Bonai, Sundergarh	0.25	221.62	22.12.2006	Commence production of sponge iron
7	M/s. Crackers India (Alloys) Ltd.	Gobardhanpur, Konjhar	0.25	236.39	22.12.2006	Commence production of sponge iron
8	M/s. Brahamani River Pellet Ltd.	Tonto, Nalda in Keonjhar & Duburi in Jajpur	4.0 (Pelletation Plant)	1485.00	15.03.2008	Production not started
9	M/s. Pradhan Steel & Power (P) Ltd.	Durusia, Athagada, Cuttack	0.50	606.00	29.01.2008	Production not started
10	M/s. Tecton Ispat Private Ltd.	Tarkabeda, Dhenkanal	0.25	227.13	29.01.2008	Production not started
11	M/s. Atha Mines Private Ltd.	Tarkabeda, Dhenkanal	0.25	291.00	29.01.2008	Production not started

Statement-II

List of Iron & Steel Plant Projects for which MoUs have been signed with the State Government of Jharkhand (Year 2006 onwards)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location	Capacity in MTPA	Date of Signing MoU	Present status & Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	M/s. Essel Mining Industries Ltd.	Jagnathpur, W. Singhbhum	Integrated Steel Plant - 1.0	05.05.06	Production not Started
2	M/s. Sesa Goa Limited	Saraiakela -Kharswan	Integrated Steel Plant -0.5	07.09.06	Production not Started
3	M/s. Mukund Steel	Barlanga, Hazaribagh	Integrated Steel Plant -2.0	07.09.06	Production not Started
4	M/s. Feegrade & Company Pvt. Ltd.	Guraa & Rangamati W. Singhbhum	Integrated Steel Plant -0.3	11.09.06	Production not Started
5	M/s. Bonai Industrial Company Limited	Kundubera & Singh Pokharia, W. Singhbhum	Integrated Steel Plant -0.25	11.09.06	Production not Started
6	M/s. Rungta Mines Limited	Gaisuti, West Singhbhum	Integrated Steel Plant -4.5	11.09.06	Production not Started
7	M/s. Vini Iron & Steel Udyog Limited	Lupungdih, Chandil, Saraiakela Kharswan	Integrated Steel Plant -0.6	14.09.06	Production not Started
8	M/s. Narsingh Ispat Limited	Khunti, Chandil, Saraiakela Kharswan	Mini Steel - 0.25	14.09.06	Production not Started
9	M/s. Core Steel & Power Ltd.	Musabani, Ghatsila	Mini Steel - 1.0	29.12.06	Production not started
10	M/s. Ispat Industry Ltd.	Kara, Khunit	Integrated Steel Plant -2.8	12.01.07	Production not started
11	M/s. Ma Chandni Durga Ispat Ltd.	Nala Block Jamtara	Integrated Steel Plant - 1.1	09.02.07	Production not started
12	M/s. Jagdamba Fiscal Services Ltd.	Raneshwar, Sikaripara, Dumka	Integrated Steel Plant - 1.1	09.02.07	Production not started
13	M/s. Brahmi Impex Ltd.	Afjalpur, Balablock, Jamtara	Integrated Steel Plant - 1.1	09.02.07	Production not started
14	M/s. Adhunik Corporation Ltd.	Dhanbad	Integrated Steel Plant - 1.1	09.02.07	Production not started
15	M/s. Traingle Trading Pvt. Ltd.	Saraiakela -Kharswan	Steel Plant - 0.24	14.02.07	Production not started

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	M/s. Premier Ferro Alloys & Securities Ltd.	Barlanga, Ranchi	Steel Plant - 1.0	23.02.07	Production not started
17	M/s. Pushp Steel & Mining (P) Ltd.	Chandil	Steel Plant - 0.25	24.02.07	Production not started
18	M/s. SarthaK Industries Ltd.	Rajkharswan	Steel Plant - 2.2	26.02.07	Production not started
19	M/s. Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Patratu	Integrated Steel Plant - 6.0	08.11.07	Production not started
20	M/s. Bhushan Steel Limited	Galudih, E. Singhbhum	Integrated Steel Plant -3.1	04.01.08	Production not started
21	M/s. Ma Chhinmastika Sponge Iron Ltd.	Ramgarh	Integrated Steel Plant - 1.0	09.07.08	Partially commissioned
22	M/s. Maa Chhinmastika Cement and Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Ramgarh	Integrated Steel Plant -0.128	09.07.08	Partially commissioned
23	M/s. V.M. Salgaocar & Brothers Pvt. Ltd.	Ghatishila	Integrated Mini Steel Plant-0.5	11.07.08	Production not started
24	M/s. Ramgarh Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	Hosir, Hazaribagh	Steel Plant - 0.25	14.07.08	Partially commissioned
25	M/s. SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	Kanchi Bundu, Ranchi	Steel Plant-1.3	07.08.08	Production not started
26	M/s. Jupiter Iron Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Ramgarh	Steel Plant - 0.25	07.08.08	Production not started

Statement-III

List of Steel Plant Projects for which MoUs have been signed with the State Government of Chhattisgarh (Year 2006 Onwards)

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Location	Capacity in MTPA	Investment Rs. in crore)	Date of signing of MoU	Present status & progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	M/s. Ind Synergy Limited (Expansion Project)	Raigarh	Sponge Iron - 0.40	960.00	06.10.2006	Partially commissioned
2	M/s. Shree Bajranj Power and Ispat Limited (Expansion Project)	Raipur	Sponge Iron - 0.60 Blast Furnace-0.231	1400.00	06.10.2006	Production not Started
3	M/s. SKS Ispat Limited (Expansion Project)	Raipur	Sponge Iron - 0.33 Mini Blast Furnace -0.5	1175.00	06.10.2006	Production not Started
4	M/s. Raipur Alloys and Steel Limited (Expansion Project)	Raipur	Sponge Iron - 0.50 Steel - 0.24	720.00	06.10.2006	Production not Started
5	M/s. Shree Bajrang Metallics and Power Limited(Expansion Project)	Raipur	Pig Iron - 0.060	109.41	21.10.2006	Production not Started
6	M/s. Rajesh Strips Limited (Expansion Project)	Raipur	Steel Melting Shop -0.30	120.00	18.05.2007	Production not Started
7	M/s. Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Raigarh	Blast Furnace - 0.32	8000.00	18.05.2007	Production not Started
8	M/s. Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.	Rajnandgaon	Integrated Steel Making Facility - 1.2	5500.00	06.10.2006	Production not Started
9	M/s. Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Naharpalli, Raigarh	Blast Furnace - 1.0 Sponge Iron for captive use - 0.40	2087.00	04.05.2007	Production not Started
10	M/s. Vandana Ispat Limited	Borai, Durg,Anjora, Rajnandgaon	Integrated Steel Plant -0.83 Steel Melting Shop -0.75	1310.00	04.05.2007	Production not Started
11	M/s. Topworth Steel Pvt. Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Borai, Durg	Blast Furnace - 0.50	1225.74	04.05.2007	Production not Started

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	M/s. MSP Steel and Power Limited (Expansion Project)	Raigarh	Pig Iron - 0.40 Sponge Iron for captive use - 0.3	1400.00	04.05.2007	Production not Started
13	M/s. Salasar Sponge and Power Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Raigarh	Steel Plant-0.10	230.00	04.05.2007	Production not Started
14	M/s. Prakash Industries Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Champa,Janjgir, Champa	Steel Plant - 1.2	2145.00	18.06.2007	Production not Started
15	M/s. Singhal Enterprises (Expansion Project)	Raigarh	Sponge Iron - 0.2 Steel - 0.3	500.00	23.06.2007	Production not Started
16	M/s. Anjani Steel Private Limited (Expansion Project)	Raigarh	Integrated Steel Plant-0.25	410.00	02.08.2007	Production not Started
17	M/s. H.E.G. Limited (Expansion Project)	Durg	Sponge Iron - 0.35	280.00	02.08.2007	Production not Started
18	M/s. Mangal Sponge & Steel Limited (Expansion Project)	Bilaspur	Sponge Iron - 0.12	445.00	02.08.2007	Production not Started
19	M/s. S.K. Sarawagi and Company Pvt. Ltd.	Bilaspur	Sponge Iron - 0.21 Steel-0.15	330.00	02.08.2007	Production not Started
20	M/s. Aarti Sponge and Power Pvt. Ltd.	-	Sponge Iron-0.105 Steel Melting Shop -0.09	305.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
21	M/s. API Ispat and Powertech Pvt. Ltd.	-	Sponge Iron - 0.525	1000	08.08.2008	Production not Started
22	M/s. Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	-	DRI Plant-0.6 Steel Melt Shop - 1.0	1450.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
23	M/s. Baldev Alloys Pvt. Ltd. (Expansion Project)	-	Sponge Iron - 0.54 SMS Plant - 0.2	430.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
24	M/s. Crest Steel and Power Pvt. Ltd. (Expansion Project)	-	Sponge Iron - 0.75 Steel Melting Shop -0.5EAF-0.32	1536.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
25	M/s. Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd.	-	DRI - 0.6 Steel Billet - 0.6	1570.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	M/s. Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. (Expansion Project)	GramSaraipali, Kosampali, Dhanagar, Raigarh	DRI-5.1	18300.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
27	M/s. Khetan Sponge and Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.(Expansion Project)	-	Sponge iron - 0.09 Induction Furnace -0.06	209.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
28	M/s. Nalwa Steel and Power Ltd. (Expansion Project)	GramTaraimal,Raigarh	DRI (coal based)-0.33 Steel Melting Shop -0.336 DRI (gas based)-2.0	3100.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
29	M/s. Jaysawal Necco Industries Ltd.	-	Sponge Iron - 0.6 Steel Billet - 0.7	2020.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
30	M/s. Nova Iron and Steel Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Bilaspur	Sponge Iron - 0.6	606.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
31	M/s. Raipur Power and Steel Ltd.	-	Sponge Iron 0.135 Induction Furnace -0.09	135.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
32	M/s. Rashmi Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	-	Sponge Iron - 0.315 Steel Melting Shop -0.21	550.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
33	M/s. Real Ispat and Power Ltd. (Expansion Project)	-	Sponge Iron - 0.30	720.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
34	M/s. R.L. Steel and Energy Ltd.	-	Sponge Iron - 0.4	293.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
35	M/s. Satya Power and Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	-	Sponge Iron - 0.24	376.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
36	M/s. Shri Shyam Sponge and Power Ltd.(Expansion Project)	-	Sponge Iron - 0.135	205.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
37	M/s. SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	-	Sponge iron - 1.2 Blast furnace - 0.27	3611.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
38	M/s. Surya Global Steel and Jennowar	-	DRI - 1.4 Blast furnace with PCM-06	3000.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39	M/s. Visa Steel Limited	-	Blast furnace with sinter Sponge iron - 1.0	4750.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started 1.5
40	M/s. NMDC Limited	-	Integrated Steel Plant -3.00	10000.00	03.09.2008	Production not Started
41	M/s. K. Energy Limited	-	Sponge iron - 0.21 Induction furnace -0.192	469.00	12.09.2008	Production not Started
42	M/s. Prakash Industries Limited	-	Blast furnace -1.15 Sponge iron - 1.6 Steel Melting shop -2.0	2750.00	12.09.2008	Production not Started
43	M/s. Singhal Steel Pvt. Ltd.	-	Blast furnace - 0.3 Sponge iron - 0.2 Induction EAF-0.3	700.00	01.10.2008	Production not Started furnace - 0.3
44	M/s. MSP Steel and Power Ltd.	-	Sponge iron - 0.9 Blast furnace - 0.7 Steel melting shop - 1.5	4930.00	01.10.2008	Production not Started
45	M/s. Mahendra Sponge and Power Pvt. Ltd.	-	Sponge iron - 0.27 Steel Billet-0.15	485.00	01.10.2008	Production not Started
46	M/s. Hind Energy and CoalBeneficiation (India) Pvt. Ltd.	-	Sponge iron - 0.405 Steel melting shop -0.216	505	03.10.2008	Production not Started
47	M/s. Sky Aloys and Power Pvt. Ltd.	-	Induction Furnace - 0.1	270	11.09.2009	Production not Started
48	M/s. Godwari Power and Ispat Limited	-	Steel Melting Shop -0.2	5920.00	24.05.2010	Production not Started
49	M/s. Rashi Strips Private Limited	-	DRI plant with gasification-1.0 Steel Melting Shop -0.9	2200	17.06.2010	Production not Started

National Commission for Backward Classes

4984. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mandate of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC);

(b) the number of castes, sub-castes, communities etc., notified on the advice tendered by NCBC till 31 March, 2012;

(c) the comparative powers of NCBC *vis-a-vis* the National Commission for Scheduled Castes; and

(d) the extent to which NCBC has achieved its objectives since its inception in 1993 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Sub-Section (1) of Section 9 of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act, 1993 lays down the functions of the Commission as follows:

"The Commission shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate".

(b) 419 new entries have been made in the Central List of Other Backward Classes till 31 March, 2012, on the basis of advice received from NCBC. An "entry" for this purpose includes caste, its synonyms and sub-castes.

(c) Both the National Commission for Backward Classes and National Commission Scheduled Castes have all the powers of a Civil Court trying a suit.

(d) The NCBC has been functioning as per its mandate laid down in the NCBC Act, 1993.

Merger of BIRD Group of Companies

4985. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has merged/converted all Bird Group of Companies (BGCs) into Government companies/public sector undertakings recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons and the motives for merging/ converting all BGCs;

(d) whether all the employees of BGCs have been given protection in their jobs/promotion etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) Out of the five operational companies under the Bird Group of Companies, two companies, namely, Karanpura Development Company Limited and Scott & Saxby Limited were wound up and the other three companies, namely, Eastern Investments Limited, Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited and Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited became Public Sector Undertakings w.e.f. 19.03.2010 in a holding cum subsidiary structure under Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, a PSU under Ministry of Steel, in order to make these companies economically viable and sustainable.

(d) and (e) All the employees of the Bird Group of Companies have been extended protection in their jobs. 130 executives and non-executive employees of Karanpura Development Company Limited and Scott & Saxby Limited were adjusted in Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited alongwith protection "of continuity of service, pay, gratuity, provident fund and leave benefits.

[Translation]

Ban on Export of Ethanol

4986. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has put an official ban on export of Ethanol;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the percentage of Ethanol in the mixture of Petrol-Diesel and to promote the export of Ethanol;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to take any meaningful steps in the interest of Indian farmers in view of increase in the export of Ethanol in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No Madam.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The Government is granting loans from the Sugar Development Fund at a concessional rate to sugar factories to utilize the by-products like molasses to improve revenue generation and their viability. This is also expected to help reduce cane price arrears through increased liquidity of sugar mills which in turn helps the sugar mill to pay the farmers of their produce.

[English]

Pay Parity in Services

4987. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to bring about pay parity amongst various ranks in the defence services;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the complaints of anomalies within the recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission that affect serving and retired officers; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to rectify the anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission and several improvements made thereon by the Government have been largely well received by the armed forces personnel. Some issues regarding service conditions, pay and allowances have subsequently been received. These issues are examined by the Government on case to case basis.

In the matter relating to retirement benefits, an Anomaly Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Defence/Finance). This Committee identified some anomalies which have since been addressed to by the Government.

Improvement of service conditions, pay, allowances and retirement benefits of armed forces personnel is a continuous process.

Issues Related to Exporters Accounts

4988. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to operationalise a system through which banks will directly post data on payment received in exporters accounts for their shipments on the server of the Directorate General Foreign Trade (DGFT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed new system would reduce the transaction-related cost and time of the exporter/importer enabling them to access Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC) on line and file their claim; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has been in consultation with all banks so that the Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC) can be transmitted on-line from the banks to DGFT eliminating the need for the exporters to approach the respective banks for hard copy of BRC. The proposed system will reduce the transaction cost and time related to both issuance and submission of Realization Certificate and facilitate filing of claims by the exporters.

[Translation]

Exports of Gems and Jewellery

4989. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

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

(a) whether the demand for engineering goods, gems and jewellery has increased in foreign markets during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a shortfall in the exports of these goods after the imposition of import duty on the gold; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote the export of gems and jewellery from the country?

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

(b) As per the EEPIC India, the export figures for Engineering Goods were 32.554 Billion US\$ for the year 2009-10, 49.786 Billion US\$ for 2010-11 (Provisional) and 58.2 Billion US\$ for 2011-12 (Provisional). As per DGCI&S, the export figures for Gem & Jewellery were 29.081 Billion US\$ for the year 2009-10, 36.876 Billion US\$ for 2010-11 and 37.441 Billion US\$ for 2011-12 (Provisional upto January, 2012).

(c) and (d) The import duty on gold has been increased recently *i.e.*, in the month March 2012. Therefore no data is available as yet to indicate its impact.

(e) Government has taken a number of steps to increase the export such as providing financial assistance for participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets etc. under Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Schemes of the Department of Commerce. Government has also announced a number of measures in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 to promote export of Gem & Jewellery such as permission to import diamonds on consignment basis for certification/grading & re-export by specified agencies, increasing the limit of personal carriage of Gem & Jewellery products in case of participation in overseas exhibitions and in case of export promotion tours etc.

[English]

Corruption in Purchase of Arms

4990. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from various quarters regarding alleged corruption and irregularities in purchase of arms and ammunition and other logistics for the armed forces;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the allegations contained therein and conducted inquiry to ascertain facts;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the officials found guilty;

(e) the details of loss incurred to the national exchequer due to such irregularities; and

(f) the preventive measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (f) Representations regarding alleged corruption and irregularities in purchase of arms and ammunition and other logistics for the armed forces are received from time to time and the Government takes cognizance of such allegations on verification of facts. Government orders investigation into such allegations whenever it is found necessary. Appropriate action is also taken against the officials found guilty in such cases. Well defined procedures with adequate checks and balances, as mentioned in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) for capital procurement and in Defence Procurement Manual (DPM) for revenue procurement are strictly followed.

[Translation]

Shortage of Staff in Forces

4991. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of officers and other ranks personnels in defence forces is continuously decreasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the sanctioned staff strength *vis-a-vis* present staff strength Service-wise and Rank-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage?

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

(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Diversion of Forest Land

4992. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether the diversion of forest land for developmental activities require prior approval of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such proposals received by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals approved alongwith the number of proposals rejected or pending and the reasons for keeping the proposals pending; and

(d) the time by which all the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose, including for execution of developmental activities require prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) to (d) State/ UT-wise details of proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose received by the Ministry of Environment and Forests during the last three years and the current year and the status of these proposals as on 02.05.2012 are enclosed as Statement.

As per details given in the enclosed Statement most of the proposals on which decision under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has not been taken by the Central Government so far, are those for which additional information/documents sought by the Central Government from the concerned State/ UT Governments after examination of these proposals have not been received by the Central Government, so far. Decision on these proposals will therefore be taken by the Central Government after receipt of the information/ documents sought from the concerned State/ UT Governments.

Statement

State/ UT-wise details of the proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose received by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) during the last three years and the current year and the status of these proposals as on 02.05.2012

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Current status of proposals (as on 02.05.2012)					
		Total No. of Proposals Received by the MoEF	Final Approval	In-principle approval	Rejected the MoEF	Pending with	Pending with the MoEF due to non-receipt of requisite information/ documents sought from the concerned State/ UT Govts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	106	28	41	01	16	20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	65	13	39	0	06	07
3	Assam	11	02	07	0	0	02
4	Bihar	95	28	40	0	13	14
5	Chhattisgarh	66	16	21	05	12	12
6	Goa	06	02	01	01	0	02
7	Gujarat	354	123	146	0	38	47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Haryana	815	457	185	02	17	154
9	Himachal Pradesh	405	157	117	07	12	112
10	Jharkhand	110	52	31	01	08	18
11	Karnataka	100	26	37	05	23	09
12	Kerala	18	02	10	0	02	04
13	Madhya Pradesh	164	44	43	04	31	42
14	Maharashtra	172	54	74	01	21	22
15	Manipur	09	0	04	0	02	03
16	Meghalaya	03	02	01	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	03		01	0	0	02
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	54	11	27	01	07	08
20	Punjab	755	341	213	01	18	182
21	Rajasthan	82	28	33	01	10	10
22	Sikkim	38	17	20	0	01	0
23	Tamil Nadu	41	19	14	01	04	03
24	Tripura	21	07	04	0	10	0
25	Uttarakhand	803	381	276	104	12	30
26	Uttar Pradesh	383	185	131	04	23	40
27	West Bengal	18	13	05	0	0	0
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	07	01	03	0	03	0
29	Chandigarh	08	04	01	02	0	01
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	09	05	0	06	03
31	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	04	02	01	0	01	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Puducherrv	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		4,739	2,024	1,531	141	296	747

Note: The statement does not include information for Jammu and Kashmir as the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 do not extend to the Jammu and Kashmir.

Import Duties on Cars

4993. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the number of cars imported alongwith the income generated by the Government and State Governments from such imports during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has entered into an agreement with the European Union including a proposal to lower the import duties on the cars from the countries of European Union;

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

(d) the details of the benefits likely to be accrued by the Government and the manner in which these benefits would be passed on to the consumers;

(e) whether the Indian automobile manufacturers have opposed this agreement with the European Union; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTTRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of the number of cars imported by India are as under

Year	Unit	Quantity
2009-10	Nos	4569
2010-11	Nos	10229
2011-12 (Upto Dec 11)	Nos	9083

Source: DGCIS

The details of the revenue collected on the cars imported by India are as under:

Year	Revenue collected (in crores)
2009-10	1070.31
2010-11	1971.38
2011-12	2742.34

Source: DoR

(b) to (f) 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. So far fourteen rounds of negotiations have been held. Negotiations across various sectors are ongoing. Requests have been made by both sides on a variety of sectors including automobiles. Views of Stakeholders are taken to determine negotiating positions with a view to ensure that the agreement, when concluded, will lead to enhanced bilateral trade in goods and services and investment.

Shortage of Labour

4994. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the low-end and household weavers are moving out of the profession as they find Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) wages more attractive;

(b) if so, whether there is a possibility of shortage of labour in textiles sector including handloom sector in coming days;

(c) if so, the likely impact of textile production and export earning in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include weaving under MGNREGA; and

(e) if so, the details of the proposals in this regard and other steps taken by the Government to provide required manpower/shops to the textiles industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per Second Handloom Census, 1995-96, there were 65.5 lakh handloom weavers and allied workers. Subsequently, there has been reduction in the number and as per Third Handloom Census, 2009-10, there are 43.32 lakh handloom weavers and allied workers.

(b) The Working Group on Textile and Jute Industry for 12th Five Year Plan in its report has projected that

direct and indirect employment in textiles, including handloom sector, at the end of 12th Five Year Plan would be 121.2 million, as compared to 105.40 millions at the end of 11th Five Year Plan. The required manpower is to be met through Integrated Skill Development Scheme and other developmental and welfare schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Textiles.

(c) The Working Group on Textiles and Jute Industry has estimated the cloth production to be 1,11,848 million sq. meters in terminal year of 12th Plan, as against the base of 64,902 million sq. meters cloth production for the terminal year of 11th Plan. Similarly, the export earning at the end of 12th Plan has been estimated US\$ 65.41 billion by the terminal year of 12th Five Year Plan.

(d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven scheme in operation since 2.2.2006, backed by legislation. State Governments are obliged to provide up to at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work, if demanded, at any time of the year, as mandated in the Act. The objective of MGNREGA is to unskilled employment to rural household as per list of works included in Schedule I of the Act and it is not intended to provide skilled employment. Weaving on traditional machines is not included in Schedule I of the Act and, hence, is not a permissible activity under MGNREGA.

(e) The Government of India is aware of the difficulties faced by the handloom weavers, who face stiff competition from international markets, powerloom and mill sector and Government is constantly making concerted efforts to arrest the declining trend of the weavers. Towards this end, the Government is implementing following 5 schemes for handloom weavers with a budget outlay of Rs.803 crore during 2012-13:

- (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

The Government of India has approved a Financial Package for loan waiver of overdues of weavers' coop, societies and individuals as on 31-3-2010 with a total

outlay of Rs.3884 crore, for benefiting about 15000 weavers' cooperative societies and 3 lakh individual weavers.

Further, for easy credit availability to handloom weavers not covered under financial package, the Government provides margin money assistance @ Rs 4200/- per weaver, interest Subvention of 3% per annum for 3 years from the date of first disbursal /and credit guarantee for 3 years by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) for which the Government pays the required guarantee fee and annual service fee.

As regards availability of cheap hank yarn, 10% price subsidy on silk and cotton hank yarn has been approved by the Government to ensure supply of subsidized yarn to handloom sector. The Government has further approved enhancement in the freight reimbursement for transportation of different types of yarn used by the handloom sector in order to offset the increase in fuel cost. The import duty on raw silk yarn has been reduced from 30% to 5%, in order to bring down the prices of different types of silk yarn in the country.

[Translation]

Production of Steel Plants

4995. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI K. SHIV KUMAR ALIAS J.K.
RITHEESH:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rise in the demand of steel across the country particularly in Bihar and corresponding shortfall in its estimated production leading to greater dependence on import of steel;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the details of demand, production and consumption of pig iron and finished steel during each of the last three years and its annual percentage growth in the country, State-wise;

(c) the value and quantity of steel imported and exported and revenue generated from them;

(d) whether India is the fifth largest producer of crude steel in the world and if so, the additional production capacity generated both by the public and private sector plants during the said period;

(e) whether there has been decline in the production of Steel by the Bokaro Steel Plant and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase the steel production and to meet the increasing demand of steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Demand of steel which is indicated by its real consumption is determined by domestic production of steel plus imports and minus exports. Joint Plant Committee (JPC) data for total finished steel shows that during the last three years, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in

real consumption has been 10.6% which has exceeded growth in production for sale (8.7%) during this period. Imports of total finished steel have grown at a CAGR of 5.3%. Besides meeting the domestic demand-supply mismatch (if any), steel imports take place for a variety of other reasons like non-availability or limited availability of requisite grades/sizes, level of customs duty, effect of relative prices (domestic market vs. imported price).

Data on real consumption and production for sale of total finished steel and pig iron during each of the last three years and its annual percentage growth in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Statement-II indicates the state-wise details on production for sale of pig iron and key categories of total finished steel like long products and hot rolled flat products and overall data for these items for the Main Producers relating to the years 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(c) Data on the quantity and value of total finished steel imported and exported are given below:

Year	Total finished steel (Qty: million tonnes or mt; Value in Rs. crore)			
	Import		Export	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
2009-10	7.38	25,623	3.25	13,821
2010-11	6.66	26,388	3.64	17,511
2011-12*	6.83	32,720	4.04	19,922

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC); *provisional

(d) India is the 4th largest crude steel producer in the world. To meet the increasing domestic demand, Indian Steel entrepreneurs have announced large-scale expansion of steel making capacity along with upgradation / modernization of existing facilities. Accordingly, the steel production capacity has increased from 66.34 MT in 2008-09 to 89.29 per annum (provisional) in 2011-12 both in public and private sectors combined.

(e) Production of crude steel by the Bokaro Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) during the year 2011-12 was 3.647 million tonnes, a growth of 1.5% over the last year (2010-11). However, in March, 2012 crude steel production of Bokaro Steel Plant was 0.32 million tonnes (Provisional), a decline of 6.2% over March, 2011,

which may be due to the fact that Bokaro Steel Plant is currently undergoing upgradation / expansion as part of the overall expansion plan of SAIL.

(f) Steel is a de-regulated sector. In a de-regulated, open market economy, the role of Government is that of a facilitator and in that capacity, it promotes/encourages growth of steel industry through suitable policy measures. In order to promote the domestic steel industry, the Government has framed the National Steel Policy and constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) to monitor and coordinate the issues concerning major steel investments in the country related to infrastructure, raw material supply, environmental clearance and other resource constraints.

Statement-I

Production for sale and real consumption of total finished steel and pig iron in last three years along with annual percentage change

(million tonnes)

Year	Production for sale			
	Total finished steel		Pig iron	
	Qty	% change**	Qty	% change**
2009-10	60.62	6.05	5.88	(-) 5.2
2010-11	68.62	13.20	5.68	(-) 3.4
2011-12*	73.42	7.0	5.78	1.7

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC);

* provisional; **over last year

(million tonnes)

Year	Real consumption			
	Total finished steel		Pig iron	
	Qty	% change**	Qty	% change**
2009-10	59.34	13.4	5.53	(-) 5.8
2010-11	66.42	11.9	5.29	(-) 4.2
2011-12*	70.92	6.8	5.39	1.7

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC);

* provisional; **over last year

Statement-II*State-wise Production of Major & Other Producers*

Sl. No.	State	Production (In '000 tonnes)					
		2009-10			2010-11		
		Long Product	Pig iron	HR Flat Product	Long Product	Pig iron	HR Flat Product
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	57.03			51.84		
2.	Bihar	152.48			138.54		
3.	Jharkhand	562.38	162		790.70	166.64	14.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Meghalaya	147.21			123.41		
5.	Odisha	257.13	1390	599	586.21	1578.74	927.58
6.	West Bengal	1408.48	741		2026.95	760.57	
7.	Chandigarh	106.47			86.76		
8.	Delhi	169.60			152.89		
9.	Haryana	133.11		695	126.89		704.42
10.	Himachal Pradesh	50.85			112.73		
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	195.33			147.66		
12.	Punjab	3108.30		132	3406.25		135.43
13.	Rajasthan	1096.00			1259.44		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2578.50			2639.17		
15.	Uttaranchal	172.03			295.98		
16.	Andhra Pradesh	982.54	470		1215.27	1047.05	
17.	Karnataka	1040.49	338	3366	1344.70	302.16	4919.33
18.	Kerala	610.96			677.39		
19.	Puducherry	228.81			225.98		
20.	Tamil Nadu	1996.82	41		2387.48	70.78	
21.	Chhattisgarh	2881.61	727	736	2609.83	562.95	739.06
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	180.82			161.98		
23.	Goa	350.77	539		340.20	529.34	
24.	Gujarat	983.82		3491	1082.52		5056.20
25.	Madhya Pradesh	669.52			637.03		
26.	Maharashtra	3339.06	289	3409	3801.25	187.61	2986.41
27.	Not Reported		519	625			
Total		23460.12	5216	13061	26429.05	5205.84	15482.75

Production of Main Producers

Sl. No. Producers		Production					(In '000 tonnes)
		2009-10			2010-11		
		Long Product	Pig iron	HR Flat Product	Long Product	Pig iron	HR Flat Product
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	SAIL	3024	323	5814	261	3073	5939
2.	RINL	2960	408	-	318	2928	-
3.	Tata Steel	1432	-	2023	-	1486	2127
Total: Main Producers		7416	731	7837	579	7487	8066

Protection to Animals

4996. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that a number of animals and bird species have been decreasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof species-wise including 'Kashmiri stag'; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect birds and animals and their habitats in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No decrease in the population of major species like Lions, Tigers, Elephants and Rhinoceros has been reported in the country. Reports have, however, been received from time to time about decrease in the population of some other species. Bustards, and Vultures, Jerdon's courser, 'Kashmir stag' (*Cervus elaphus hanglu*) etc. are some of the notable species among them, details of which have, however, not been compiled in the Ministry.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps for protection of wild animals, birds and their habitats across the country:

- (i) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended and made more stringent. The punishments for offences have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/Union Territory Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation to wildlife including rare and endangered birds.
- (iv) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' has been modified in 2008-09 by including a new component "Recovery Programmes for Saving Critically Endangered Species and habitats" and 16 species, which include 'Kashmiri stag' (Hangul) and five birds species, viz., Bustards, Vultures, Edible Nest Swiftlets, Nicobar megapods and Jerdon's courser, have been identified for undertaking such recovery programs.
- (v) Legal protection has been provided to endangered wild animals and plants against hunting and

commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

- (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 officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

[*English*]

Clearances to Dams on River

4997. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

- (a) whether the report submitted by Wildlife Institute of India (WTI) has recommended the abandoning of the project of setting up dams on the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers in the State of the Uttarakhand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The report submitted by the Wildlife Institute of India recommended certain additional regulating measures to compensate or mitigate direct impacts and indirect impacts of 17 already commissioned hydro power projects and 14 under-construction hydro power projects in Alaknanda and Bhagirathi basins. The report submitted by the Wildlife Institute of India has however, reported that out of the total of 39 additional proposed hydro power projects considered in the Cumulative Environmental Impact Assessment (CEIA) in Alaknanda and Bhagirathi Basins, 24 projects may significantly impact the biodiversity

values in the two sub-basins. The said report is presently under examination of the Central Government.

[*Translation*]

Investment in Textiles

4998. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI C.M. CHANG:
SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the investment made in the textiles sector infrastructure for development of textiles sector during the last three years alongwith efforts being made by the Government for effective implementation of the schemes and to promote textile industry;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to change the National Textile Policy;
- (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the same; and
- (d) the details and salient features of the Technology Mission on Cotton alongwith progress made/fund allocated and initiative taken by the Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Investments under TUFs during the last three year are as follows:

	(Rs. in Crore)
Year	Investment made
2009-10	28005
2010-11	397
2011-12	17873

- (b) No, Madam. The National Textile Policy of 2000 continues to be in place.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Technology Mission on Cotton completed its tenure on 31.3.2009. Hence no progress was achieved in last three years.

Weavers Service Centres

4999. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
 SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Weavers Service Centres and handloom clusters set up/being set up in the country particularly in Nagaland, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand including the reasons for delay if any in setting up of these centres alongwith funds allocated/spent during the last three years;

(b) the efforts made by the Government to revive the nearly lost traditional skill of weaving in textiles across the country and remedial steps taken to provide employment to the unemployed weavers in the country;

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to review the financial assistance in view of larger concentration of weavers in the eastern Uttar Pradesh districts;

(d) the number of representation received by the Government from cooperative institutions and other organisations of handloom weavers for improving the condition of the handloom industry, State-wise;

(e) the details of facilities likely to be provided in future to the handloom weavers for their upliftment, State-wise; and

(f) the total number of handloom weavers in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There are 25 Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs) functioning in various parts of the country. In addition, 4 mega clusters, 20 medium size clusters and 610 small clusters have been provided financial assistance in the 11th Plan. The State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. 3 new WSCs in Nagaland, Mizoram and Jharkhand have been approved by the Government in the Budget for 2012-13.

(b) During 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12), five schemes were under implementation for the development of the handloom sector to maintain the traditional weaving skills and to provide employment opportunities to handloom weavers. These are (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme; (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; (iii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme; (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme; and (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

(c) In the Budget speech on 28.02.2011, the Finance Minister had announced a financial package for loan waiver in the Annual Budget 2011-12. Subsequently, the Government has operationalized the Budget announcement by approving the "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" on 24.11.2012 with a total financial implication of Rs.3884 crore, out of which Government of India's share is Rs.3137 crore and the share of the State Governments is Rs.747 crore, benefitting about 15000 handloom weavers', cooperative societies and about 3 lakh handloom weavers across the country including weavers in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh districts.

The other weavers, who are not benefited under the financial package, are provided with cheap credit and covered under the 'Comprehensive Package for the Handloom Sector'. This package addresses the twin needs of credit and yarn for this sector. Credit related interventions are operationalized through Integrated Handloom Scheme and these interventions are (i) Issuance of Weaver Credit Cards (ii) Interest Subvention @ 3% on fresh loan sanctioned, (iii) Margin Money @ Rs.4200 per individual weaver (but not for cooperative societies) and (iv) Credit Guarantee.

In Uttar Pradesh, 35 camps have been organized so far for awareness creation and for collecting applications for Weaver Credit Card (WCC) and 17193 applications have been received for WCC.

(d) From time to time, representations have been received from cooperative institutions and other organizations of handloom weavers which are suitably replied and suitable action taken, accordingly.

(e) Action Plan for the development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers are prepared on year to year basis. The targets for the Annual Plan 2012-13 have been fixed. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) Assessment for number of handloom weavers is generally done after a gap of 15 years. Such an exercise has been done in the year 2009-10. The number of

handloom weavers in the country as per Handloom Census of India (2009-10) is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Weavers' Service Centre and Handloom Clusters in the country

Sl. No.	State	No. of WSCs	Funds Alloc Spent on WSCs during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) (Rs. in crore)		No. of Clusters	Funds released to Clusters during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) (Rs. crore)
			allocated	spent		
1.	All India	25	87.05	85.89	634	211.84
2.	Nagaland	*	-	-	34	14.63
3.	Mizoram	#	-	-	2	0.70
4.	Uttar Pradesh	2	7.50	7.47	55	30.05
5.	Maharashtra	2	7.96	7.76	7	1.11
6.	Andhra Pradesh	2	8.52	8.44	55	10.33
7.	Jharkhand	\$	-	-	35	13.32

* Nagaland comes under the jurisdiction of WSC, Agartala (Tripura);

Mizoram comes under the jurisdiction of WSC, Imphal (Manipur);

\$ Jharkhand comes under the jurisdiction of WSC, Bhagalpur (Bihar).

Note: 3 new WSCs in Nagaland, Mizoram and Jharkhand have been approved by the Government in the Budget for 2012-13

Statement-II

Target for Handloom Action Plan for 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Clusters and Group Approach Projects under IHDS eligible for financial assistance		Number of beneficiaries to be enrolled under		Number of Marketing events approved	No. of NHDC Yarn Depot (as on April 2012)
		No. of clusters	No. of Group Approach Project	Health Insurance (policy period 2011-12)	Life insurance		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	General	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	38	285	140000	80000	71	103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Bihar	15	6	46300	300	11	5
3	Chhattisgarh	5	24	5000	1500	16	6
4	Delhi	1	0	500	3600	6	1
5	Gujarat	0	0	5000	400	8	6
6	Haryana	1	21	23000	200	6	55
7	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	12000	7000	32	8
8	Jammu and Kashmir	8	6	15000	500	6	4
9	Jharkhand	9	48	15000	500	10	7
10	Karnataka	15	0	45000	42000	38	21
11	Kerala	16	1	20000	12000	8	32
12	Madhya Pradesh	12	0	15000	1000	17	14
13	Maharashtra	6	7	2000	1000	24	4
14	Odisha	25	16	48300	34000	36	32
15	Puducherry	0	0	0	200	0	2
16	Punjab	0	4	500	500	2	2
17	Rajasthan	9	12	5000	3000	12	4
18	Tamil Nadu	15	34	315400	265000	57	191
19	Uttar Pradesh	21	200	202000	12000	66	94
20	Uttarakhand	4	22	4000	1500	14	5
21	West Bengal	17	29	352300	42000	23	57
	Total (A)	222	715	1271300	508200	463	653
B	NER						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	14	17	5000	500	11	11
2	Assam	27	33	387563	56800	89	44
3	Manipur	27	347	45000	17000	20	36
4	Meghalaya	4	24	30000	15500	10	6
5	Mizoram	2	23	1250	500	12	7
6	Nagaland	5	13	30000	500	50	10
7	Sikkim	0	20	400	500	13	1
8	Tripura	25	0	27000	500	30	14
	Total (B)	104	477	526213	91800	235	129
	Total (A+B)	326	1192	1797513	600000	698	782

Statement-III*Number of Handloom Weavers as per Handloom Census*

Sl. No.	Names of State(s)	No. of Weavers (2009-10)
(1)	(2)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	355838
2	Arunachal Pradesh	33041
3	Assam	1643453
4	Bihar	43392
5	Chhattisgarh	8191
6	Delhi	2738
7	Gujarat	11009
8	Goa	0
9	Haryana	7967
10	Himachal Pradesh	13458
11	Jammu and Kashmir	33209
12	Jharkhand	21160
13	Karnataka	89256
14	Kerala	14679
15	Madhya Pradesh	14761
16	Maharashtra	3418
17	Manipur	218753
18	Meghalaya	13612
19	Mizoram	43528
20	Nagaland	66490
21	Odisha	114106
22	Puducherry	2803
23	Punjab	2636
24	Rajasthan	31958
25	Sikkim	568
26	Tamil Nadu	352321
27	Tripura	137177

(1)	(2)	(4)
28	Uttar Pradesh	257783
29	Uttarakhand	15468
30	West Bengal	779103
	All India	4331876

*[English]***Upgradation of State Roads/
Highways into NHs**

5000. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan for declaration/upgradation of State roads/ Highways into NHs;

(b) if so, the details of proposals submitted by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon and the time-frame fixed in this regard;

(c) the number of proposals approved and new National Highways declared during the said period particularly in Gujarat under BOT scheme and the State-wise number of NHs to be declared in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether no road has been upgraded in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh during the above period; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the Government intends to upgrade SHs into NHs in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The details of proposals for declaration/ upgradation of State roads/Highways into NHs submitted by the State Governments are enclosed as Statement. The Government has declared 6269 Kms. of

State roads/highways into National Highways during the said period. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds. The development of newly declared National Highways could be taken up only after such National Highways are entrusted to executing agencies after

obtaining No Objection Certificate for transferring assets and liabilities of the land from concerned State Governments. However, declaration of any new National Highways does not entail any investment either from budgetary resources or from private sector.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of proposals received from State Governments for declaration of new National Highways:

Sl. Name of the State No.		Details of Roads / Stretches	Length in Kms
1	2	3	4
I.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Nellore-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukure-Gooty	314
		2. Hyderabad-Ramagundam-Mancherla-Chanda	330
		* 3. Hyderabad-Srisailem-Dornala-Atmakur-Nandyal	353.18
		4. Gundugolu-Nallagera-devarapalli-Vernagiri road	83
		5. Krishnapatnam port-Nellore-Chellakara near Chitradurg	470
		6. Hyderabad-Medak-Bodhan-Basar-Luxettipet	395
		*7. Kakinada-Dwarapuydi-Rajamundry-Kovvur-Jangare ddygudem-Aswaraopeta-Khammam-Suryapeta	310
		8. Rajamundry-Maredumilli-Chinturu-Bhoopalapatnam	400
		9. Kurnool-Atmatur-Dornala-Thokapalli-Pericherla-Guntur	300
		10. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Tandur-Chincholi	240
		11. Bellary-Adoni-Raichut-Mehboobnagar-Jadcherla	200
		12. Kalingapatnam-Srikakulum-Raygadh to NH 201	120
		13. Sironcha-Mahadevapur-Parkal-Warangal-Tungaturthi- Nakreka-Salgonda-Chalaturthi-Macherla-Erragondapalem- Thokapalli-Markapur-Besthavaripeta-Kanigiri-Rapur- Venkatagiri-Erpedu-Renigunta	725
		14. Anakapalli-Anadapuram	50
		15. Kuppam-Gundipalli-Kolar to NH 219	70
		16. Kodad-Khammam -Thorrur- Warangal - Jagityal	290
		17. Ananthapur-Uravakonda-Bellary	78
		18. Puthalapattu-Naidupet road	117
		19. Kurnool-Bellary road	126

1	2	3	4
		20. Tadipatri-Raichur road via ananthapur-Urvakonda road	146.17
		*21. Road from Guntur- Vinukonda- Tokapalli-Nandyal Banaganapalli- Owk- Thadapatri-Dharmavaram- Kodur	530
		*22. Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet- Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodarevu	630
		23. Nizampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur- Vinukonda-Thokapalli -Nandyal -Banaganapal1i-Owk-Tadapatri- Dharmavaram-Kodur	625
		24. Krishnapatnamport-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukur-Proddatur- Jammalamadugu-Gooty	353
		25. Visakhapatnam-Tallapalem-Narsipatnam-Chintapalli-Sileru- Uppersileru-Donkarai-Motigudem-Lakkavaram-Chinturu	238
		26. Visakhapatnam-Pendurthi-Srugavarapukota-Anantagiri-Sunkaravarimetta- Araku-Orissa State Border	126
		27. Nirmal-Khanapur-Luxettipeta (extension of NH222)	108
		28. Rajahmundry, Gokavaram,Rampachodavaram, Maredimilli, Chintoor, Bhadrachalam, Charla, Venkatapuram	293
		29. Golaon-Asifabad-Mancheral-Peddapalli-Karimnagar- Warangal-Mahaboobabad-Khammam-Kodad	390
		30. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Kalwakurthi-Mahaboobnagar- Raichur-Mantralayam-Adoni-Aluru-Uravakonda-Anantapur	580
		31. Tada-Srikalahasi-Renigunta-cuddapah	208
		32. Gudur-Rapur-Rajampet-Rayachoti-Kadiri-Hindupur-Madakasira	356
		33. Penugonda-Madakasira-Hirayur	133
		34. Sangareddy-Narsapur-Bhongir-Chityala-Shadnagar-Chevella-Sangareddy	367
		35. Pamarru-Challa Palli road	27
		36. Sangareddy-Nanded-Akola	141
		37. Hyderabad-Medak-Yellareddi-Banswada-Bodhan	156
		38. Tirupathi-Naidupeta Road	59
		39.Hyderabad-Bijapur road (via) Moinabad, Chevella, Manneguda, Kodangal	132.26
		40. Nandyal-Atmakur-Nandikotkur-Alampur-Aiza road to meet NH in Karnataka	187
		41. Mangalore (Karnataka) to Thiruvannamalai (Tamilnadu) via Venkatagiri in Andhra Pradesh	24
		42. Calingapatnam port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Srikakulam District	31.60

1	2	3	4
		43. Bhimili Port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Dist.	9.0
		44. Viskhapatnam port to meet Nh-5 (New NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Dist.	12.50
		45. Gangavaram port to meet NH 5 (NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Dist.	3.80
		46. Kakinada to Rajanagaram (A.D.B.) Roads as New National Highway (new NH. No. 16)	55.80
		47. Machilipatnam Port to Hanman junction (New NH No. 16)	60.14
		48. Nazampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur Road	94.09
		49. Up gradation of road from Vadarecu Port to NH- 5 (NewNHNo. 16)	44.73
		50. Ongole to Kothapatnam	17.17
		51. Krishnapatnam port to NH-5 (New NH no. 16)	19.25
		52. Port Connectivity Road from Guduru to Krishnapatnam Port	33.20
		53. Rayachoti-Chinnamandem-Gurramkonda-Kurabalakota	58
		Sub-total	11219.89
II	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Changlang-Margherita road	44
		2. Bame-Kikabali-Akajan road	114
		3. Sagalee-Mengio-Deed-Ziro road	200
		4. Nampong-Motongsa-Deban-Namchick-Jagun	110
		Sub-total	468
III	Assam	1. Dhodar Ali	250
		Sub-Total	250
IV	Bihar	1. Darbhanga-Kamtola-Madhwapur road	-
		2. Road linking Parri Chowk (NH-107) Beriahi-Bangaon on NH-107 (Dist. Saharsa) to NH-57 near Bhaptiahi via Supaul	58
		3. Sonebarsa- Baijnathpur	20
		4. Saraigarh Rly stn-Lalganj-Ganpatganj	11
		5. Supaul-Pipra(NH-106)- Triveniganj-Bhargama-Raniganj(Araria)- Thakurganj-Galgalia (Kishanganj upto West Bengal Border) upto East West corridor	120
		6. Muzaffarpur-Dewaria-Baruraj-Motipur	56
		7. Muzaffarpur-Pusa-Dholi-Kalyanpur	47
		8. Keotsa-Katara-Runni Saidpur-Belsand -Parsauni	61

1	2	3	4
		9. Jhapha-Minapur-Sheohar	47
		10. Darbhanga-Bahera-Biroul-Kusheswar Asthan	65
		11. Darbhanga-Baheri-Singhia-Rosera-Narhan-Cheria Bariarpur-Begusarai	110
		12. Hajipur-Mahanar-Mohiuddin Nagar-Bachhawara	75
		13. Manjhi-Darauli-Guthani	55
		14. Guthani-Mairwa-Siwan-Barhariya-Sarphara	90
		15. Mairwa-Kuchaikot	70
		16. Daronda-Maharajganj-Tarwara-Barhariya-Gopalganj	47
		17. Mirganj-Bhagipatti	39
		18. Siwan-Paigamberpur	52
		19. Chapra-Khaira-Salempur	70
		20. Manjhi-Barauli-Sarphara	115
		21. Bettiah-Chanpatiya-Narkatiaganj-Thori	70
		22. Sitamarhi-Riga-Dheng-Bairganiya	31
		23. Amour-Baysi-Bahadurganj	56
		24. Ara-Sasaram Road	97
		25. Bhojpur-Dumrao-Vikramganj-Nasariganj-Dehri-On-Sone	83
		26. Buxar-Chausa-Mahaniya-Bhabhua-Adhaura-Garke (UP Border)	155
		27. Barbiga-Shekhpora-Sikandra-Jamui-Deoghar	175
		28. Shekhpora-Lakhisarai-Jamui	
		29. Sultanganj- Deoghar	63
		30. Bhagalpur Hansdiha upto Dardmara	110
		31. Ghogha-Barahat	63
		32. Jamui-Laxmipur-Kharagpur-Bariarpur	84
		33. Akbar Nagar -Sahkund-Amarpur-Banka	59
		34. Gaya-Panchanapur-Baudnagar	30
		35. Barahat-Panjwara-Dhoraiya-Sanhaula-Ghogha Road	70
		36. Mehandia NH-98 Haspura-Pachrukha-Khundwan-Fesar-Aurangabad	55
		37. Bariarpur-Kharagpur-Kundasthan	49
		38. Sasaram-Chausa via Kochas	35
		39. Pahari (NH-30) to Masaurhi (NH-83)	65

1	2	3	4
		40. Magadh Medical college to Rafiganj, Goh, Aurangabad	70
		41. Vajirganj (NH82) to NH-2 4-lane via Fatehpur, Paharpur, Amarpur, Dharhara	60
		42. NH-83 to Mahanpur Barachatti G.T. Road (NH-2) via Tekunafarm-Dubalnaili-Maranpur-Bodh Gaya through bank of river	50
		43. Vishwanathpur Chowk-Koili-Nanpur-Khdakabsant-Jale	35
		44. Gadha-Boachak- Bajpatti-Kumba- Bela	53
		45. Runi Saidpur-Kowahi-Baluwa-Minapur	26
		46. Majhauri-Katra-Jajuwar-Charaut	59
		Sub-total	2949
V	Chhatisgarh	1. Bilaspur to pandaria, Pondi, Kwardha, Rajnandgaon, Antagarh, Narayanpur, Barsoor, Geedam, Dantewada, Bailadila, Chintalnar, Mariagunda to Bhadrachalam	684
		2. Gadhchiroli (Maharashtra) to Manpur-Bhanupratappur-Kanker-Dudhawa-Sihawa-Nagari-Bardula-Mainpur to Khariyar road (Orissa)	234
		3. Extension of new NH No. 130 from Ambikapur to Wadrafnagar to Varanasi (UP)	111
		4. Raipur to Balodabazar-Kasdol-Bhatgaon-Sarangarh-Sariya-Sohela road (Orissa)	238
		Sub Total	1267
VI	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Daman to Nasik via Vapi, Silvassa, Khanvel and Triambakeshwar	190
		2. Vapi-Silvassa-Talasari road	50
		3. Road stretch from Zaroli village in Gujarat touching the NH-8 to Naroli-Kharadpada-Luhari-Chikhli-Apti and Velugam (all in U.T of Dadra and Nagar Haveli) to Talasari via Sutrakar in Maharashtra	33
		Sub-Total	273
VII	Daman and Diu	1. Road stretch from Mohangam Railway Crossing Near NH-8 via Zari-Kachigam-Somnath-Kunta-Bhenslore-Patalia (all in Daman) to Udwada Railway Crossing (in Gujarat) at NH-8	29
VIII	Gujarat	1. Bhuj-Khavada-India bridge-Dharamshala towards India Border road	170
		2. Vadodara-Por-Sinor-Netrang-Vyara-Ahwa-Saputara-Nasik Road	245
		3. Mehsana-Chansma-Radhanpur Road	165
		4. Rajkot-Morbi-Navlakhi Road	109

1	2	3	4
		5. Palanpur-Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad Road	150
		6. Rajpipla-Vapi Road	339
		7. Vasad-Padra-Karjan Road	40
		8. Nadiad-Kapadwanj-Modasa joining NH 8	135
		9. Ahmedabad-Dholka-Vataman	80
		10. Bhavnagar-Karjan Road	210
		11. Porbandar-Porbandar Port Road	05.50
		12. Jamnagar-Bedi Pot Road	04.20
		13. Trapj-Alang Port Road	08.00
		14. Jkhau Port Road	13.00
		15. Gandhinagar-Gozaria-Visanagar-Vadnagar-Kheralu-Danta-Ambaji-Abu road	170
		16. Himatnagar-Vijapur-Visnagar-Unjja Road	120
		17. Ahmedbad-Viramgam-Sankheshwer-Radhnapur Road	151
		18. Palanpur-Chandisar-Dantiwada-Gujarat Border Road	65
		19. Bhabhar-Shihori-Patan-Siddhapur-Valasana-Idar-Himtnagar Road	200
		20. Bhabhar-Diodar-Khemana-Patan-Chansma-Mehsana Road	130
		21. Bhachau-Bhuj-Pandhro road	130
		22. Chitrod-Rapar-Dholavira Road	120
		23. Suigam-Sidhada Road	40
		24. Jamnagar-Junagadh Road	130
		25. Rajkot-Amreli Road	72
		26. Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Dhasa-Amreli Road	180
		27. Vadoara-Dabhoi-Chhotaudepur Road	125
		28. Bharuch-Ankleshwar-Valia-Netrang-Sagbara Road	90.00
		29. Himatnagar-Idar-Khedbhrama-Ambaji to Abu Gujarat Border road	130
		30. Jafarabad-Rajula-Savarkundala-Amreli-Babara-Jasdan-Vichiya-Sayala-Surenderanagar-Patdi-Sami-Radhanpur Road	440
		31. Valsad-Pardi-Kaprada Road	60
		32. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Lunawada-Santrampur Road	200
		32. Una-Delvada-Ahmedpur Mandvi-Diu Road	11.00
		33. Vapi-Motapondha Road	09.00

1	2	3	4
		34. Vapi-Silvasa Road	11.80
		35. Bagodara-Dhandhuka-Bhavnagar Road	130
		36. Vanakabara-Kotda Road joining NH-8E	30.00
		37. Himatnagar-Mehsana-Radhanpur State Highway	165
		38. Shamlaji-Modasa-Godhara-Vapi State Highway No.5	506
		39. Vadodara-Dabhol-Chhotaudepur to MP border	125
		40. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Jalod to Rajasthan border	220
		41. Bagodara-Dhandhuka-Vallbhipur-Rajula-Jafarabad	200
	COASTAL ROADS:		
		42.Narayan Sarovar-Lakhpar	37.00
		43.Naliya-Dwarka	340
		44.Bhavnagar-Vataman-Padara-Karjan on NH 8	200
		Sub Total	6211.50
IX	Goa	1. Karaswada-Bicholim-Sakhli-Surla-Usgao-Khandepar	45
		2. Sanquelim-Keri-Chorlem	35
		3. Margao-Paroda-Quepem-Curchorem-Savordern-Dharbandora	40
		4. Mopa-Bicholim-sanquelim-Usgao	-
		5. Curti to Borim	4
		6. Assnora to Dodamarg	10
		Sub Total	134
X	Haryana	1. Ambala Cantt.(NH I) to Saha (NH 73)	15
		2. Saha (NH 73) to Sahabad (NH I)	16
		3. Uklana(NH 65)-Surewalchal to Tohna-Patran (NH 71)	29.40
		4. Between NH-71 and NH-71A in Rohtak city	2.60
		5. Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Beri-Kalanaur-Meham (between NH-8 and NH-10)	-
		6. Sonapat-Gohana-Jind (between NH-1 and NH-71)	
		7. Kaithal-Jind-Mundal (between NH 65 and NH 10)	
		8. Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar-Kosli-Mahindergar-Narnaul-Kotutli (between NH 10 and NH 8)	-
		9. Kaithal (Titram Mor)-jind (SH-11A & 12) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-71)	-

1	2	3	4
		10. Kaithal-Guhla-Punjab Border (SH-11) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-64 near Patiala in Punjab.	-
		Sub-Total	63.00
XI.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Hoshiarpur-Bhankhandi-Jhalara-Una-Bhota-Joha-Rewalsar-Mandi Road	180.00
		2. Yamuna Nagar-Lal Dhank-Paunta-Daranghati Road	352.00
		3. Kiratpur Sahib- Nangal-Una-Maclodeganj Road	207.50
		4. Slappar-Tattapani-Luri-Sainj Road	120.00
		5. Chandigarh (PG1)- Baddi- Ramshahar-Shalaghat Road	127.20
		6. Taradevi(Shimla)-Jubbarhatti-Kunihar-Ramshehar- Nalagarh-Ghanouli (SH NO. 6) (HP Boundary) road	106.400
		* Sl. No. 9 bold stretch is realigned portion.	
		7. Bharmour-Chamba-Dalhousie-Pathankot Road	133.00
		8. Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Palampur Road	60.00
		9. Brahampukhar-Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-Sarkaghat-Dharampur-Sidhpur-Lad-Bharol-Jogindernagar.	111.80
		10. Slapper-Pandoh-Chailchowk-Karsog-Tattapani-Dhalli-Theog-Kotkhai-Jubbal-Hatkoti Road	300.00
		11. Kishtwar (J&K)-Tandi(H.P).	
		12. Sujanpur-Sandhol-Mandap-Rewalsar-Nerchowk-Jaidevi-Tattapani-Dhalli.	-
		13. Bharmour-Chamba-Sultanpur-Jot-Chowari-Lahru-Nurpur	142
		14. Kiratpur-Nangal-Bhakra-Thanakalan-Bangana-Tutaru-Bhiambli-Manjhiar-Nadaun-Sujanpur-Sandhol-Dharamapur-Mandap-Rewalsar-Ner Chowk road	250
		15. Dhanotu-Jaidevi-Tohanda-Churag-Tatapani-Dhalli road	180
		16. Narkanda-Baghi-Khadrala-Sungri-Rohru-Hatkoti road	115
		Sub-Total	2384.90
XII.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Mughal (Pampore to Rajouri) road	164
		2. Dunera(Punjab) to Pul Dada via Basholi-Bani-Bhaderwah-Doda linking NH-1B	212
		3. Shopian-Kulgam-Quzigund Road.	38
		4. Srinagar-Bandipora-Gurez Road	138
		5. Baramulla-Rafiabad-Kupwara-Tangdhar Road	126
		6. Kargil-Zanskar Road.	234

1	2	3	4
		7. Pul Doda Exit (Pul Doda) Desa- Gai- Kapran -Veromag road in district Doda and Anantang	-
		8. Jawahar Tunnel Exit (Imoh) Verinag- Achbal- Mattan-Pahalgam Road	
		Sub-Total	912
XIII.	Jharkhand	1. Gobindpur-Jamtara-Dumka-Sahebgunj road	310
		2. Chkradharpur-Jaraikela-Panposh road	140.55
		3. SH-3 [Kolebira on NH 23 Kamdara-Torpa-Khunti (NH 75 Ex.)-Arki-Tamar on NH 33]	125
		4. SH-16 [Deoghar (Mohanpur)-Choupa More-Hansdiha-Godda-Mahagama-Maharma-Sahebganj on NH 80]	139
		Sub-Total	714.55
XIV.	Karnataka	1. Mysore-Channarayapatna-Arasikere-Loop between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura via Holenarasipura	187
		2. Bilikere-Hassan-Belur-Tarikere-Shimoga-Honnali-H.P.Halli-Hoseet-Gangavathi-Sindanur-Manvi-Raichur	612
		3. NH 48-Hassan-Gorur-Arakalgud-Ramanathapura-Bettadapura-Periyapatna-Gundlupt Road	249
		4. Bantwal-Mudigere-Belur-Halebidu-Sira-Gowribidanur-C.B.Pura-Chintamani-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal.	487
		5. Bangalore-Outer Ring road Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura	194
		6. Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)	385
		7. Bidar-Humnabad-Gulbarga-Siriguppa-Bellary-Hiriyur-Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala-Pandavapura-Srirangapatna	679
		8. Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigal-Huliyurdurga-Maddur-Malavalli Road	140
		9. Belgaum-Bijapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad	144
		10. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh	336
		11. Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chikkamangalore-Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore (to join NH-17)	250
		12. Padubidri-Karkala-Sringere-Thirthahalli-Shikaripura-Siralkooppa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Humnabad	665
		13. Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road	45
		14. Ginigere(Koppal)-Gangavathi-Kalmala(Raichur) Road	167
		(Ginigera-Gangavati-Manvi-Sindhnoor-Kalmala-Raichur-	

1	2	3	4
		Mehboob Nagar- Jadchada joining NH-7 also received)	
		15. Kumta-Sirsi-Thadasa-Hubli Road	
		16. S.H-24 from Hiriyur on NH-4 linking Penugonda in Andhra Pradesh	140
		17. Jewargi-Bellari-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Siriguppa	115
		18. Doddaballapur-Kolar Road via Nandi Vijayapura,Vemgal	248
		19. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Kudligi-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura	82
		20. Aurad-Bidar-Chincholi-Jewargi-Bijapur-Sedbal-Gatkarwadiin Maharashtra	245
		21. Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road	480
		22. Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Gajendragarh-Kukunur-Bhanapur	95
		23. Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border	130
		24. Kadur-Kannanagada State Highway No.64	80
		25. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Hungund road	190
		26. Koppala-Jewargi road	165
		27. Navalgund-Kushtagi road	216
		28. Manadavady-H.D.Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salem road	97
		29. Wanamarapalli-Aurad-Bidar (part of SH-15) and SH-105 from Bidar to Humanabad joining NH-9	197
		30. Tadas-Mundagod-Hangal-Anavatti-Shiralkoppa-Shikaripura-Shimoga	109
		31. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Hadagali-Harapanahalli-Kudlgi	186
		32. Nanjangudu-Chamrajanagar	240
		33. Adavi Sornapura to Jaglur joining NH-13 via Mundargi-Huvinahadagalli-Ujjaini	38
		34. Kalpetta-Mananthavadi-Kutta-Goni Koppal-Hunsur-Mysore	180
		35. Devanahalli-Vijayapura-H.Cross-Vemagal-Kolar-KGF-Kempapura	96
		Sub-Total	8020
XV	Kerala	1. Tirur-Kottakkal-Malappuram-Manjeri-Gundalupet road	164
		2. Thiruvananthapuram-Nedumangad-Chullimanoor-Madathara-Kulathupuzha-Thenmala-Punalur-Pathanapuram-Ranni-Plachery-Manimala-Ponkunnam-Palai-Thodupuzha-Muvatthupuzha	246
		3. Chalakudy-Athirapally-Vazhachal-Peringalakuthu (State boundary)-Pollachi.	70

1	2	3	4
		4. Kodungallur (NH 17-408/850) Irinjalakuda-Trichur-Vadakkanchery-Cheruthuruthy-Shornur-Pattambi-Perinthalmanna-Melattur-Pattikadu-Pandikadu-Vandoor-Vadapuram-Kaligavu-Nilambur State boundary (31.6 kms.) Gudaloor H (22, 23, 28, 39, 73).	181
		5. Kozhikodu-Cherupa-Oorakadavu-Areakkode-Edannan-Nilambur-Nadukani(97.7km)-Gudalloor-Ootty (60km.)	97.7
		6. Vadakara-Nadapuram-Kuttiyadi-Thottipalam-Pakramthalam-Tharuvanna-Nalammile- Mananthavady-Kaattikulam-Baveli (State boundary)- Mysore.	90.95
		7. Thalassery (NH-17)-Kuthuparamba-Mattannoor-Iruttu-Kuttapuzha (State boarder) Virajpettah-Gonikoppa-Hunsur-Mysore (NH 212)within Kerala.	54
		8. Thalassery-Kuthuparamba-Kannavam-Nedumpoll-Manathavady-Pannamaram-Sulfhan Bathery	124
		Sub-Total	1027.65
XVI	Madhya Pradesh	1.Harra-Lotia-Tamia-Junnardev-Betul-Khedi-Awaliya-Ashpur(excluding Shapur Khandwa stretch) Khandwa-Deshgaon-Bhikangaon-Khargon-Julwania	462.00
		2. Jablapur-Khundam-Hirapur-Dindori-Amarkantak-Chhatisgarh Border	222.00
		3. Bhandara-Tumsar(Maharashtra to Baraseoni-Balaghat-Baihar-Motinala via Mawai to Amarkantak	344.00
		4. After modification of earlier notified NH from Damoh-Hatta-Gaisabad - Simaria-Mohindra-Pawai-Nagod-Birsinghpur-Simriya-Sirmore -Shahganj	430.00
		Sub-total	1458.00
XVII	Maharashtra	1. Coastal Road	733.87
		2. Akola-Nanded-Dugulur-Raichur	
		3. Kolhapur-Solapur-Latur-Nanded-Yantol -Wardha-Nagpur	457.00
		4. Dhule Songir Dondaicha Shahada Molgi State Border MSH-1	190
		5. Wapi peth Nashik Niphad Yeola Vaijapur Aurangabad Jalna Watur Mantha Jintur Aundha Vasmath Nanded Biloli State Border, MSH-2	620
		6. Shyamlaji Waghai Vani Nashik MSH-3	77
		7. Indor Janner Sillod Aurangabad Nagar Shirur Pune Roha Murud MSH-5	610
		8.NH-6 Kharabi Govari Rajola Pechkhedi Pardi Umrer Wardha Ami Umarched Waranga Nanded Loha Ausa Solapur Sangola Kolhapur MSH-6	870
		9. Akola Hingoli Nanded Narsi Karadkhed State border MSH-7	258

1	2	3	4
		10. Gujrat State Border Taloda Pathrai Chendvel Nampur Manmad Rahuri Nagar Tembhurni mangalvedha Umdi Boblad to state Border MSH-8	644
		11. Nagpur Umrer Mul Gondpimpri Sironcha to State Border MSH-9	359
		12. Nanded Mudkhed Bhokar Kinvat to State Border Korpana Chichpalli Mul Savali Dhannora to State Border MSH-10	419
		13. State Border Gondia Sadak Arjuni Mor Gadchiroli Ashti MSH-11	240
		14. Ghoti Sinnar Kopargaon Lasur Jalna Mehkar Talegaon Wardha MSH-12	522
		15. Malkapur Buldhana Chikhali Ambad Wadigodri MSH-13	223
		16. Bamani Ballarpur Yavatmal Chikhaldara Khandava MSH-14	429
		17. Bankot Mandangad Bhor Lonand Natepute Pandhrpur MSH-15	317
		18. JNPT To Gavan phata section of S.H. 54 (Km 6.400 to Km. 14.550)	8
		19. Aamra Marg (Km 0.00 to Km 6/200)	
		20. Ankleshwar-Burhanpur SH No. 4	6
		21. Missing link (SH-106) from Jaigad to NH 17 (* under NHO programme)	243
		22. Existing MSH-2 from Ahmadnagar-Beed-Parbhani Road	43
		23. SH 255-A (from NH-6 to NH-69) via Gaundkhairi-Kalmeshwar-Sawner	287
		24. Nagar-Beed-Nanded link	30
			20
		Sub-Total	7605.870
XVIII.	Meghalaya	1. Phulbari to Nongstoin via Tura road	334
		2. Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Barengapararoad	224
		3. Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Tura road	-
		Sub-Total	558
XIX.	Manipur	1. Kangpokpi to Tamenglong via Tamei	120
		Sub-Total	120
XX.	Mizoram	1. Keitum to Zokhawthar via Khawbung road	179
		Sub-Total	179
XXI.	Nagaland	1. Bokajan in Assam Rengmapani-Kiphire in Nagaland	278
		2. Halflong-Mahur-Laike-Kohirna in Nagaland	182
		3. Tuensang in Nagaland-Naganimora-Sibsagar(Simulguri) in Assam	265
		4. Road between Mokokchung and Chare which connects NH-61 with NH-155	18

1	2	3	4
		5. Tuensang to Tuli via Mon-Tizit	308
		6. Dimapur to Kiphire	256
		Sub-Total	1307
XXII.	Orissa	1. Cuttack-Paradeep	82.00
		2. Sambalpur-Rourkella road	162.50
		3. Jagatpur-Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak road	152.18
		4. Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri	104.00
		5. Berhampur-Koraput road	313.60
		6. Kuakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrak road	92.50
		7. Joshipur-Rairangpur-Tiringi road	40.49
		8. Karamdihi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera	37.00
		9. Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal road	111.00
		10. Kukurbhuka-Lanjibema-Salang bahal road	31.00
		11. Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar road	35.60
		12. Dhenkanal-Naranpur road	100.00
		13. Jeypore-Malkangiri-Motu road	323.00
		14. Madhapur-Kerada-Sarangada-Baliguda-Tumidibandha-Durgapanga-Munigua-Komtelpeta-Rayagada	292.6
		Sub-Total	1877.47
XXIII	Puducherry	1. Karaikal-Nedungadu-Kumbakonam-Tanjore road	
		2. Karaikal-Peralam-Mayiladuthurai-Sirkali road	
		3. Karaikal-Peralam-Thiruvarur road	
		4. Sirkali-Sembanarkoil-Akkoor road link with Karaikal	
		5. East Coast Road from Chennai to Puducherry	
XIV	Punjab	1. SH-25 Amritsar-Raja Sansi International Airport-Dera Baba Nanak-Gurdaspur	-
		2. SH-22 Kiratpur Sahim-Anandpur Sahib-Nangal-Una (through Himachal Pradesh) Hoshiarpur.	-
		3. Guru Gobind Singh Marg from Takhat Sri Damdama Sahib (Talwandi Sabo) to Sachkhand Sri Hazoor Sahib (Nanded)	2480
		Sub-Total	2480
XXV.	Rajasthan	1. Bundi(NH-12)-Bijolia	50

1	2	3	4
		2. Mathura(NH-2)Bharatput-Hindon- Banyana-Bhadoti- Sawaimadhampur-Palighat-Itawa-Mangrol-Baran(NH-76)	332
		3. Mavli-Bhansol-Oden-Khanmnorr-Haldighati Loosing Kumbhalgarh Charbhuj (SH 49)	130
		4. Jaipur (NH-8)-Jobner-Kucharnan-Nagaur-Phalodi (NH-15)	366
		5. Mandsaur (NH-79)- Pratapgarh(NH-113)-Dhariawad-Salimiaber- Dungaipur-Bichiwada(NH-8)	226
		6. Sri Ganganagar-Hanumangarh-Tadalka Munda-Nohar-Bhadra- Rajgarh-Jhunjhunu-Udaipurwati-Ajeetgarh-Shahpura(NH-8)	474
		7. Fatehpur(NH-11)-Jhunjhunu-Chirawa-Singhana-Pacheri (Haryana Border)- Narnaul- Namol-Rewari(NH-8)	164
		8. Bharatpur(NH-11) Deeg-Alwar-Bansur-Kotputli-Neem Ka Thana- Chala-Sikar-Nechwa-Salasar (NH-65)	301
		9. Koshi (NH-2)-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur	139
		10. Swarupganj (NH-14)- Sirohi-Jalore-Siwana-Balotra (NH-112)-Phalodi	343
		11. Mathura-Bharatpur road	40
		12. Nasirabad-Devli road	95
		13. Kotputli-Sikar road	125
		14.Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada road	147
		15. Faludi-Nagore road	140
		16. Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar	115
		17. Sawaimadhampur-Shivpuri (MP)	44
		18. Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer	306
		19. Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur-Sikar	176
		20. Kirki chowki-Bhinder-Saiulumber-Aspur-Durgapur	146
		21. Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur	202
		22. Chandwaji-Chomu-Bagru on NH-8	171
		23. Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)	68
		24. Gurgaon-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Swaimadhampur	248
		25. Barmer (NH-15)-Jalore-Ahor-Sadri-Desuri-Gaumati ka Chauraha- Kankrol i -Bhil wara-Mandalgarh	446
		26. Jaipur(NH-12)-Diggi-Kekri-Shahpura-Mandal-Bhilwara(NH-79)	123

1	2	3	4
		27. Pali-Udaipur road	123
		28. Gomti Chauraha (on NH-8) to Pali city via Nodal (on NH-14) SH-16 and SH-67	45
		29. Bharatpur-Mathura road (SH-24, remaned SH-1)	15
		30. Bagher to Teendhar via Mandawar	16
		Sub-total	5193
XXVI	Sikkim	1. Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri	-
		2. Lachung Valley through Singtham and Chungthang	-
		3. Rongli through Rangpo and Rorathang	-
		4. Pakyong through Ranipool and Rorathang	-
		Sub-total	-
XXVI	Tamilnadu	1. Sathy-Athani-Bhavani road(State Highway No.82)	52.80
		2. Avinashi-Tiruppur-Palladam-Pollachi-Meenkarai road	99.60
		3. Trichy-Namakkal road	77.40
		4. Karaikudi-Dindugal road	86
		5. Thirucharapalli-Lalgudi-Kallagudi-Udyanpalya- Ganjaikonda-Chalapuri-Mee-Kattumannagady-Chidambaram	140.00
		6. Thanjavur-Adanakkottai-Pudukottai	60.00
		7. Dindigul-Natham-Singampunari-Thirupathur Devakottai Rastha road	120.40
		8. Cuddalore-Chittoor road	203
		Sub-Total	839.20
XXVIII	Tripura**	Kukital to Sabroom via Dharmanagar-Kailasahar-Fatikroy-Manu-Khowai- Amarpur-Jatanbari-Silachari-Rupaichari	310
XXIX	Uttar Pradesh**	1. Kuravali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah road	73.158
		2. Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna-Chobepur road	161.53
		3. Bareily-Badaaun-Bilsa-Gajraula-Chandpur-Bijnaur road	262.39
		4. Lumbini Dudhi State Highway No.5	101.00
		5. Lucknow-Banda	148.52
		6. Pilbhit-Bareli-Badau-Kasgang-Hathras-Mathura-Bharatpur (Rajasthan Border)	283.03
		7. Padarauna-Kasia-Deoria-Doharighat-Azamgarh road	128
		8. Delhi-Yamnotri road	206

1	2	3	4
		9. Fetehpur-Muzaffarabad-Kalsia road	20.725
		Sub-Total	1394.803
XXX	Uttarakhand	1. Himalayan Highway (Himachal Border -Tuni-Chakrata-Lakhwad-Yamuna -Bridge-Almora-Lohaghat road)	706
		2. Badwala to Juddo (Harbartpur-Badkot Band)	18
		3. Buakhal-Ghurdauri-Devprayag	49
		Sub-Total	773
XXXI	West Bengal	1. Galgalia in West Bengal and Bihar border to Purnia	102
		2. Tulin(West Bengal-Bihar Border)- Purulia-Bankura-Bishnupur-Arambag-Nardhman-Mogra-Isvar Gupta Setu-Kalyani-Haringhata-Petrapole on NH-35(West Bengal-Bangladesh Border)	390.90
		3. Radhamoni (on NH 41)-Panskura-Ghatal-Rrambagh-Bardhaman-Muratipur-Phutisanko-Kuli-Moregram(onNH34)	275
		4. Gazole-Buniadpur-Ostiram-Trimohani-Hilli	100
		5. Nayagram (Orissa border)-Fekoghat-Dharsa-Narayanpur-Silda-Benogonia-Fulkusom-Raipur-Simlapal-Taldanga-Bankura-Durgapur (SH-9)-Panagarh Dubrajpur (SH-14)	327
		Sub-Total	1194.90
		Total	61203.733

[*Translation*]

Unorganised Sector Workers

45001. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the number of workers employed in the unorganised sector in the country;

(b) the percentage of elderly and women employees in each sector alongwith the workforce covered by pension scheme;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the deteriorating health conditions of labourers in the unorganised sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2009-10, the number of workers employed in the unorganised sector was 43.7 crore.

(b) Sector-wise number of unorganised workers is not available. As on 29.02.2012, more than 1.90 crore person have availed benefits under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS).

(c) and (d) Though no assessment regarding the deteriorating health conditions of labourers in the unorganized sector has been made, with a view to providing healthcare for the poor, the Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (IRSBY). Under the scheme,, a smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 per annum on a family floater basis is

provided to BIPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. More than 2.94 crore BP/- families have been covered under the scheme as on 30.04.2012.

RSBY has been extended to building and other construction workers {registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996}, street vendors, beedi workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries (who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year) and domestic workers.

[English]

**Assistance to NGO working
for Women Labour**

5002. DR. SIVAPRASAD:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for taking up projects for the benefit of child and women labourers during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the type of activities for which financial assistance has being given to NGOs;

(d) whether the Government has achieved the desired result;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India provides financial assistance to NGOs every financial year for carrying out action oriented programmes for the benefit of child and women labour. The details of the financial assistance to NGOs are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The type of activities for which financial assistance is provided to NGOs is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) to (f) As per 2001 Census, the total number of working children between the age group of 5-14 years in

the country was 1.26 Crore. However, as per NSSO Survey 2009-10, the working children had been estimated at 49.84 lakh which show declining trend. Thus implementation of the scheme has yielded positive results.

The scheme on women labour has supported 21 organisation in 2010-11 and 39 in 2011-12, while the number of women labour benefitted from these campaigns has been increased from 29,850 to 52630 primarily in unorganised sector.

Statement-I

A. Grant-in-aid released to NGOs for the benefit of child labour:

Year	Fund released	No Of NGOs
2009-10	Rs. 1 crore	30
2010-11	Rs. 88.94 lakh (approx.)	20
2011-12	73.73 lakh (approx.)	18

B. Grant-in-aid released to NGOs for the welfare of women labour:

Year	Fund released	No Of NGOs
2009-10	Rs. 15.03 lakhs	20
2010-11	Rs. 13.51 lakhs	21
2011-12	Rs. 15.27 lakh	39

Statement-II

*Grant-in-aid released to NGOs for the benefit of
Child Labour*

Under Grant-in-aid scheme for Child Labour, financial assistance is provided to NGOs for rehabilitation of child labour. NGOs identifies children working in the hazardous occupations and processes and enroll them in the special schools run by them with the financial assistance granted of Ministry of Labour and Employment. In the special schools, children are imparted bridge education for a period of three years. During their stay in special schools, the children are also provided Mid-day-Meal, stipend and monthly medical check up etc. After their education in the special schools, the children are finally mainstreamed in the formal education system in the age appropriate class. The financial assistance is provided to NGOs to the extent of 75% of the project cost for

elimination of child labour in the districts which are not covered under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP).

Grant-in-aid released to NGOs for the welfare of Women Labour

The Grant-in-aid scheme for women labour is also being operated through NGOs, under which financial assistance is provided to an extent of 75% of the project cost for taking up action oriented project, for undertaking awareness generation campaign in relation to organizing working women, educating them about their rights and duties, legal aid to working women and conducting seminars and workshops to raise the consciousness of society about the problems of women labour.

[*Translation*]

Improvement of Roads

5003. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for improvement of 965 kms. of border roads in Gujarat and for border roads in Banaskantha-Patan and Kutch district;

(b) whether the said proposals are lying pending for want of approval;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared;

(d) the names of the locations where strategically important roads are being constructed along the borders in the country; and

(e) the details of construction works completed so far as well as projects which are running behind the schedule alongwith the reasons therefor and 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 JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Based on meeting held in Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on 10th August 2009 Government of Gujarat forwarded the modified proposals for development of Border Roads in Banaskantha-Patan and Kutch districts of Gujarat to Department of Border

Management, Ministry of Home Affairs in August, 2009. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Improvement of Border Roads other than National Highways is concerned with Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs which is nodal Ministry for development of such roads.

(d) and (e) The roads are being developed under 73 strategic roads projects scheme, GS-LTPP-I and GS-LTPP-II. 119 roads under Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP)-I and 258 roads under LTPP-II have been identified leading to borders for construction/improvement. 73 roads have been identified as strategic border roads, out of which BRO has been entrusted with 61 roads of total length 3394 in J&K -12 roads, Himachal Pradesh-05 roads, Uttarakhan-14 roads, Sikkim-03 roads and Arunachal Pradesh-27 roads. 16 roads with a total length of 586.76 Km (6 in Northern Command and 10 in eastern Command) have been completed, 26 roads are scheduled for completion by 2013 and rest 19 roads by 2016. The works of some roads could not progress with the required momentum due to certain reasons like time taken in Forest/Wild Life clearance, inadequate Air Lift, unprecedented cloud burst, very limited working season on High altitude Areas (HAA) etc. However, all possible efforts are being made to accelerate the pace of work.

SEZ

5004. SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) across the country particularly in Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh and State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the details of the proposals which are still pending with the Government and SEZs which have started exporting during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to constitute any monitoring Committee to supervise the SEZs schemes and to issue guidelines to the State Governments

in respect to acquisition of land for the SEZs;

(d) the total land acquired for the purpose of setting up of SEZs, State-wise alongwith the time limit imposed on the SEZs which have already been granted approval and allocated land for the purpose;

(e) whether there has been increase in the net exports and any drop in the business in the non-SEZ areas, specially traditional hubs due to the functioning of several SEZs in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the revenue loss in such areas during the last three years and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) A Special Economic Zone (SEZ) may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone. Proposals for setting up of SEZs are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Govt. SEZs being set up under the Act are primarily private investment driven. A total of 153 SEZs have commenced exports. A Statement on the number of exporting SEZs, State-wise, is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Approval Committees under the Development Commissioners constituted for each Zone, which comprise representatives from Customs, Income-tax, State Governments etc., inter-alia, monitors the performance of the SEZs including the units setup in the SEZs. This includes scrutiny of Annual Performance Report (APR), Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) and details of rent recovery etc. Failure to meet the requirements of the scheme or any violation attracts action under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

Land is a State subject. Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition for SEZs, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land and if necessary single crop agricultural land could be acquired for the SEZs. If perforce a portion of double cropped agricultural land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product SEZs, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ. The Board of Approval on

SEZs only considers those proposals, which have been duly recommended by the State Government.

In terms of Rule 6 of the SEZ Rules, 2006, validity of approval is for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the developer the Board of Approval may extend the validity period in suitable cases.

(e) and (f) As on 31st March, 2012, an investment of approximately Rs.2,01,874.76 cr.has been made in SEZs and the total direct employment in SEZs is over 8,44,000 persons. This is apart from millions of man days of employment created by the developers for infrastructure activities. Physical exports from the SEZs has increased from Rs. 220 thousand crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 364.5 thousand crore in 2011-12, a 16 fold growth in - exports over past six years. The total physical exports from SEZs as on 31st March, 2012, has been Rs. 3,64,477.73 crore registering a growth of 15.39% over the previous financial year. The SEZ exports have seen a steady growth not just in total volume but also the share of the exports from the SEZ in the overall exports of the country has also consistently grown over the years. The total investment in SEZs till 31st March, 2012 is Rs. 2,01,874.76 crore, including Rs. 1,97,839.25 crore in the newly notified zones set up after notification of the SEZ Act, 2005.

There is no reason to believe that these achievements are at the expense of non-SEZ area. The GDP growth in recent years suggests that growth has been significant both within and outside SEZs.

The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in built into the SEZ Act, 2005. These exemptions are in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. Incentives provided are conscious public policy actions and cannot be termed as revenue loss.

Statement

State	Operational SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the Act, 2005)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	37

1	2
Chandigarh	2
Chhattisgarh	0
Delhi	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Goa	0
Gujarat	15
Haryana	3
Jharkhand	0
Karnataka	20
Kerala	6
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	18
Nagaland	0
Odisha	1
Puducherry	0
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	4
Tamil Nadu	31
Uttar Pradesh	8
Uttarakhand	0
West Bengal	6
Grand Total	153

FDI in Pharma

5005. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the several pharma companies have been acquired by the multinational companies during the

last three years in view of the liberalised FDI norms in pharma;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the plan chalked out by the Government to review present limit of FDI in the pharmaceutical sector in view of the said acquisition;

(c) whether the Government proposes to hike the limit of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Petroleum and Natural Gas and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the existing limit of FDI on the above sectors and rules and regulation laid down in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to change the FDI limit and norms in respect of commodity exchanges without prior approval and withdrawing facility of giving equity in lieu of import of second-hand equipment in order to discourage import of sub-standard machinery if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Comprehensive data with regard to acquisition of Pharma companies by multi-national companies is not maintained by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. However, FDI equity inflows, of US \$ 341.49 million, have been recorded, under the acquisition route, in the drugs and pharmaceuticals sector, between April, 2009 to February, 2012.

(b) The existing policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), in the pharmaceuticals sector, was reviewed, vide Press Note 3(2011), issued on 8 November, 2011, as under:

- (i) FDI, up to 100%, under the automatic route, is permitted for greenfield investments.
- (ii) FDI, up to 100%, under the Government approval route, is permitted for investments in existing companies.

(c) and (d) As per extant policy, FDI, up to 100%, under the automatic route, is permitted in exploration activities of oil and natural gas fields, infrastructure related to marketing of petroleum products and natural gas, marketing of natural gas and petroleum products, petroleum product pipelines, natural gas/pipelines, LNG Regasification infrastructure, market study and formulation and Petroleum refining in the private sector, subject to the existing sectoral policy and regulatory framework in the oil

marketing sector and the policy of the Government on private participation in exploration of oil and the discovered fields of national oil companies.

FDI, up to 49%, under the Government approval route, is permitted in Petroleum refining by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), without any disinvestment or dilution of domestic equity in the existing PSUs.

FDI in MSEs (as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED, Act 2006) is subject to the sectoral caps, entry routes and other relevant sectoral regulations. FDI in any industrial undertaking which is not a Micro or Small Scale Enterprise, but manufactures items reserved for the MSE sector requires approval on the Government route, where foreign investment is more than 24% of the capital. Such an undertaking also requires an Industrial License under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for such manufacture. The issue of Industrial License, is subject to a few general conditions and the specific condition that the Industrial Undertaking shall undertake to export a minimum of 50% of the new or additional annual production of the MSE reserved items to be achieved within a maximum period of three years. The export obligation is applicable from the date of commencement of commercial production and in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

At present, no proposal for change in the FDI Policy, in these sectors, is under consideration.

(e) Prior to 10.4.2012, investment by registered FII's under the Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS) and investment under the FDI scheme, was under the Government approval route. The Government, vide its Consolidated FDI Policy Circular, effective from 10.4.2012, has announced liberalization of this policy and mandated the requirement of Government approval only for the FDI component of the investment.

Prior to 10.4.2012, conversion to equity was permitted for import of capital goods/ machinery/ equipment (including second-hand machinery). With a view to incentivising machinery embodying state-of-the-art technology, compliant with international standards, in terms of being green, clean and energy efficient, second-hand machinery has been excluded from the purview of this provision, in the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular effective from 10.4.2012.

FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly.

[English]

Special Fund for Tea Industry

5006. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

- (a) whether any special fund has been set up for promotion of tea industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any complaint over the quality of Indian tea has been registered by any international organisation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken in this regard;
- (e) whether the quality of tea produced particularly in South India has gone down; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government to improve quality of tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (f) Yes Madam. A Special Purpose Tea Fund (SPTF) was set up in January, 2007 under the aegis of the Tea Board with an estimated outlay of Rs.567.10 crores (capital infusion of Rs.91.00 crores in SPTF plus subsidy of Rs.476.10 crores) for extending financial assistance in the shape of loan and subsidy to the tea gardens for undertaking uprooting and replanting/ replacement planting and rejuvenation of old and senile plantations. The pattern of assistance under the scheme is to provide 50% of the unit cost as long term loan, 25% of the unit cost as subsidy and the remaining 25% as borrower's contribution. The scheme was to be implemented till the end of the 11th Plan, *i.e.*, during the remaining period of 2006-07 and during the 11th Plan. The physical achievement under the scheme during the 11th Plan, *viz.*, 2007-08 to 2011-12 was that an area of 25144.22 ha. and 6604.85 ha. was covered under replantation and rejuvenation respectively.

(c) and (d) The Tea Board has not received any complaint over the quality of Indian Teas from any international organization.

(e) and (f) South Indian Tea plantations are faced with acute shortage of labour. To overcome this problem, almost all the tea gardens have resorted to mechanical

plucking. Since fineness of hand plucking is difficult to be replicated in the case of harvesting machines, there is some dilution in the quality of made tea when compared to teas made out of hand plucking. Several Research and Development initiatives have been made for improving the plucking efficiency of the machines. Towards this end, the Tea Board has extended financial support to the R&D Institutions for refinement of the mechanical plucking machines so that the quality is not compromised.

Stress Level of Jawans

5007. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Jawans of the Army are performing their duties in depression and tense environment;

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

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

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

(a) to (c) The Army personnel are performing their duties in a very congenial and tension free environment. However, the Government has been continuously taking a number of measures/steps for reducing stress amongst the soldiers. Some of the steps taken are:

- (i) Counselling on stress management by trained and qualified Psychiatrists and Psychiatric Nursing Assistants.
- (ii) Counselling of susceptible individuals by Religious Teachers, Psychological Counsellors/Psychiatrists.
- (iii) Projects, viz., MILAP and SAHYOG have been launched to reduce stress amongst troops, which have yielded positive results.
- (iv) Group activities like sports, games and recreational activities are being encouraged at unit/formation level.
- (v) The training capsules on relaxation techniques including Yoga and Pranayam have been introduced.

(vi) All personnel returning to unit after leave are interviewed and medically examined by the Regimental Medical Officer. Any stress marker is looked for and motivational talk is rendered.

(vii) Stress related issues are addressed by Commanders through group discussions/workshops/counseling sessions/stress management courses.

(viii) State Governments have been requested to make the civil administration more responsive to the problem of serving soldiers and their families.

(ix) Leave policy has been liberalized.

[English]

Clearance to Mining Around Tiger Reserve

5008. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has given environmental clearance for mining in coal mines around the protected area of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger project of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the permission given for said mining projects which would have an adverse affect on their habitat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As reported by the State, details of environmental clearance for mining in coal mines around the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve of Maharashtra are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) As reported by the State, the aforesaid mines are located outside the buffer zone of the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, which has been considered while grant of environmental clearance.

Statement

Details of environmental clearance for mining (coal mines) around the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve of Maharashtra (as reported by State)

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Mine Project	Date of Environmental Clearance	Distance (km) from the buffer zone of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve
1.	Yekona-I	17.10.2006	26
2.	Yekona-II	17.10.2006	27.75
3.	New Majri Opencast	18.05.2009	11.50
4.	New Majri Underground	18.05.2009	19.21
5.	Navin Kunda Expansion OC	21.03.2007	17.25
6.	Telwasa OCP	19.05.2005	16.50
7.	Dhorwasa Opencast	17.05.2007	15.50
8.	Ballarpur Opencast Expansion	20.06.2008	18.75
9.	Dhuptala Opencast	19.02.2008	19.75
10.	Sasti Opencast	17.05.2007	32.25
11.	Ballarpur Underground	22.07.2009	20.50
12.	Sasti Underground	21.03.2007	22.50
13.	Durgapur Opencast	30.03.2007	1.25
14.	Durgapur Rayatwari Underground	11.06.2007	4.50
15.	Chanda Rayatwari Underground	17.10.2006	5.25
16.	Lalpeth Underground	17.10.2006	1.0.25
17.	Durgapur Extn. Deep Opencast Coal Mine Project	16.03.2012	1.25

Upgradation of State Roads/ Highways TUFs

5009. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of institutions which have been benefited by the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFs) during the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals/applications received and rejected under TUFs during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the subsidy under TUFs to handloom and powerloom/small powerloom has been provided by the Government during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith capacity of textile sector been created after the implementation of TUFs; and

(e) the subsidy under TUFs provided as a percentage of total project cost for each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) TUFs subsidy is provided as a backend interest reimbursement to banks/lending agencies. The major banks implementing the scheme in last three years are State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda, IDBI, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Central Bank of India, Corporation Bank Allahabad Bank and SIDBI.

(b) In the last three years, 4390 applications were disbursed out of a total number of 4429 applications received.

(c) In the last three years TUFs subsidy of Rs. 42.99 crore has been provided to powerlooms and no subsidy has been released to handloom sector.

(d) The total number of spindles increased from 37.08 million in 99-2000 to 48.25 million in 2011-12, cloth production has increased from 42034 million square metres in 2001-02 to 62559 million square metre in 2010-11.

(e) Broadly TUFSS subsidy entails 5% interest reimbursement on loans repaid by the investor industry. There is no monitoring of TUFSS subsidy as a percentage of project cost.

Delay in Environmental Clearances

5010. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether a large number of projects are awaiting environmental clearances in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for the pendency alongwith the period since when they are pending project-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to expedite the clearance of pending proposals by decentralisation of power to grant approval to the State Authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being 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 on 30th April, 2012, 743 projects are awaiting environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Out of these, 207 projects are pending for less than 105 days and 536 projects are pending for more than 105 days. The reasons for pendency of projects include; (i) non submission of requisite information / data / documents by the project proponents, (ii) violations of the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, (iii) representations / court cases against the proposed projects and (iv) forestry and wildlife issues etc.

(c) Under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, powers have been delegated to State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) to grant environment clearance to category 'B' projects. There is no proposal at present to further delegate powers to the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs).

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the Question above.

NTC Mills

5011. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of property in operation/non-operation of National Textiles Corporation (NTC) alongwith the total number of NTC functional/nonfunctional mills in the country, State-wise;

(b) the value of total production by NTC mills during the last three years, mill-wise;

(c) whether the production of NTC mills are comparatively less than the existing value of the property of NTC;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to modernise NTC mills and effective utilisation of NTC existing property alongwith the fund allocated/spend on modernisation so far;

(f) the revenue received from the sale of existing NTC mills and funds utilised from the sale of NTC mills for modernisation of mills during the last three years; and

(g) the details of sick mills of NTC/Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Ministry alongwith steps taken by the Government to revive the sick mills in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The total value of property alongwith closed/ Revived mills, Statewise, in NTC is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The value of total production of NTC mills during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The value of production of NTC mills is at enclosed Statement-II. The estimated value of NTC property is at enclosed Statement-I. NTC was established to manage the affairs of existing sick Textiles undertakings which were taken over through 3 Acts of Nationalisation in 1974, 1986 and 1995. These mills were located in different parts of the country. The property value of these mills has multiplied manifold since the time of Nationalisation.

(e) As per the BIFR approved Revival Scheme for NTC, unviable mills are closed and viable mills revived. The cost of modernisation as approved by BIFR is Rs. 1155.55 crores. The Scheme is self financing through the sale of surplus assets of NTC. Till date, an amount of Rs. 1169 crores has been spent on modernisation.

(f) The revenue realized from sale of surplus assets of NTC in the last 3 years is Rs. 2591 crores. The funds utilized on modernization during the last three years are Rs. 61.2 crores. Expenditures have also been incurred on payment of Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme (MVRS) compensation, clearing outstanding dues, margin money for working capital etc.

(g) The details with reference to NTC Mills is at para (a) and (e) above. The other sick PSUs under the ambit of the Ministry are British India Corporation (BIC) and the National Jute Manufacturing Corporation (NJMC). The Cabinet has accorded in-principle approval for the revival of 2 units of BIC viz Lal Imli in Uttar Pradesh and Dhariwal in Punjab. The Cabinet has approved revival of 3 jute mills of NJMC viz Khardah and Kinnison in West Bengal and RBMH in Bihar.

Statement-I

State-wise Details of NTC Mills and Properties

State	Number of mills		Estimated Value of Property* (In Rs crores)	
	Closed	Working (NTC & JV)	Closed Mills	Working Mills
Andhra Pradesh	5	1	2.13	39.13
Assam	1	Nil	-	-
Bihar	2	Nil	0.92	-
Chhattisgarh	1	Nil	90.00	-
Gujarat	10	1	46.08	24.46
Karnataka	4	1	819.09	5.45
Kerala	Nil	5	-	356.76
Madhya Pradesh	4	2	367.70	72.83
Maharashtra	21	15	26623.74	12932.23
Puducherry	Nil	1	-	9.12
Punjab	4	Nil	61.92	-
Rajasthan	2	1	30.50	48.58
Tamil Nadu	5	8	163.08	864.12
Uttar Pradesh	10	1	1863.70	16.82
West Bengal	9	3	12.00	210.46
Odisha	Nil	1	27.7	27.9
Total	78	40	30080.86	14607.86

The estimated values are based on book value/circle rate/last sale rate/valuer's valuation, as and where available. They do not reflect current market values of the property.

Statement-II

National Textile Corporation Limited
Statewise Value of Total Production by NTC Mills during the last three years

Sl. No.	Statewise Name of Mills	2009-2010 Turn Over Rs. Lakhs (Audited)	2010-2011 Turn Over Rs. Lakhs (Audited)	2011-2012 Turn Over Rs. Lakhs (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
Kerala				
1	Alagappa	3173.45	3432.08	2860.94
2	Can.,Can.	1592.63	3720.05	2041.08
3	Kerala Lakshmi	2504.33	3435.30	3257.61
4	Vijay Mohini	1875.19	2642.54	2300.82
Mahe				
5	Cannanore Spg.& Wvg. Mills.	1561.05	2167.74	2128.56
Andhra Pradesh				
6	Tirupathi	1062.75	1629.22	1286.81
Tamil Nadu				
7	Cambodia	2914.49	4608.93	3551.85
8	Rangavilas	3521.94	5421.33	4040.83
9	Pankaja	2552.32	3774.92	2757.1
10	Pioneer	2325.66	3356.93	2598.02
11	Kal.'B'	2796.85	3983.78	3498.34
12	Coimb. Murugan	5277.13	5714.83	10269.8
13	C.S.& W	1142.97	1570.31	763.99
Karnataka				
14	New Minerva	-	8.50	4041.18
Maharashtra				
15	Tata	3413.96	4693.42	5324.02

1	2	3	4	5
16	Podar	3138.00	4418.03	3870.35
17	Indu No.5	2747.48	3774.21	3579.16
18	Barshi	1665.73	2211.22	2163.46
19	Finlay (Mumbai)	1395.62	982.48	924.79
20	Finlay (Achalpur)	-	1457.46	4390.54
Madhya Pradesh				
21	New Bhopal	2365.85	3422.91	2821.37
22	Burhanpur Tapti	2052.52	3042.61	2603.04
West Bengal				
23	Arati	1453.34	2868.08	2808.82
Overall		50533.26	72336.88	73882.48

[Translation]

Closure of Industries

5012. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the number of factories/units lying closed and declared sick during each of the last three years and the current year in various parts of the country including Delhi and Chhattisgarh, State-wise;

(b) the number of workers/employees rendered jobless as a result thereof during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to revive those closed factories/units and to provide alternative employment to the jobless workers/employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated and released for the purpose during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per the

statistics compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, State-wise break up of number of permanent closures and workers affected during each of the last three years and current year in various parts of the country including Delhi and Chhattisgarh is given in the enclosed Statement-I. As per the statistics compiled by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), number of Companies registered sick during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Decisions with regard to closure and re-opening of closed Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are taken by the administrative ministries concerned as per the revival /restructuring plan of the company on case to case basis. Details of revival/rehabilitation of other closed units are not centrally maintained.

Department of Public Enterprises is implementing a Scheme for separated employees of CPSEs to impart short duration training to equip them with skill/expertise which in turn, would enable them to take up mainly self employment activities.

Statement-I

State-wise break up of number of permanent closures and workers affected during each of the last three years and current year in various parts of the country

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	2009(P)		2010(P)		2011(P)		2012(P)(Jan.-Mar)	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	65
Arunachal Pradesh		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhatisgarh		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa		-	-	-	-	3	81	5	45
Gujarat		4	1492	-	-	1	18		
Haryana		1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh		4	131	4	166	1	225		
Jammu and Kashmir		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka		1	60	-	-	1	75		
Kerala		8	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha		2	52	1	427	-	-	-	-
Punjab		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamilnadu		2	69	-	-	1	73		
Tripura		43	1103	33	897	72	2384	6	36
Uttar Pradesh		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttarakhand		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal		1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh		1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry		-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		68	3571	41	1496	79	2856	12	146

A: Number of Units Closed (P) Provisional

B: Workers Affected - = Nil or Not Reported

Statement-II

Number of Companies Registered Sick, State wise During the last 3 years & current year

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Jan-April)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	3	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	1	6	2
3.	Chandigarh	0	0	3	0
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0
5.	Gujarat	5	10	7	0
6.	Haryana	2	1	4	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0
8.	Karnataka	2	7	0	1
9.	Kerala	3	0	1	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	2	3	0
11.	Maharashtra	16	16	25	6
12.	NCT of Delhi	10	8	4	0
13.	Odisha	1	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Punjab		3	6	1	0
15. Rajasthan		1	2	5	0
16. Tamilnadu		5	7	3	1
17. Uttar Pradesh		0	4	1	0
18. Uttrakhand		1	0	1	0
19. West Bengal		4	5	5	4
Total		64	72	73	14

Source: Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

[English]

Development of Port Trust

5013. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up any more port trust in the country particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated and spent in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to look into the affairs of the port trust in the process of cargo handling;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of cargo handled and the income generated during the last three years by the major port trust in the country?

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

(a) Government of India has requested all the Coastal/ Maritime States including Maharashtra to explore the possibility to set-up a new Major Port or a new Ship Building Yard or a Composite Port-cum-Ship building yard in their states.

(b) No funds for the purpose have been allocated.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The details of cargo handled and the income generated during the last three years by the major port trust in the Country are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of the Cargo Handled and Net Income generated by the Major Ports during last 3 years

Sl. No.	Port	Cargo Handled (Million Metric Tonnes)			Net Income Generated (Rs. in crores)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kolkata	12.43	13.04	12.54	77.78	21.28	144.05
2.	Haldia	41.79	33.38	35			
3.	Paradip	46.41	57.01	56.03	346.54	439.22	415.95
4.	Vizag	63.91	65.50	68.04	93.43	1.20	127.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chennai	57.49	61.06	61.46	266.65	211.15	68.06
6.	V.O. Chidambaranar	22.01	23.79	25.73	123.46	131.87	148.97
7.	Cochin	1523	17.43	17.87	-14.74	-89.26	-86.09
8.	NewMangalore	36.69	35.53	31.55	148	128.66	108.26
9.	Mormugao	41.68	48.85	50.02	11.33	23.06	54.98
10.	Mumbai	51.88	54.54	54.59	0.09	-142.93	-42.96
11.	JL Nehru	57.29	60.76	64.31	711.79	783.37	767.07
12.	Kandia	72.23	79.5	81.88	223.5	201.68	161.48
13.	Ennore Port	11.50	10.7	11.01	46.90	48.66	56.23
Grand Total		530.54	561.09	570.03	2034.73	1757.96	1923.62

Net income generated indicates net surplus generated during the year i.e. total income minus total expenditure.

Proposals for More DDRCs

5014. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposal to open more District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) under Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) received by Government from various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for the welfare of differently abled persons, State-wise and NGO-wise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the pending proposals, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

Statement

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Government had identified 100 Districts of the country for setting up of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) during the last two years of the XI Five Year Plan. As per the provisions of the scheme, each new DDRC is run under a District Management Team (DMT) headed by the District Collector, who selects a registered implementing agency for running the DDRC.

Out of these 100 districts, DDRCs have been set up in 33 Districts. A Statement indicating State-wise list of these 100 DDRCs (including DDRCs for the setting up of whom funds have already been released), details of the implementing agencies/NGOs and reasons for pendency of proposals is enclosed.

S. No	Name of State/ U.T.	Implementing Agencies / NGOs	Status of release of funds for setting up of DDRC	Year of Release	Amount Released (Rs. In lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1	East Godavari	Uma Education & Technical Society, East Godavari.	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
2	Nalgonda	Indian Red Cross Society	-do-	2010-11	17.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Kurnool	Indian Red Cross Society	-do-	2010-11	17.20
4	Chittoor	Indian Red Cross Society	-do-	2010-11	17.20
5	Nellore	Indian Red Cross Society	-do-	2010-11	17.20
6	Vizianagaram	National Environment & Education Development (NEED), Salur	-do-	2010-11	17.20
7	Prakasam	Indian Red Cross Society	-do-	2010-11	17.20
8	Cuddapah	Indian Red Cross Society	-do-	2010-11	17.20
9	Warangal	Manochethana Warangal Rehabilitation Centre, Cherial	-do-	2011-12	17.20
10	Guntur	Leprosy Rehabilitation Project, Mangalagiri, Guntur	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
11	Mahabubnagar	District Rural development Agency, Mahabubnagar	-do-	--	--
12	Khammam	Rotarians Community Service Foundation, Kothagudem, Khammam	-do-	--	--
13	West Godavari	Indian Red Cross Society	-do-	--	--
14	Rangareddi	DRDA-IKP, Ranga Reddy.	-do-	--	--
15	Medak	Manjeera Zilla Mahila Paraspara Sahayaka Sahakara Podupu & Parapathi Saghala Federation Ltd., Sangareddy, Medak.	-do-		
Arunachal Pradesh					
16	Papumpare	Donyi-Polo Mission, C-Sector, Itanagar, Arunachal	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
17	West Siang	--	Proposal yet to be received	--	--
Assam					
18	Cachar	Guwahati Youth Society (GYS), Guwahati	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
19	Darrang	Dhula Regional Physically handicapped Development Association Darrang.	-do-	--	--
20	Sivasagar	Associated Gramya Unnayan Society, Ranga Reddy	-do-	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Bongaigaon	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development(NEVARD), Gauwahati	-do-	--	--
Bihar					
22	Purnia	Indian Red Cross Society, Purnia, Bihar	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
23	Supaul	Indian Red Cross Society, Supaul, Bihar	-do-	2011-12	17.20
24	West Champaran	Indian Red Cross Society, West Champaran, Bihar	-do-	2011-12	17.20
25	Sitamarhi	Indian Red Cross Society, Sitamarhi, Bihar	-do-	2011-12	17.20
26	Bhagalpur	Srijan Mahila Vikas Sahyog Samiti Ltd. Bhagalpur, Bihar. State Govt. again recommended IRCS.	Proposal received and deficient documents called for		
27	Rohtas	District Health Society, Rohtas	-do-	--	--
28	Siwan	Gulab Singh Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Sangh, Bihar.	-do-	--	--
Gujarat					
29	Banaskantha	Indian Red Cross Society, Banaskantha	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2011-12	17.20
30	Sabarkantha	Indian Red Cross Society, Sabarkantha	-do-	2011-12	17.20
Jammu and Kashmir					
31	Jammu	Indian Red Cross Society, Jammu	Proposal received and deficient documents	--	--
Jharkhand					
32	Palamu	Indian Red Cross Society, Palamu	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
Karnataka					
33	Kolar	Indian Red Cross Society, Kolar	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
KERALA					
34	Malappuram	Kerala Social Security Mission(KSSM), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
35	Kollam	-do-	-do-	--	--
36	Ernakulam	-do-	-do-	--	--
37	Palakkad	-do-	-do-	--	--
38	Alappuzha	-do-	-do-	--	--
39	Kannur	-do-	-do-	—	
40	Kottayam	-do-	-do-	—	
Manipur					
41	Imphal West	Welfare Society for Disabled Persons, Canchipur, Imphal.	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
Madhya Pradesh					
42	Jabalpur	Indian Red Cross Society, Jabalpur	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
Maharashtra					
43	Amravati	Apang Jeevan Vikas Sanstha, Amravati.	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
44	Nagpur	Mahatma Gandhi Seva Sangh, Nagpur	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
45	Pune	Mahatma Gandhi Seva Sangh, Nagpur	-do-	--	--
46	Ahmednagar	--	Proposal yet to be received	--	--
47	Nashik	--	-do-	--	--
48	Solapur	--	-do-	--	--
49	Jalgaon	--	-do-	--	--
Meghalaya					
50	West Garo Hills	Society for Implementation of Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (SSIPRD)	Proposal received and deficient documents called for		
51	West Khasi Hills		-do-	--	--
Odisha					
52	Puri	Zilla Swasthya Samity (ZSS), Puri	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
53	Baleshwar	Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS), Balasore	-do-	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
54	Bhadrak Punjab	Red Cross Society, Bhadrak	-do-	--	--
55	Ludhiana Rajasthan	Guru Nanak Charitable Trust, Ludhiana	Proposal received and deficient documents called for		
56	Bharatpur	Indian Red Cross Society, District Branch Bharatpur	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2011-12	12.14
57	Bhilwara	Indian Red Cross Society, District Branch Bhilwara	Funds released for setting up of DDRC	2011-12	12.14
58	Sikar		Proposal yet to be received	--	--
59	Alwar	Shri Chandra Praphu Viklang Kalyan Samiti, Alwar	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
60	Nagaur	Adarsh Gyanodaya Vikas samiti, Aligarh, District Tonk, Rajasthan	-do-	--	--
61	Barmer	Society to Uplift Rural Economy (SURE), Gurudwara Road, Barmer District Rajasthan	-do-	--	--
62	Banswara	Mook Badhir Evam Mand Buddhi Sansthan, Kakikamata, Banswara	-do-	--	--
63	Chittorgarh Sikkim	Indian Red Cross Society, Chittorgarh.	-do-	--	--
64	South Sikkim	National Association for Blind, Boomtar, Namchi, South Sikkim.	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
65	West Sikkim	Manav Sewa Samiti Legship, West Sikkim	-do-	--	--
	Tripura				
66	South Tripura	Indian Red Cross Society	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
	Uttar Pradesh				
67	Jaunpur	Indian Red Cross Society	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2010-11	17.20
68	Hardoi	Indian Red Cross Society	-do-	2010-11	17.20
69	Deoria	Indian Red Cross Society	-do-	2010-11	17.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
70	Rampur	Upasana Jankalyan Sewa Samity	-do-	2010-11	17.20
71	Saharanpur	District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Vikash Bhawan Campus, Shahjahanpur	-do-	2010-11	17.20
72	Moradabad	Indian Red Cross Socieity	-do-	2010-11	17.20
73	Azamgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Azamgarh	-do-	2011-12	17.20
74	Aligarh	Smile Rehabilitation & Children Welfare Samiti, Aligarh	-do-	2011-12	17.20
75	Bulandshahr	Indian Red Cross Society, Bulandshahr	-do-	2011-12	17.20
76	Barabanki	District Rural -Development Agency, Barabanki	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
77	Bahraich	Ziya Islamic School Samithi Bahraich	-do-	--	--
78	Ghaziabad	Bhagirath Sewa Sansthan, Ghaziabad.	-do-	--	--
79	Bareilly	Shivalay Jan Kalyan Samithi, Giddar Bagh, Bareilly.	-do-	--	--
80	Pratapgarh	Indian Red Cross Society, Pratapgarh.	-do-	--	--
81	Etah	District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Vikash Bhavan, Etah.	-do-	--	--
82	Kanpur Dehat	Pramila Katiyar Charitable and Education Welfare Trust.	-do-	--	--
83	Kheri	Indian Red Cross Society, Lakhimpur Kheri	-do-	--	--
84	Firozabad	Chiragh Socieity, Sheetal Kha Road, Nagla Bari, Firozabad, LLP.	-do-	--	--
85	Basti	Indian Red Cross Society, Basti	-do-	--	--
86	Unnao	Johnson Deaf & Dumb Institutes, Unnao, U.P	-do-	--	--
87	Bijnor	Indian Red Cross Society, Bijnor	-do-	--	--
88	Shahjahanpur	District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Vikash Bhawan Campus, Shahjahanpur, U.P	-do-	--	--
89	Siddharthnagar	Indian Red Cross Society, Siddharthnagar	-do-	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
90	Ghazipur	Manav Kalyan Avam Utthan Samiti, Markinganj, Ghazipur	-do-	--	--
91	Budaun	--	Proposal yet to be received	--	--
West Bengal					
92	Bardhaman	Indian Red Cross Soceity, Burdwan	Funds released for setting up of DDRC.	2011-12	17.20
93	Purulia	Indian Red Cross Society, Purulia District	-do-	2011-12	17.20
94	South 24 Parganas	Net Work Association for Youth Action and Liberal Intention (NAYALI), South 24 Parganas	Proposal received and deficient documents called for		
95	Hooghly	Indian Red Cross Society, Hoogly.	-do-	--	--
96	Nadia	Karimpur Social Welfare Society, Karimpur, Nadia	-do-	--	--
97	Bankura	Kenduadihi Bikash Society	-do-	--	--
98	Malda	Haiderpur Sheltere of Malda	-do-	--	--
99	Darjeeling	North Bengal Handicapped Rehabilitation Society, Silliguri	-do-	--	--
100	Howrah	Yuba Unnayan Seba Samity, Howrah	-do-	--	--

Brass Imports

5015. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the import of brass is sufficient to meet the domestic demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the total brass imported and consumed during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the import of sensitive items have increased during the last one year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M.

SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The detail of total brass imported during each of the last three years is given as under:

Year	Quantity (in Tons)	Value (Rs. Lacs)
2009-10	1168	2205
2010-11	2174	6272
2011-12 (April-Dec.11)	1091	3981

(Provisional)

All figures have been rounded off Source: DGCI&S

The demand and consumption data on brass is not maintained.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The import value of sensitive items has increased to Rs.83714 crores (Provisional) during the

period April-January 2012 as compared to Rs.58697 crores during the corresponding period of last year.

Import takes place either because the country is short of it or because domestic prices are higher.

Survey for Population of Sparrows

5016. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the 'Bombay Natural History Society' launched an online survey, inviting inputs from the public in documenting the decline in the population and distribution of sparrows all over the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The "Bombay Natural History Society" is a Non Governmental Organisation, and the status and details of the survey being conducted by it are not available with the Ministry.

[Translation]

Violation of Environmental Norms

5017. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether drilling is being done in Coastal Regulatory Zone area at Ankaleshwar in Gujarat by some companies without environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against those companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the information provided

by the Forests and Environment Department, Government of Gujarat, no representation / complaint has been received about illegal drilling in Coastal Regulation Zone area at Ankleshwar in Gujarat.

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

[English]

Plastic Roads

5018. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of plastic roads in the country, State wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to promote laying of plastic roads in the country and also issued any directions to the State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the targets fixed for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Research for use of plastic wastes in road construction for mixing with bitumen have been undertaken. However, no conclusive results have so far been obtained from it. Therefore, it is premature to contemplate its use on National Highways.

Welfare Fund for Unorganized Sector

5019. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a National Welfare Fund for the unorganised sector workers particularly to benefit the SC, ST, OBCs and other minorities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the view of the experts and industries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) With a view to providing funding for social security schemes for

unorganised workers, the Government announced setting up of the National Social Security Fund for Unorganised Sector Workers in the General Budget for 2010-11. The National Social Security Fund for unorganised sector workers has since been set up. This fund will support schemes for weavers, toddy tappers, rickshaw pullers, beedi workers etc. in unorganised sector, including those belonging to SC, ST, OBCs and other minorities in the country.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Defence Procurements

5020. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases of irregularities in defence procurements in Army have increased over the years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have come to light during the last year and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to check such financial irregularities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (d) Capital acquisitions for modernization of Armed Forces are earned but as per the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). Complaints alleging irregularities in defence procurement are received from various sources from time to time. These complaints are examined and appropriate action taken. The DPP contains stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency.

Loss of Arms and Ammunition During Training

5021. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to chalk out plans to reduce the loss of arms and ammunition during training of the armed forces personnel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) Operational requirements demand that troops are trained intensively to meet any situation that may come up during actual internal/ external operations. Hence

the usage of arms/ammunition to train troops for such tasks is a mandatory requirement in the national interest. All necessary precautions are taken by the Commanders in the chain to optimize the proper and judicious usage of valuable assets of the organization.

During the various phases of training of the armed forces personnel, there is normal usage and wear and tear of arms and ammunition. That cannot be termed as loss of arms and ammunition.

[English]

Mobility of Troops

5022. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the armed forces are facing great difficulty in fast mobility of troops and equipment due to lack of infrastructure;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has sanctioned 14 strategic rail lines along the border to overcome this problem;

(c) if so, whether the project report has been finalised in consultation with the Railways;

(d) if so, the total cost likely to be involved in commissioning of these lines; and

(e) the other steps taken or being taken by the Government for infrastructure development along border areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (c) Infrastructure constraints do pose difficulty in fast mobilisation of troops and equipment. These are addressed promptly subject to availability of resources. 14 strategic railway lines have been identified by the Ministry of Defence. Project Reports for these lines have not been finalised.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government has taken measures to expedite infrastructure development along the borders in a comprehensive manner. 73 strategic roads have been identified for development in Northern Borders. Work is in progress on these roads.

Task Force for Steel Exports

5023. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Steel Ministry sponsored task force has asked the Government to adopt a "selective trade policy" in the impending Twelfth Five Year Plan period by specifically excluding steel during negotiations with nations having a formidable steel industry of their own;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) No such recommendation for adopting a "selective trade policy" or excluding steel during negotiations with other countries, has been made in the Report of the Working Group on Steel Industry for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

Netravati Bridge on NH-48

5024. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal for seeking financial assistance to construct bridge across Netravati river on NH-48 passing through the State;

(b) if so, whether the said proposal is lying pending for want of approval;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be accorded approval?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Catchment Area Treatment Plan

5025. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects pertaining to Catchment Area Treatment Plan in respect of Upper Indravati and Upper Kolab Projects in Odisha are awaiting environmental clearances since long;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken a note that these projects are likely to be implemented in naxal affected areas; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to expedite approval and implementation thereof by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Stand alone projects for Catchment Area Treatment do not come under the purview of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. The Ministry has accorded environmental clearance to Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project (Unit-I, II & III) in Odisha on 22.01.1979 and to Upper Indravati Extension Project on 24.12.2002. Environmental clearance to Upper Kolab Project in Odisha has also been accorded on 07.09.1983.

(b) to (d) The question does not arise in view of the reply of para (a) above.

Steel Minister's Visit to Afghanistan

5026. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Steel recently visited Afghanistan and met Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai during his visit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the various bilateral aspects discussed with him for mutual development of the steel sector between the two countries;

(d) whether any MoUs have been entered into with Afghanistan in the steel sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A delegation led by Steel Minister and other senior officials visited Afghanistan from 9 -10th April, 2012. A meeting with the Hon'ble President, Republic of Afghanistan, Shri Hamid Karzai took place on 10th April, 2012.

(c) During the meeting various aspects of bilateral co-operation and mutual development such as cooperation in the mineral exploration and mining sector and participation of Indian companies in mining projects in Afghanistan were discussed.

(d) and (e) A Memorandum of Understanding on co-operation in the fields of iron and steel sector which inter-alia includes encouraging promotion of Indian companies for investment in steel sector and capacity building in Afghanistan etc. was signed between Ministry of Steel,

Government of India and Ministry of Mines, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Irregularities in EPFO

5027. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government regarding irregularities in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) whether any enquiry or investigation has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that works which were to be executed by the Central Public Works Department have been given to outside agencies by EPFO and ESIC in violation of the rules;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such officers who violated these laid down rules; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Details of complaints received in Vigilance wing is as follows:

Year	Number* of complaints in	
	Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)	Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)
2009	106	106
2010	136	164
2011	126	110
2012 (upto March, 2012)	71	32

*State-wise/year-wise break up in respect of ESIC and EPFO is given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively.

(b) Whenever a complaint alleging irregularities is received Inquiry/ investigation is carried out by these organisations.

(c) As autonomous organisations, both ESIC and EPFO have been getting their works executed through Central Public Works Department as well as other Government Agencies.

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

(e) Action as per Rules is being taken whenever any irregularity is detected.

Statement-I

State-wise/ year-wise break up of complaints received in Vigilance Wing in ESIC

Sl. No.	Name of Region	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto March, 2012)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	6	5	1	18
2.	Assam	2	2	--	1	5
3.	Bihar	2	4	5	1	12
4.	Chhattisgarh	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Delhi	26	42	46	16	130
6.	Gujarat	5	4	7	10	26
7.	Goa	1	--	--	--	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana	12	11	9	2	34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	--	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	--	1	--	2
11.	Jharkhand	--	1	--	--	1
12.	Karnataka	--	--	4	--	4
13.	Kerala	3	--	3	--	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	2	4	10	23
15.	Maharashtra	4	2	1	--	7
16.	Odisha	4	2	2	--	8
17.	Punjab	2	7	3	6	18
18.	Puducherry	--	--	--	--	--
19.	Rajasthan	1	8	7	7	23
20.	Tamil Nadu	13	13	10	10	46
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10	19	15	5	49
22.	Uttanchal	--	1	--	--	1
23.	West Bengal	6	11	3	2	22
Total		106	136	126	71	439

Statement-II

State-wise/year-wise break up of complaints received in Vigilance Wing in EPFO

Sl. No.	Name of Region	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto March, 2012)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	6	1	1	12
2.	Bihar	4	5	6	0	15
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0	1
4.	Delhi	13	29	30	19	91
5.	Gujarat	8	2	11	4	25
6.	Goa	0	0	1	0	1
7.	Haryana	6	23	9	6	44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Jharkhand	5	6	4	0	15
10.	Karnataka	1	3	1	0	5
11.	Kerala	0	5	0	0	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6	2	3	0	11
13.	Maharashtra	10	2	11	0	23
14.	Odisha	7	6	3	0	16
15.	Punjab	2	15	2	0	19
16.	Rajasthan	3	0	1	0	4
17.	Tamil Nadu	2	3	7	2	14
18.	Uttar Pradesh	14	37	13	0	64
19.	Uttarakhand	2	0	0	0	2
20.	West Bengal	18	18	6	0	42
21.	North-East Region	1	0	0	0	1
Total		106	164	110	32	412

[Translation]

Dispute on Annandale Ground

5028. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any dispute regarding handing over of the Annandale ground is going on between the Indian Army and the Himachal Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to resolve the matter?

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

(a) to (c) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh's land measuring 25.22 acres at Annadale has been under active occupation of Army since World War-II. A formal lease has been executed w.e.f. 8.4.1955 for a period of 10 years which was subsequently extended upto 1982. Though the lease was not formally extended from 1982, lease rentals have been paid to the State Government upto 2006. A joint inspection of the site was carried out by representatives of State Government, Army Headquarters and Ministry of Defence in July 2009 to resolve the issue.

Subsequently, as per the request of the State Government detailed requirement of land alongwith the requisite parameters to provide suitable land were furnished by the Army. State Government offered alternate site in 2010. Government offered site was found not suitable as per the technical parameters and specifications considering the requirements of the Army. An arbitration petition has also been filed by State Government before Divisional Commissioner, Shimla. In view of the strategic and security point of view, the State Government has been suggested to maintain the status quo till a suitable land is identified by the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

[English]

Clearance to Projects

5029. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications regarding development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are pending for environmental clearances in the country;

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

(c) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) A Special Economic Zone may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone. Proposals for setting up of SEZs are approved by the Board of Approval (BoA) only after written consent of the concerned State Government. No proposal for setting up of SEZ is pending before BoA for want of environment clearance. Developers and other SEZ entities are required to comply with all applicable environmental and other laws.

[*Translation*]

Passenger Ships

5030. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new shipping services from major ports to the neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) An Expression of Interest (EOI) for starting a ferry service between Cochin and Maldives was invited by the Shipping Corporation of India Limited. However, no response has been received from any service operator.

ROB on NH-86

5031. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of survey and inspection work assigned to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) regarding construction of Railway Over-Bridge (ROB) near the Makronia railway station of Madhya Pradesh on National Highway No. 86;

(b) whether the work of survey and inspection has been completed by the NHAI; and

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

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

PRASADA): (a) to (c) Development of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process subject to availability of fund and inter-se-priority. As on date, the development of NH-86 in Madhya Pradesh is not included under any phases of National Highway Development Programme (NHDP). Accordingly, survey and investigation for construction of Rail Over Bridge (ROB) near Makronia railway station has not been taken up.

Labour Organisation in Steel Plants

5032. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Labour Organisations have been constituted for safeguarding the interests of employees employed in the various steel plants under the Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Steel including the Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(b) if so, the details of the Labour Organisation constituted and functioning in all these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) are two steel making public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel. In order to safeguard the interests of the employees, the SAIL has set up a national level bi-partite forum called National Joint Committee for the Steel Industry (NJCS) comprising Chief Executive Officers/Executive Directors of steel plants, Director(Personnel), Director (Finance), three representatives each from the four Central Trade Union Organizations i.e. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) & Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) etc. In RINL, several participative committees such as Medical Committee, Central Welfare Committee, Community Welfare Centers Committee, Central Safety Committee etc. have been constituted to ensure workers participation thereby safeguarding their interests.

[*English*]

Iron Ore Export Policy

5033. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy for import and export of iron ore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of illegal mining and export of iron ore has been reported during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government to check such instances in future; and

(e) the amount of iron ore produced and exported from the country during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The export and import of iron ore is guided by the Foreign Trade Policy notified by Ministry of Commerce and Industry, from time to time. Main features of the current export policy for iron ore are as below:

- (i) Export of iron ore up to 64% Fe content is freely allowed.
- (ii) Export of iron ore of Goa origin to China, Europe, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan (irrespective of Fe content) and export of iron ore from Redi region to all markets (irrespective of Fe content) is also freely allowed.
- (iii) The export of iron ore with Fe content above 64% is canalized through MMTC.
- (iv) In addition to the above, export of iron ore of above 64% Fe content is also allowed against licenses issued by DGFT.
- (v) KIOCL is the canalizing agency for its own products (iron ore concentrates and iron ore pellets) since it is a 100% E.O.U. (export oriented unit).

Besides, an export duty of 30% is presently levied on all grades and varieties of iron ore (excluding iron ore pellets, which are exempted).

Import of iron ore is freely allowed. However, an import duty of 2.5% is presently levied on import of iron ore in the country.

(c) and (d) The details of illegal mining of iron ore are not maintained separately, however, year-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken by State Governments, as reported by the State Governments to Ministry of Mines, Government of India are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The action taken by the Government to curb and check illegal mining in the country is given at enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Production and export of iron ore for last three years are as under:

Year	Production	Export
2008-09	212.96	105.87
2009-10	218.55	117.37
2010-11 (P)	208.00	97.66
2011-12 (P)	127.7 (upto December, 11)	55.76 (upto February, 12)

P: provisional,

Source: For production - Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), Ministry of Mines

For export - MMTC, Department of Commerce

Statement-I

Year-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken by State Governments, till September 2011, as reported by the State Governments:

Details of State-wise Illegal Mining cases		No. of cases detected			Action Taken			
Sl. No.	State	2009	2010	2011 upto Quarter ended September	Vehicle Seized	FIR Lodged	Court Cases filed	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11591	17882	9536	844	18	0	10767.58
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1078	2017	1133	3363	0	6689	1162.029

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Goa	9	13	0	459	0	0	18.628
5.	Gujarat	5416	2184	2022	1282	226	20	10424.976
6.	Haryana	1372	3446	1501	103	467	21	907.767
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1114	1213	1289	0	700	1306	1684.55
8.	Jharkhand	15	411	594	90	225	30	39.763
9.	Karnataka	1687	4949	3293	74782	874	600	7791.927
10.	Kerala	1321	2028	676	0	0	0	884.461
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3868	4245	2538	0	28	21247	2856.057
12.	Maharashtra	8270	26563	20928	70101	13	1	7828.01
13.	Odisha	758j	420	150	1812	35	35	5643.31
14.	Punjab	73	754	126	0	30	0	340.746
15.	Rajasthan	4711	1833	508	145	1133	37	1091.456
16.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	215	277	78	32849	1315	617	10496.812
18.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	683	0	0	38.5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	4641	2773	0	0	0	1230.68
21.	West Bengal	80	239	109	3829	1319	430	0
Total		41578	73115	47254	190342	6383	31033	63207.252

(Source: Ministry of Mines, Government of India)

Statement-II

The Ministry of Mines, Government of India has taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C of MMDR Act (so far 18 States have framed Rules).
- (ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 21 States have reported to have set up Task Forces).
- (iii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by

including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).

- (iv) All State Governments advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
- (v) Ministry of Mines has so far held five meetings with the State Governments to specifically review the action taken by the State Governments on illegal mining on 3.8.2009, 27.11.2009, 22.2.2010, 16.4.2010 and 21.9.2010. This periodical review

has been dovetailed in the meeting of Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee meetings.

- (vi) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 has held seven meetings on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009, 18.6.2010, 22.12.2010, 3.5.2011, 20.9.2011 and 16.1.2012 to consider all mining related issues, including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.
- (vii) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.
- (viii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- (ix) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.
- (x) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with Indian Bureau Mines (IBM) and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals. As on 19.3.2012, out of 9390 mining leases in the country, 7896 mining leases have registered online with the IBM, and suitable action has been initiated against defaulters.
- (xi) IBM had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries. Special Task Force conducted inspections in a total of 454 mines in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat and suspended 155 mines under rule 13(2) of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 due to serious violations. Further, the Indian Bureau of Mines have recommended for termination of eight leases.

Fee Structure in Sainik Schools

5034. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from the parents of Sainik School students about the huge fee structure;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to revisit the fee structure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Such representations have been received.

Sainik Schools are primarily self-sustaining institutions. The State Governments are responsible for the creation/maintenance of physical infrastructure and meeting a portion of the recurring expenditure. A major portion of the recurring expenditure is met by the fees payable by the parents. The amount of the fee varies from school to school and depends also on contributions from the State Government.

The State Governments award scholarships on merit-cum-means basis to the boys of their respective States. Parents are reimbursed to the extent of the amount of that scholarship. Where the scholarship provided by the State Government is more, the parents stand to gain more.

Keeping in view the cost of living in general and the representations received from the parents, Government has recently taken the following steps to lessen the burden of fee on parents:

- (i) The rate of Defence Scholarship has been increased from Rs.10,500/- to 32,000/- per annum per cadet.
- (ii) The Central Government Subsidy has been increased from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.16,000/- (approx) per annum per cadet.
- (iii) The Ministry of Defence provides 100% additionality of pay & allowances of the employees of Sainik Schools arising out of the implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission.

[Translation]

Food Products Imported from Japan

5035. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food items are being imported from Japan;

(b) if so, the details of food items imported from Japan, quantum-wise, itemwise and value-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision to prevent the import of food items from Japan in view of the radiation spread from Fukuseima Nuclear Plant in Japan;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The details of food items imported from Japan are as under:

Commodity	Quantity in Tons Value in Rs. Lacs	
	Apr'11-Jan'12 (Provisional)	
	Quantity	Value
Rice	0.45	2.71
Cereal Preparation	107	122
Pulses	6904	2178
Tea	3.32	18.48
Milk and Cream	324	573
Raw Cashew Nuts	292	191
Fruits & Nuts Excl. Cashew Nuts	1621	1617
Spices	464	1307
Sugar	22	51
Oil Seeds	0.05	0.15
Vegetable Oils Fixed (Edible)	15817	9712

All figures except Rice, Tea and Oil seeds have been rounded off

Source: DGCI&S

(c) to (e): Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) following the earthquake in Japan and concerns of possible radiation leakage from affected nuclear plants, increased the surveillance of food imports from Japan to ensure that they are safe for consumption. FSSAI vide an advisory dated 15.03.2011 decided that as

a precautionary measure, samples of food articles, particularly fresh produce, exported from Japan after 11.03.2011, such as seafood, fruits, vegetables and meat shall be tested for radioactive contamination before issuing NOC to the Customs.

[English]

Project Tiger Scheme

5036. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to merge wildlife protection programme- 'Project Tiger' with other programmes such as the 'Project Elephant' to have one scheme for wildlife protection;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would adversely impact to conserve our national animal, the tiger;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect endangered species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) A Sub-Committee to look into the restructuring of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission had proposed for merging the three schemes in the Wildlife Sector, viz., "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats", "Project Tiger" and "Project Elephant" into a single scheme. However, no final decision has been taken in this regard.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to protect the endangered species include:

(i) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment for offences has been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).

(ii) 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.

- (iii) Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/Union Territory Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation to wildlife including rare and endangered birds.
- (iv) Legal protection has been provided to endangered wild animals and plants against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (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 officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

Promoting Technology for Disabled

5037. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promoting research for state of art technology for people with disabilities in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and spent during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) A number of initiatives have been taken to promote research & technology for Persons with Disabilities:-

1. The Ministry confers National Awards for the empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), every year, under various categories. One of these categories is for "Best applied research/innovation/product development aimed at improving the life of PwDs."

2. The Ministry made its website accessible to persons with disabilities and launched the accessible website in January, 2010, at a cost of Rs.20.09 lakh. Other Central Ministries were also requested to similarly make their own websites, as well as of their associated organizations, accessible to persons with disabilities.

State Governments have also been requested to make their important websites accessible to persons with disabilities and financial assistance has also been offered to them for doing so. Central assistance of Rs. 31.00 lakh has so far been released to 3 State/UT Governments for this purpose. No proposal, in this regard, has however been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The Government has also, in 2010, instituted a new category of National Awards - viz for websites with best accessibility features. Under this category one award each is given for such websites of (i) Government organizations, (ii) Public Sector/autonomous/local bodies, and (iii) Non-Govt. organizations.

3. An Online Braille Library, established by the National Institute for Visually Handicapped, (NIVH) Dehradun, has been launched on 4th January, 2012. This Library has books, including in Telugu, which can be accessed in real time from any location, including Andhra Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 47.50 lakh has been spent on this project so far.

An online catalogue of Braille books has also been hosted by NIVH which enables visually-impaired persons to ascertain the location and availability of a desired Braille book, without going to Braille Libraries and Braille Presses. An amount of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been spent on this project so far. NIVH has also launched an Online Directory of Services for the Visually Impaired persons. Services available in Andhra Pradesh have also been included in this Directory.

4. The National Institute for Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, has developed certain technology based teaching modules for training of persons with mental retardation. Technological methods like electroencephalography (EEG) and electromyography (EMG) are used for assessment of disability. EEG bio-feedback is used for stimulation of electrical impulses in the brain of children with

mental retardation, and softwares are used for speech therapy.

5. The National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, has developed proto-types of myo-electric hand, multi-use wheelchair, low-cost pediatric below-knee prosthesis, and functional electric stimulation devices for persons with foot-drop.
6. The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, functioning under this Ministry, also works on developing technological aids and appliances at a relatively low cost.
7. The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) is running a TV channel called "Navshikhar" through which programmes on disability-related topics are telecast for the benefit of teachers/special educators, professionals, parents of children with disabilities, and other stakeholders. At present, there are 472 Direct Reception Centres for this channel, of which 32 are in Andhra Pradesh.

**Medical Treatment during
Golden Hour**

5038. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to make it mandatory for the vehicle insurance company to provide road accident victims cashless medical treatment during the first 72 hours known as the Golden Hour.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Government has not firmed up any proposal to make it mandatory for the vehicle insurance companies to provide cashless medical treatment to road accident victims during the first 72 hours, known as the Golden Hour. However, road accident victims are eligible for compensation under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

Ban on Entry of Old Ships

5039. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the likely effect of the ban on entry of more than 25 years old ships which is not registered with Indian Registrar of Shipping (IRS) specially for food items being imported into India;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to protect the Indian Charterers who may be forced to pay a premium of 20 to 30 percent rate for new ship;

(c) whether this new rule shall benefit the ship-breaking industry;

(d) the number of vessels registered with IRS that met with an accident during the last three years and the current year and the estimated loss from these accidents;

(e) whether the Government is having any concrete proposal to prevent the accidents at the coastal area; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There is no ban on the entry of vessels which are not classed with Indian Register of Shipping (IRS), provided the vessel is classed with any one of the twelve other member societies of International Association of Classification Societies (IACS).

(b) No information has been received regarding 20 to 30% increase in payment of chartering rates.

(c) The Notification was issued with a view to prevent marine accidents.

(d) Data of shipping casualties of Indian ships during last three years and the current year till April 2012 is as follows:

Year	Number of Vessels
2009	27
2010	36
2011	36
2012	06

(e) and (f) Yes. Ministry of Shipping along with Indian Navy, Coast Guard and State Governments, has decided upon following measures to prevent accidents in the coastal area:

(i) Adoption and promulgation of Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) and fairways leading to high density traffic ports

- (ii) Adoption and promulgation of Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS) or traffic lanes of ship routing as applicable to coast of India
- (iii) Fitment of Automatic Identification System (AIS) receiver on lighthouses along the coast of India
- (iv) Promulgation of advisories/notifications to make stakeholders aware of increasing traffic density and traffic management in the coast of India.
- (v) Introduction and encouragement of implementation of e-navigation on the coast of India.

Ban on Export of Cotton

5040. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to ban the export of cash crops like cotton, tobacco and rubber;
- (b) whether the Government has banned foreign firms from buying such cash crops in India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to help farmers by allowing exports and purchase of all cash crops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

- (b) No, Madam
- (c) Does not arise.

(d) Incentive schemes like Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) are in place to promote export of agricultural products, their value added products and Gram Udyog Products. Government reviews export policy from time to time in consultation with the administrative Ministries and the Departments concerned, taking into account various factors such as availability of goods in the domestic market, production, the price situation and various national and international commitments etc. Policy on export keeps in view domestic availability and need to maintain a balance between producers of exportable goods and domestic users of such goods.

Crashes of Boats

5041. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of crashes of Indian fishing boats in the Indian water boundary during the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of such cases that have been registered during the last three years;
- (d) the number of persons that have been arrested and the action taken thereon; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 1st March, 2012, a South bound merchant vessel collided with a Indian fishing boat 'Don-1' at around 0100 hrs. off the Kerala Coast near Alapuzha. The said collision has caused death of five fishermen and two fishermen survived the collision.

(c) There was one more such incident on 16th December 2010 when a collision occurred between MV "YM America" (Flag Taiwan) and an Indian fishing boat FSV "Odhari Krupa", which caused the fishing vessel to sink.

(d) No person has been arrested so far.

(e) The Directorate General of Shipping under Ministry of Shipping has issued a notice on 7.3.2012 for the safe navigation of merchant ships on Indian coast and advising all merchant vessels to take note of dense fishing traffic on the Indian coast. Merchant Ships have been advised to navigate with extreme caution when approaching upto 50 nautical miles from the Indian coast. Indian Coast Guard has also issued a warning on 23.2.2012 in which all vessels have been warned that fishing is carried out upto 50 nautical miles from the coast and vessels should not mistake fishing boats as skiffs and Piracy Armed Groups (PAGs).

Domestic Work as a Scheduled Employment

5042. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts made by the Government to include domestic work as scheduled employment for fixation of

minimum rates of wages as per the Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

(b) whether any consultations in this regard have been held with the State Governments;

(c) if so, the outcome of such consultations; and

(d) the Task Force constituted to evolve a policy framework for domestic workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Domestic work falls under the purview of State sphere. State Governments are empowered to include domestic work as Scheduled

Employment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Central Government has requested the State Governments to take necessary steps for inclusion of domestic work as Scheduled Employment and fix minimum rates of wages for domestic workers. A Statement indicating the minimum wages for domestic workers notified by some of the States is enclosed.

(d) The Government had set up a Task Force to evolve a policy framework for domestic workers in the context of regulatory mechanism and providing social security. The Task Force has submitted its report which contains a draft National Policy for Domestic Workers.

Statement

Minimum Rates of Wages for Domestic Help/ Workers fixed by Different States/ Union Territory Administrations under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	Categories of Workers	Rates of Minimum wage in Rs.
1	Andhra Pradesh		100/- per day (2600/- per month)
2	Bihar	Washing cloths/ utensils house keeping (A house of 1000 sq ft.- one hour)	430/- per month
		Washing cloths/utensils housekeeping and looking after the children (8 Hrs.)	3433/- per month
		Washing cloths/utensils, house keeping,looking after the children, taking to school and back & other miscellaneous domestic works (8 Hrs.)	3433/- per month
3	Karnataka		149.89 per day
4	Kerala	Lowest	136.50 per day
		Highest	157.50 per day
5	Rajasthan	Washing cloths/washing utensils/house keeping/ other domestic works (Maxim. 60 minutes per day)	504/- per month
		Washing cloths, washing utensils, house keeping, looking after the children, taking to school and back etc. domestic works (one day work)	4030/- per month
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		147.60/- per day

PPP Projects

5043. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any review on the progress made in the implementation of Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Projects in major ports and the dredging activities;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether securing clearance from various Ministries was a bottleneck in moving ahead for the project;

(d) if so, the details of the projects so far pending for getting clearance and also the details of the projects which has got clearance from various Ministries; and

(e) the other major steps being taken by the Government to speed up the implementation of the PPP Projects?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Quarterly targets have been fixed for implementation

of Public-Private- Partnership (PPP) projects and Dredging activities in all the Major Ports in the country, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The details of the projects where Security Clearance has been received and also the details of the projects where Security Clearance is awaited are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The major steps being taken by the Government to speed up the implementation of the PPP projects are as under:

(i) One time Environment Clearance to the Major Ports in accordance with the Master Plan of the port;

(ii) A Cabinet Note has been circulated for delegation of enhanced financial power to Ministry of Shipping on the lines available for Road Sector; and

(iii) Streamlining procedure for expediting grant of Security Clearance to bidders participating in Port Sector projects.

Statement-I*Ministry of Shipping*

Target for Award of PPP Projects during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of Project, Cost (Cr) & Capacity (MTPA)	Target
1	2	3
A	Spill-over PPP Projects from 2011-12	
1.	VIZAG Development of WQ-7 for handling Import Dry bulk cargo Rs. 200.93 Cr, 5.11 MTPA	Quarter 1
2.	VIZAG Installation of Mechanised Iron Ore handling facilities at WQ-1 in the northern arm of Inner Harbour of VPT for handling Dry bulk Cargo Rs. 275.20 Cr, 8.98 MTPA	Quarter 1
3.	COCHIN International Bunkering Terminal - Construction of Multi-Purpose liquid Terminal Rs. 206.30 Cr, 4.10 MTPA	Quarter 1
4.	VOCPT, Tuticorin Construction of Shallow draft berth for handling cement Rs. 86.17 cr, 2.30 MTPA	Quarter 1
5.	VOCPT, Tuticorin Upgradation of mechanical handling equipments in berth no. 1 to 6 and berth no.9 Rs. 49.20 cr, 5.00 MTPA	Quarter 1
6.	MORMUGAO Development of 7.2 MTPA Iron Ore export Bulk Handling Terminal west of breakwater Rs. 721.00 cr., 7.20 MTPA	Quarter 2
7.	Chennai Creation of Mega Container Terminal Rs. 3686 Cr, 48.00 MTPA	Quarter 2
8.	VOCPT, Tuticorin Development of NCB-III for handling thermal coal & rock phosphatate V.O.C. Port Trust Rs. 420 cr, 7.28 MTPA	Quarter 2
9.	VOCPT, Tuticorin Development of NCB-IV for handling thermal coal & Copper concentrate Rs. 355.00cr, 7.28 MTPA	Quarter 2

1	2	3
10.	VOCPT, Tuticorin Conversion of berth no. 8 as Container Terminal Rs. 312.23 Cr, 7.20 MTPA	Quarter 2
11.	VIZAG Development of WQ-8 for handling break bulk cargo and export bulk cargo Rs. 230 Cr, 3 MTPA	Quarter 2
12.	CHENNAI Development of RO-RO cum multi-purpose & car parking at Bharthi Dock Rs. 100 Cr, 1.00 MTPA	Quarter 2
13.	CHENNAI Development of Barge jetty at Bharthi Dock Rs. 25.00 Cr, 1.00 MTPA	Quarter 2
14.	MORMUGAO Development of 2 MMPTA mechanized Coal Terminal at Berth No. 11 Rs. 204.00 cr, 1.00 MTPA	Quarter 2
15.	KANDLA Setting up of Single Point Mooring (SPM) and allied facilities off Veera in Gulf of Kutch Rs. 621.52 Cr, 12.00 MTPA	Quarter 2
16.	KANDLA Upgradation of Barge Handling Facilities at Bunder Basin Rs. 109.59 Cr., 3.29 MTPA B New PPP Capacity Addition Projects for 2012-13	Quarter 2
17.	JNPT Development of standalone container handling facility with a quay length of 330m North of NSICT Terminal, Rs. 600 Cr, 10.00 MTPA	Quarter 1
18.	VOCPT, Tuticorin Constn. Of Shallow draught Berth (2 nos.) for halding construction metrials Rs. 56.17 Cr, 2.00 MTPA	Quarter 1
19.	COCHIN Development of Ship repair facility for 90 small and 120 medium size ships Rs. 785.00 Cr, 0.00 MTPA	Quarter 2
20.	KANDLA Berth no. 14, Rs. 188.88 Cr, 2.00 MTPA	Quarter 3
21.	KOLKATTA Development of Haldia Dock-II (North) Rs. 822.00 Cr, 9.6 MTPA	Quarter 3
22.	KOLKATTA Development of Haldia Dock-II (South) Rs. 888.00 Cr.. 9.6 MTPA	Quarter 3
23.	COCHIN Development of General Cargo Terminal at Q8, Q9 berth Rs. 446.00 Cr, 10.00 MTPA	Quarter 3
24.	KOLKATTA Construction of Outer Terminal 1 upstream of 3m Oil Jetty with ancillary facilities on PPP basis Rs. 290.00 Cr 4.50 MTPA	Quarter 3
25.	VIZAG container terminal Expansion Rs. 300.00 Cr, 3.00 MTPA Non PPP Projects(Capacity addition projects to be completed in 2012-13)	Quarter 4
26.	JNPT Acquisition of 3 nos new Super Post panama size RMQC from MCB to SDB Allied electrical works Rs. 76.00 Cr, 2.64 MTPA	Quarter 2
27.	Paradip Mechanization of Berth CQ 3 Rs. 40.00 cr, 4.00 MTPA	Quarter 2
28.	COCHIN procurement of Electrical Level Luffing cranes (ELL cranes)/Mobile Harbour cranes Rs. 19.00 Cr, 2.80 MTPA.	Quarter 3
29.	JNPT Acquisition of one no. new super post panamax size RMQC at MCB, Rs. 33.00 Cr, 1.80 MTPA	Quarter 3
30.	KOLKATTA Installation of Two Mobile Cranes in KDS Berth no. 5, Rs 45.00 Cr, 2.50 MTPA	Quarter 3
31.	KANDLA Modification and strengthening of existing berth no 1 to 6, Rs. 42.00 Cr, 0.80 MTPA (one berth)	Quarter 4
32.	VIZAG small Jetties 130-170m length Rs. 20.00 Cr, 1.00 MTPA	Quarter 4
33.	JNPT Replacement of 1 RMGC on line no 1 &2 Rs 22.65 Cr, 0.01 MTPA	Quarter 4
34.	NMPT construction of POL Berth Rs 79.17 Cr, 7.80 MTPA	Quarter 4
35.	MORMUGAO Mobile Harbour Cranes project Rs 36.00 Cr, 0.25 MTPA	Quarter 4

Statement-II

Monitoring of Port Dredging Projects
Monthly Report

(A) Capital Dredging		(Rs.in crore)												
Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Draft at Entrance Channel (In Mtrs.)		Draft in mtrs.		Physical Progress Quantam in Million m3		Financial Progress Rs. in Crores		Remarks				
		Existing Draft on 01-4-2012	Target Draft at the end of the Year	Target at the end of the Quarter	Actual achievement till the end of the Quarter	Target for the year	Actual achievement till the end of the Month	Estimated Total Cost for the year 2012-13	Actual Expenditure till the end of the Month					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	8c	9.	10.	11.
						Channel	Others	Total	Channel	Others	Total			
1.	Kolkata	7.2	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cap. Dredging is not required
2.	Haldia	7.4	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cap. Dredging is not required
3.	Paradip	17.1	17.1	-	-	0	2.5	2.5	51.00			51.00		Dredging is being done in turning circle
4	Vizag	Inner 11.0	13	-	-	0.5	0	0.5	168.0			168.0		Dredging will commence in 2nd Quarter
		Outer 17.0	20	-	-	2.1	0	2.1	69.0			69.0		Dredging will commence in 2nd Quarter
5.	Ennore	15.00	17.00	15.5	3.0	2.8	5.8	42.5						

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	8c	9.	10.	11.		
6.	Chennai	Zone 1 8.6	8.6	-	0	0	0.8	0.8				32.5		Dredging is being done in Basin.		
		Zone 2 9.2	19.2	-	0	-	-	-				-				
7.	VOC Port	12.8	12.8	-	-	-	-	-				-		No Cap. Dredging is proposed in this Year.		
8.	Cochin	14.4	14.5	14.5	0.95	0	0.95					28.88				
9.	New Mangalore	14.0	14.0	-	-	-	-	-				-		Cap. Dredging is not required		
10.	Mormugao	14.4	14.4	-	-	-	0.7	0.7				27.76		Cap. Dredging at Break waters		
11.	Mumbai	10.5	13.5	li.C	6.00	0.35	6.35					666.0				
12.	J.N.P.T.	11.5	12.25	-	22.23	0	22.23					562.3		Dredging will commence in 2nd Quarter		
13.	Kandla	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.639	0.251	0.89					29.79		Sogal Channel is being widened from 250m to 300m.		
Total												35.42	7.401	42.82	1677.73	

*Monitoring of Port Dredging Projects**Quarterly Report*

(B) Maintenance Dredging

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Draft at Entrance Channel (In mtrs.)		Physical Progress Qty. in Million m3		Financial Progress Rs. in Crores		Reason for shortfall, if any
		At the beginning of the year (as on 01-4-2012)	Actuals till the end of the Quarter	Target for the year 2012-13	Actual achievement till the end of the Quarter	Total Estimated Cost for the year 2012-13	Actual Expenditure till the end of the Quarter	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Kolkata	7.2		1.00		63.98		
2.	Haldia	7.4		19.00		350.98		
3.	Paradip	17.1		2.00		38.18		
4.	Vizag	Inner 11.0 Outer 17.0		0.75*		25.56		*Sand Trap Dredging in the Channel
5.	Ennore			-		-		
6.	Chennai	Zone 1 18.6 Zone 2 19.2		0.15 0.4		17.05		
7.	VOC Port	12.8		-		-		
8.	Cochin	14.5		18.0		105.3		
9.	New Mangalore	14.0		5.6		42.0		
10.	Mormugao	14.4		3.5		35.0		
11.	Mumbai	8.5		2.0		25.0		
12.	J.N.P.T.	11.5		-		-		
13.	Kandla	12.5		7.4		115.0		
Total				59.8		818.05		

Statement-III

The details of PPP Projects awaiting Security Clearance

Sl. No.	Name of Project
1	2
1.	Development of 16th Multipurpose Cargo berth at Kandla Port.
2.	Development of 14th Multipurpose Cargo, at Kandla Port.
3.	Setting up of Barge Jetty at old Kandla on Captive Use Basis.
4.	Development of NCB-III for handling Bulk Cargoes (Thermal coal and Rock Phosphate etc.) at VOCPT.
5.	Development of NCB-IV for handling Bulk Cargoes (Thermal coal and Copper concentrate etc.) at VOCPT.
6.	Conversion of 8th Berth as Container Terminal at VOCPT.

The details of PPP Projects where Security Clearance has been received

Sl. No.	Name of Project
1	2
1.	Development of Single Point Mooring (SPM) Terminal & allied facilities of Veera at KPT on BOT Basis.
2.	Developing a Dry Bulk Terminal off Tekra near Tuna, at Kandla Port on BOT basis - Security Clearance for new consortium partner.
3.	Deepening & Widening of Mumbai Harbour Channel & JN Port Channel (Phase - I).
4.	Development of 1315 Multipurpose Cargo (other than liquid Container Cargo) Berth at Kandla Port - Security Clearance of EPC Contractor.
5.	Development of 2 MMTPA Coal Import Terminal at Berth No. 11 at MoPT
6.	Construction of Shallow Draught Berth for handling cement and related raw materials at VOCPT

1	2
7.	Upgradation of Mechanical handling Infrastructure at VOCPT (Berth I to VI & IX)
8.	Development of Western Quay - 7 berth including mechanical handling Facilities in the Northern Arm of inner harbour of Visakhapatnam Port for handling import Dry Bulk Cargo on DBFOT basis.
9.	Construction of Outer Terminal -1 in the upstream of 3rd oil Jetty
10.	Mechanization of iron ore handling facilities on West Quay-1 (WQ-1) berth in the Inner Harbour of Visakhapatnam Port Trust on DBFOT basis
11.	Development of WQ-7 berth in the Inner Harbour of Visakhapatnam Port.

Adaptation to Climate Change

5044. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to address 'Adaptation to Climate Change' during Eleventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated/ released/ utilised during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was launched on June 30, 2008 to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change so as to enable the country to adapt to climate change. The NAPCC includes eight Missions designed to promote sustainable development. The Missions namely the National Solar Mission, National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Water Mission, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, National Mission on Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and the National Mission for Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change address issues of adaptation to climate change through a range of actions. These Missions are institutionalised by respective Nodal Ministries. Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change has approved all the missions in the year 2010 and 2011. Respective Ministries earmark resources for meeting the objective of the Missions through their normal budgetary outlays.

Government of India has requested all the States and Union Territory to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of the NAPCC. So far, 18 States/ Union Territories have prepared their SAPCC. Ministry of Environment and Forests released Rs. 42 Lakhs and Rs. 85.5 Lakhs during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for preparation of SAPCC.

[Translation]

Ban on Indian Drug Manufacturers

5045. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether six Indian drug manufacturers have recently been banned by Sri Lanka for the poor quality of drugs supplied by them;

(b) if so, the details and number of such cases of drug exporting Indian companies coming under the purview of regulatory scanner of other countries during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No report on banning of any Indian drug manufacturer has come to the notice of Government of India. Some media reports appeared in Sri Lankan press alleging supply of low quality drugs by Indian exporters. There were other reports alleging suspension of some Indian companies by Government of Sri Lanka for violation of tender terms. Discussions were held with concerned authorities in Sri Lankan Government by the High Commission of India in Sri Lanka as also during the visit of Health Minister of Sri Lanka to New Delhi during July-August, 2011 wherein the need for clear technical specifications in the tendering process was stressed so as to prevent entry of sub-standard and low quality drugs in Sri Lankan market.

(c) Drugs and pharmaceutical products are exported only after meeting stringent regulatory requirements prescribed by the regulatory authorities in various countries. Besides, Indian exporters have to comply with quality norms prescribed for manufacturing of drugs and pharmaceuticals in India by Drug Controller General of India under Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Any reported violation is viewed

seriously and is dealt with as per prescribed procedure under Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

[English]

Sanctioned Plans and Estimates

5046. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) the state-wise details of plans and estimates for schemes / projects submitted by various State Governments including Bihar, Gujarat and Kerala during the year 2011-12;

(b) the State-wise details of the plans and estimates approved and sanctioned out of these, scheme / project-wise; and

(c) the time by which the remaining plans and estimates are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) State-wise details of estimates received from various State Governments including Bihar, Gujarat and Kerala for construction of National Highways (NHs) and approved during the year 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and the improvement works are accordingly taken up based on the traffic intensity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Statement

State-wise details of estimates received from various State Governments for construction of National Highways (NHs) and approved during the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	States	Number of estimates received	Number of estimates sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	45	27

1	2	3	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3	Assam	3	3
4	Bihar	9	3
5	Chhattisgarh	49	17
6	Goa	10	2
7	Gujarat	19	6
8	Haryana	25	19
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8	3
11	Jharkhand	8	7
12	Karnataka	34	25
13	Kerala	43	17
14	Madhya Pradesh	34	15
15	Maharashtra	71	52
16	Manipur	16	10
17	Meghalaya	4	3
18	Mizoram	16	4
19	Odisha	22	16
20	Punjab	8	7
21	Rajasthan	18	12
22	Tamil Nadu	34	31
23	Uttar Pradesh	68	40
24	Uttarakhand	43	38
25	West Bengal	19	12

[*Translation*]

**Computer Training Programme in
Backward Areas**

5047. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce computer training programme in the backward areas under the Skill Development Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the areas in which these training programmes have been organised, State-wise;

(c) the norms for selection of the areas for the said programme; and

(d) the action plan of the Government for the expansion of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) There is no proposal to introduce computer training programme specially for the backward areas. However, under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), Computer Training Programmes are being conducted in Government and Private ITIs across the country, including backward areas in the following trades:

(a) Computer Operator and Programming Assistant

(b) Data Entry Operator

(c) Information Technology & Electronics System Maintenance

(d) Mechanic Computer Hardware

(e) Multimedia, Animation & Special Effect

In addition, a subject on IT Literacy has been introduced in all the CTS trades in the ITIs. Also, under Skill Development Initiative Scheme, Computer Training is being imparted in 37 modules listed at enclosed Statement.

Statement

Short term courses based on Modular Employable Skills (MES) in Information & Communication Technology Sector

Sl. No.Code		Name of the Module	Entry qualification
1	2	3	4
1.	ICT101	Computer Fundamentals, MS-Office & Internet	8th
2.	ICT102	Tally	10th
3.	ICT203	Desk Top Publishing	8th +ICT101
4.	ICT104	Telecom Sales	10th
5.	ICT205	Computer Hardware	10th +ICT101
6.	ICT206	Computer Networking	10th +ICT101
7.	ICT207	Domestic BPO	10th +ICT101
8.	ICT208	Internet Kiosk Operators	10th+ICT101
9.	ICT209	Web Designing	10th +ICT101+203
10.	ICT110	2D Pre-Production Animator	10th
11.	ICT111	3D - Animation Production	10th
12.	ICT112	Fundamentals of JAVA™ Programming Language-SL110	12th
13.	ICT113	BPO Non Voice business training	12th
14.	ICT114	BPO Voice business training	12th
15.	ICT115	3D-Visualization in Architecture	10th
16.	ICT116	Architectural & Civil 2D-Drafting with AutoCAD	10th
17.	ICT217	Classical Animation	10th +ICT110
18.	ICT218	Advanced 3D Animation Production	10th +ICT111
19.	ICT219	Print Publishing	10th +ICT101
20.	ICT220	Web Publishing	10th +ICT101
21.	ICT221	UNIX (R) Essentials Featuring the SOLARIS™ 10 Operating System	10th +ICT101
22.	ICT222	E- Commerce-Start an On line business	12th +ICT101
23.	ICT223	LINUX Operating System	10th +ICT101
24.	ICT224	Mechanical Drafting & Modeling with Autodesk Inventor (includes AUTOCAD)	10th +Any MES Module of Production & Manufacturing Sector

1	2	3	4
25.	ICT225	Architectural Drafting & 3D design with Autodesk Revit	10th +ICT114
26.	ICT326	Advanced Web Publishing	10th +ICT220
27.	ICT327	System Administration for the SOLARIS TM 10 operating	10th +ICT221
28.	ICT328	Advanced Architectural Drafting & 3D Design with Auto desk Revit	10th +ICT225
29.	ICT129	Behavioral Basics	10th
30.	ICT230	Advanced Behavioral Basics	10th + ICT 129
31.	ICT231	JAVA™ Programming Language - SL 275 (Advance)	10th + ICT 112
32.	ICT232	Software Testing	10th + ICT101/ ICT112/ICT129
33.	ICT233	Interactive Media Design	10th + ICT101/ ICT 129
34.	ICT234	Character Animation	SSC passed+ ICT 129
35.	ICT235	Clean-Up for 2D Animation	SSC passed+ ICT 129
36.	ICT236	In Betweening for 2D Animation	SSC passed+ ICT 129
37.	ICT237	Ink and Paint for 2D Animation	SSC passed + ICT 129

[English]

Rewards for Gallantry Award Winners

5048. SHRI P.T.THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the fact that several war heroes are not rewarded due to the present rule of two year limitation for recommendations of gallantry awards;

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

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

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

(a) to (c) The Government endeavours to ensure that the act of gallantry is recognized at the earliest possible by announcing the gallantry awards twice in a year i.e. on the

eve of Independence Day and Republic Day. As per policy, the time limit for considering gallantry awards is two calendar years from the date on which the act of gallantry is performed. This time limit has been prescribed to maintain the sanctity and dignity of the awards. All representations received in this regard are examined in the light of extant instructions and replies explaining the position are sent to the applicants.

Road along Zanskar River

5049. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation has completed the construction work on Nimoo-Padum-Darcha all-weather road along the Zanskar river;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for this project so far; and

(d) the reasons for the delay, if any, in completion of the project?

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam. Total length of road is 289 Km, out of which 151 Km formation and 115 Km surfacing is completed.

(c) Funds are allotted to BRO for roads, bridges and tunnels works as a whole. Expenditure to the tune of Rs.144.91 Cr is incurred up to 31st March 2012 on this road.

(d) Reasons for delay are as under:

- (i) Limited working season due to High Altitude Area.
- (ii) Hard rocky stretches encountered.
- (iii) Height of cut is up to 25 meter in monolithic rocky strata.

Safety of Labourers at Work Place

5050. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the level of standards of safety, health and environment extended to the labourers/workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to further improve the safety of labourers/workers at workplace;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of complaints registered for safety lapses at workplace during the last three years and the current year, State-wise alongwith the action taken against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Adequate statutory provisions exist under the Factories Act, 1948,

the Mines Act, 1952, the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 to ensure occupational safety and health of workers in the factories, ports, docks and mines.

(c) and (d) The Government has declared a National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace on 20th February 2009. Moreover the statutory provisions are reviewed and necessary amendments are enacted from time to time.

(e) As per the information received from the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIFs) of the States/Union Territories the details of State-wise prosecutions and convictions under Section 92 and 96A of the Factories Act, 1948 during 2008, 2009, and 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

The details of prosecutions Launched and Convictions in respect of the major ports during the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

The State-wise details of complaints received for safety lapses at work place during the last three year & the current year along with action taken in respect of construction Establishments of Central sphere under Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

The details of complaints received from Mines area during the last three years and the current year State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-VI.

The Action taken after inspections & enquiries under the Mines Act, 1952 are enclosed as Statement-VII.

The details of prosecutions launched during 2009 to 2011 under the Mines Act, 1952 are given in the enclosed Statement-VIII.

Statement-I

State-wise Prosecution and Convictions under Section 92 & Section 96A under the Factories Act, 1948 for the year 2008

States/ Union Territories	Pending from previous year	Launched during the year	Decided during the year	Convictions	Imprisonment (Person)	Total fine imposed (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	2560	1392	672	423	4	1839503	
Assam	0	8	0	20	0	0	
Bihar	31	8	0	0	0	0	
Chandigarh	12	1	7	7	0	33000"	
Chhattisgarh	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haweli	0	0	0	0	0		
Delhi	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Goa	16	11	4	4	0	55100	
Gujarat	24504	2286	1933	2034	0	5994900	
Haryana	5203	3558	3164	1925	0	9023150	
Himachal Pradesh	95	89	58	58	0	504000	
Jammu and Kashmir	110	0	0	0	0	0	
Jharkhand	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Karnataka	281	274	153	64	0	2428500	
Kerala	59	149	39	17	0	477180	
Madhya Pradesh	3383	160	310	0	0	1516800	
Maharashtra	1014	654	594	594	0	5143100	
Manipur	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Odisha	1127	62	57	30	0	1139	
Puducherry	0	34	32	32	0	145000	
Punjab	575	86	151	29	0	937500	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan		933	49	122	46	1	564037
Tamil Nadu		11548	3387	3476	2845	0	17180130
Tripura		10	33	2	2	0	10000
Uttar Pradesh		2165	96	125	112	0	1312700
Uttarakhand		--	--	--	--	--	--
West Bengal		458	95	21	21	0	359700
Total		54084	12432	10920	8263	5	47525439

Note: There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim

--: Data not received from CIF

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

Statement-II

State-wise Prosecution and Convictions under Section 92 & Section 96A under the Factories Act, 1948 for the year 2009

Sl. No.	States/ UTs.	Pending from previous year	Launched during the year	Decided during the year	Convictions	Imprisonment (Person)	Total fine imposed (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	3280	1551	644	432	0	5804300
3	Assam	0	7	0	19	0	0
4	Bihar	31	10	0	0	0	0
5	Chandigarh	6	0	2	2	0	27000
6	Chhattisgarh	673	273	229	199	82	4862900
7	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haweli	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Delhi (NCT)	334	96	93	93	0	1580000
9	Goa	23	14	8	4	0	80000
10	Gujarat	24866	1344	942	690	0	3764400
11	Haryana	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	--	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Jammu and Kashmir	110	0	1	0	0	0
14	Jharkhand	153	14	3	2	1	0
15	Karnataka	438	290	142	94	0	1864750
16	Kerala	169	50	68	46	0	622440
17	Madhya Pradesh	3205	163	146	0	0	1156200
18	Maharashtra	1074	538	350	350	39	132500
19	Manipur	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Odisha	1132	78	21	21	0	398000
23	Pondicherry	2	8	9	8	0	190000
24	Punjab	510	74	36	4	0	368000
25	Rajasthan	914	131	89	33	0	398000
26	Tamil Nadu	11459	5434	4069	2077	0	12527535
27	Tripura	26	24	25	25	0	150000
28	Uttar Pradesh	2136	109	164	146	0	260210000
29	Uttarakhand	139	16	0	0	0	80000
30	West Bengal	437	104	34	34	0	1111700
Total		51117	10328	7075	4279	122	295327725

Note: There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim

--: Data not received from CIF

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

Statement-III

*Prosecution and Convictions under Section 92 & Section 96A under the Factories Act, 1948
for the year 2010*

States/ Union Territories	Pending from previous year	Launched during the year	Decided during the year	Convictions	Imprisonment (Person)	Total fine imposed (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh		149	54	57	46	0	219000
Assam		0	4	0	10	0	0
Bihar		41	3	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh		621	230	168	168	69	4453500
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goa		29	8	8	8	0	111000
Gujarat		25268	2359	1319	829	0	3798750
Haryana		6031	1395	1440	976	0	4826400
Himachal Pradesh		--	--	--	--	--	--
Jammu and Kashmir		72	0	19	0	0	0
Jharkhand		164	27	0	0	0	0
Karnataka		483	235	161	101	0	2202101
Kerala		51	43	23	22	0	373440
Madhya Pradesh		3222	174	124	0	0	2593300
Maharashtra		1262	552	577	577	0	5283050
Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha		1189	138	15	15	0	230000
Puducherry		1	13	12	8	0	307000
Punjab		548	1039	239	33	1	2519300
Rajasthan		932	74	134	39	2	271500
Tamil Nadu		--	--	--	--	--	--
Tripura		28	22	25	25	1	305394
Uttar Pradesh		2081	108	98	85	0	216810000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttarakhand		142	25	0	0	0	80000
West Bengal		--	--	--	--	--	--
Total		42314	6503	4419	2942	73	244383735

Note: There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim

--: Data not yet received from CIF

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

Statement-IV

Details of prosecutions Launched, Decided and Convicted in the Major Ports of India under the Dock Worker (Safety, Health and Welfare), Act, 1986.

Sl. No.	Year	Pending from	Launched during previous year	Decided during the year	Convicted the year	
1.	2008		40	4	4	4
2.	2009		40	5	8	6
3.	2010		37	6	8	5

Statement-V

State-wise detail of complaints received for safety lapses at work place during the last three year and the current year along with action taken in respect of construction Establishments of Central sphere under Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996

Sl. No.	State	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
		Complaints received	Complaints filed in the courts	Complaints received	Complaints filed in the courts	Complaints received	Complaints filed in the courts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Karnataka	-	-	03	03	-	-
2	Gujarat	53	50	127	117	47	47
3	Haryana, Punjab Jammu and Kashmir, HP	75	72	154	141	23	21
4	Uttar Pradesh	58	56	49	49	84	83
5	Andhra Pradesh	04	04	33	31	09	09
6	Kerala	08	08	20	20	11	09
7	Rajasthan	14	13	08	08	28	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Tamilnadhu Puducherry	12	12	05	05		
9	Jharkhand	40	36	62	62	44	44
10	West Bengal and Sikkim	51	41	39	39	44	42
11	Maharashtra and Goa	124	122	187	185	115	112
12	Madhya Pradesh	105	103	72	71	65	62
13	New Delhi	28	24	51	51	30	28
14	Assam and North East States	09	08	30	30	65	63
15	Odisha	13	13	22	22	05	05
16	Chhattisgarh	43	40	52	52	38	32
17	Uttarakhand	33	20	08	08	01	01

Statement-VI

Total number of complaint received during,2009 to 2012 (Up to April, 2012) under the Mines Act, 1952

Year	State	Total No. of Complaints
1	2	3
2009	Jharkhand	05
	West Bengal	04
	Maharashtra	03
	Chhattisgarh	03
	Madhya Pradesh	02
	Andhra Pradesh	02
	Rajasthan	03
	Goa	01
	UP	02
	Odisha	02
	Total	27
2010	Jharkhand	11
	Odisha	01
	Andhra Pradesh	02

1	2	3
	Rajasthan	01
	Chhattisgarh	05
	Maharashtra	06
	Madhya Pradesh	03
	Rajasthan	02
	Karnataka	02
	Tamil Nadu	02
	Total	46
2011	Jharkhand	31
	Bihar	01
	Maharashtra	03
	Chhattisgarh	06
	Madhya Pradesh	10
	Gujarat	02
	UP	06
	West Bengal	02

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Andhra Pradesh	03	30/04/12	Maharashtra	03
	Rajasthan	03		Madhya Pradesh	04
	Odisha	02		Chhattisgarh	04
	Karnataka	02		UP	01
	Total	71		Rajasthan	05
2012 till	Jharkhand	23		West Bengal	03
				Total	43

Statement-VII*Action taken after inspections and enquiries under the Mines Act, 1952*

Year	No. of Violations Letters Issued	No. of Improvement Notices issued	No. of Prohibitory Orders issued	No. of Prosecutions Launched
2009	24766	155	131	39
2010	26527	180	195	39
2011	26383	417	437	38
2012 Till March	1745	09	29	06

Statement-VIII*Total number of prosecution launched during 2009 to 2011 under the Mines Act, 1952*

Sl. No.	Year	State	Coal		Non-Coal		Oil	
			Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	2009	Jharkhand	06	--	--	01	--	--
2.		Rajasthan	--	--	--	11	--	--
3.		Andhra Pradesh	01	--	--	01	--	--
4.		Odisha	--	--	--	01	--	--
5.		Assam	02	--	--	--	--	--
6.		Gujarat	--	--	--	--	03	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Haryana		--	--	--	01	--	--
8.	Madhya Pradesh		02	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Kerala		--	--	--	02	--	--
10.	West Bengal		01	--	--	--	--	--
11.	Goa		--	--	--	01	--	--
12.	Maharashtra		02	--	--	02	--	--
13.	Uttarakhand		--	--	--	01	--	--
14.	Tamilnadu		--	--	--	01	--	--

Sl. No.	Year	State	Coal		Non-Coal		Oil	
			Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	2010	Jharkhand	07	--	--	01	--	--
2.		Rajasthan	--	--	--	09	--	--
3.		Andhra Pradesh	01			03		
4.		Odisha	02	--	--	02	--	--
5.		Karnataka	--	--	--	04	--	--
6.		Gujarat	--	--	--		01	--
7.		Madhya Pradesh	02	--	--	01	--	--
8.		West Bengal	01	--	--	--	--	--
9.		Chhattisgarh	01	--	--	--	--	--
10.		Tamilnadu	--	--	--	04	--	--

Sl. No.	Year	State	Coal		Non-Coal		Oil	
			Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	2011	Jharkhand	05	--	--	02	--	--
2.		Rajasthan	--	--	--	11	--	--
3.		Andhra Pradesh	--	--	--	03	--	--
4.		West Bengal	04	--	--	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Tamilnadu		--	--	--	05	--	--
6.	Maharashtra		02	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Chhattisgarh		--	--	--	01	--	--
8.	Uttar Pradesh		--	--	--	01	--	--
9.	Odisha		02	--	--	--	--	--
10.	Karnataka		--	--	--	02	--	--

Nag Missile Carrier*[Translation]*

5051. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army has sought redesigning/changes in the missile carrier Nag Missile Tracked Carrier for optimum performance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Army has sought the following improvements in the Nag Missile Carrier (NAMICA):

- Reduction of all-up weight to 15 Tons.
- Improved Reliability of Missile Launcher Platform drive mechanisms.
- Provision of Higher-Resolution Target Acquisition Sight for Gunner.
- Enhanced User friendliness in acquisition of Target through reduced offset between sight and Missile Seeker acquired Target Scene Image.
- Improved Amphibious performance.
- Provision of an additional system called "Target Surveillance and Acquisition Sight" for the Crew Commander of NAMICA.

(c) NAMICA has been reconfigured accordingly and User trial is scheduled for July 2012.

Use of IAF Aircraft

5052. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several dignitaries have performed journeys by the aircraft/helicopters of the Indian Air Force (IAF) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the Year-wise details of journeys undertaken by them separately, the total expenditure incurred and the outstanding amount due to concerned Ministries/Departments;

(c) whether some of these air travels have been undertaken by them for non-official visits also and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the outstanding amount separately for these non-official visits, year-wise; and

(e) the action taken so far by the Government to recover the outstanding amount for these non-official visits?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

During the last three years, *i.e.*, from April 2009 to April 2012, dignitaries have travelled on 1888 occasions by Indian Air Force aircrafts/ helicopters.

The value of bill raised by IAF against such airlift amounts each year is as follows:

2009-10	-	Rs. 4,32,00,000/-
2010-11	-	Rs.11,89,43,833/-
2011-12	-	Rs.12,62,05,250/-

An amount of Rs.11,80,81,500/- remains outstanding.

(c) to (e) As per existing instructions Prime Minister is entitled to use the IAF aircrafts for non-official purposes.

During the last three years, bills amounting to Rs.14,17,155/- were raised for non official use of IAF aircraft by Prime Minister. All bills raised up to 30.3.2012 have been paid, except for one bill amounting to Rs.23,200/-. Bills for airlift on use of IAF aircraft are raised by Indian Air Force from time to time and necessary action is taken thereon.

NH Projects

5053. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is getting a good premium from the developers in the financially viable National Highway (NH) projects being implemented under Public Private-Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) if so, the details of premium earned by the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the highway projects constructed from the premium amount, State-wise; and

(d) the names of the non-financial lucrative NHs identified in Maharashtra for development during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Due to highly competitive bidding and adoption of e-tendering to ensure transparency and fair competition, the bidders/developers quote premium on the financially viable National Highway (NH) projects being implemented under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The premium received during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto April 2012) is given in the enclosed Statement. The premium received becomes part of the overall resource pool of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), which is used for various commitments of NHAI. There is no practice of earmarking the premium received for specific National Highway projects to be constructed by the NHAI.

(d) No such NH Section has been identified as "non-financial lucrative" stretch in the State of Maharashtra.

Statement

Premium received during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto April 2012)

Sl. No.	Name of project	Year-wise Premium received (Rs. in crore)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto April 2012)
1	Pune-Satara	-	45.45	95.445	-
2	Samakhiali-Gandhidham	-	34.07	61.33	-
3	Indore-Dewas	-	-	14.06	-
4	Belgaum-Dharwad	-	-	25.83	2.58
5	Chitradurga-Tumkur bypass	-	-	105.13	11.7
6	Six laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri	-	-	52.43	5.570
Total		-	79.52	354.23	19.85

[Translation]

Air Bases in Bihar

5054. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the defence airports/airfields situated in the State of Bihar;

(b) whether several such airports/airfields including those set up during the Second World War have been abandoned or are not being regularly used/maintained resulting into continuous encroachments thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any plans for revival/regular use of these airports/airfields; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) There are three operational defence airfields in the state of Bihar *i.e.* in Purnea, Bihta and Darbhanga.

There are two abandoned airfields at Panchanpur and Hathwa in Bihar. There are encroachments in an area of 15.97 acres and 338.66 acres at these airfields respectively.

Action for eviction of encroachments in airfields is taken as per the provisions of Public Premises Eviction Act.

(d) and (e) Plans for utilization of airfields are based upon the Operational requirements of the services. Such plans are reviewed from time to time taking into account the security, strategic and operational requirements.

Maintenance of Production Units

5055. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the faulty machines, plants and equipment in Defence production units during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the monitoring mechanism available for the maintenance of such faulty equipment, machinery and plants; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to replace/upgrade the obsolete plants and equipment in order to improve the performance of the production units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (d) All the Defence Production Units under the Department of Defence Production have a maintenance Department which carries out preventive, periodic, corrective and break-down maintenance of their plant and machinery on regular basis as per norms. They also carry out replacement as well as modernization of their plant and machinery in order to improve the performance of production units.

There is a substantial budget allocation during the 12th five year plan denoted towards modernization of the OFB and DPSUs.

[English]

Defence Research and Production

5056. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps initiated in the last three years to open up the sector of defence research and production for private participation;

(b) whether the policy of giving financial incentives to the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) enunciated in 2010 to compete with private sector entities has been implemented and if so, the quantum of financial support given to defence PSUs in the last two years;

(c) whether defence research is being outsourced to private sector entities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the manner in which the security of such research faculties in the private sector is secured;

(e) the number of patents or copyrights held by all the Defence PSUs and Ordnance factories collectively by the end of March, 2012; and

(f) the amount of money spent on defence research annually as a proportion of the total defence budget during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Defence research is primarily in Government domain. In respect of production, in May 2001, the defence sector was opened up to 100% for Indian private sector participation with FDI permissible up to 26%, both subject to licensing. So far,

181 Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent have been issued to various companies in the private sector for manufacture of a wide range of defence items.

In the last three years, 34 companies have been given defence industrial license.

(b) There is no such policy.

(c) and (d) Research is primarily carried out in-house. Certain / research activities are outsourced to private sector. However, high security research activities are done in-house only. The security of research activities outsourced to private sector is ensured through non-disclosure.

(e) The number of patents or copyrights held by all the Defence PSUs and Ordnance factories collectively by the end of March 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(f) The Department of Defence Research and Development (DRDO) carried out the research activities and the amount of money spent on defence research annually as a proportion of the total defence budget during the last ten years is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of Patents or Copyrights Held By Defence PSUs and Ordnance Factories Collectively By the end of March 2012:

Sl. No.	Name of PSU/ OFB	The Number of Patents or Copyrights Held
1	2	3
1	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)	6
2	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI)	5
3	Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML)	3
4	Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL)	2
5	Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)	6
6	Ordnance Factory Board (OFB)	1
7	Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL)	-
8	Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL)	-
9	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSWE)	-

1	2	3
10	Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL)	-
Total		23

Statement-II

Amount of Money Spent on Defence Research during the last ten years:

Year	Department of Defence R&D (Rs. in Crore)	Defence (Rs. in Crore)	Percentage of Expenditure on Defence R&D in respect of Total Defence Budget
2002-03	3,008.11	55,661.83	5.40
2003-04	3,443.19	60,065.80	5.73
2004-05	3,715.27	75,855.92	4.89
2005-06	5,283.35	80,548.98	6.55
2006-07	5,362.82	86,000.00	6.23
2007-08	6,104.55	91,680.28	6.65
2008-09	7,699.07	1,14,223.00	6.74
2009-10	8,475.40	1,41,775.04	5.97
2010-11	10,210.33	1,54,117.00	5.62
2011-12(RE)	10,014.31	1,70,936.81	5.85
2012-13(BE)	10,635.56	1,93,407.00	5.49

Construction Equipment and Multi-Utility Vehicles

5057. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has requested the Government to bring construction equipment vehicles and multi-utility vehicles in the category of transport vehicles from their present category of non-transport vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make necessary amendments in this regard;

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

(e) the alternative measures suggested by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government of Kerala requested this Ministry to grant permission to include all the construction equipment vehicles as transport vehicles.

(c) to (e) Construction Equipment Vehicles, as defined in rule 2 (ca) of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 have been categorised as Non-Transport vehicles *vide* notification dated 5th November, 2004 of Department of Road Transport and Highways. According to the said notification, use of public road by Construction Equipment Vehicles is incidental to the main off-road function. However, the notification also states that when the public road is being used regularly for carrying on commercial activities, then Construction Equipment Vehicles such as dumpers and excavators being used for such activities, shall be deemed as transport vehicles.

[*Translation*]

Two Lane NHs and SHs

5058. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link all the district headquarters with two lane National Highways (NHs) and State Highways (SHs) particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time-frame fixed in this regard;

(c) whether the Government/National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has decided to increase toll on existing and upcoming NHs including two lane NHs; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, the increase in toll fee on National Highways (NHs) is presently governed by the stipulations in the extant National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and

its subsequent amendments in 2010 and 2011 / provisions in the concession agreements.

Construction Work in Chhattisgarh

5059. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the Government regarding poor quality of roads/highways that are being upgraded in the State of Chhattisgarh including Sarguja under left wing extremism scheme;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such contractors and to ensure good quality of roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) A complaint has been received regarding alleged irregularities in execution of road works under Road Requirement Plan for Left Wing Extremism affected areas in respect of Pratappur Semarsot road, Kusmi Samri road, Rajpur Kusmi road, Darima Mainpat road, Balrampur Chando road and Wadrafnagar Balangi road in Sarguja District of Chhattisgarh. A Committee headed by the Joint Secretary of the Ministry has been formed to inspect the roads and enquire in to the matter.

Production in Ordnance Factories

5060. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether defence production could not be carried out by a number of ordnance factories due to important equipment and machineries being out of order resulting in heavy expenditure on the import of defence products;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the equipment and machineries reported to be out of order during the last three years;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon during the said period;

(d) whether accountability has been fixed by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) There has been no instance during last three years when production was affected in Ordnance Factories due to important equipment and machineries being out of order.

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

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): 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 2010-2011, 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 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6694/15/12]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6695/15/12]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- (5) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 178(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 7th January, 2012 regarding extension of

tenure of the Environmental Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority issued under section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6696/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): On behalf of Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2012-2013.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6697/15/12]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 2010-2011.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6698/15/12]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Leather Development Programme, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6699/15/12]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Leather Development Programme, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (5) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the MMTC Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2012-2013.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6700/15/12]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 582(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1105(E) dated 11th October, 2004.

(ii) S.O. 524(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1105(E) dated 11th October, 2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6701/15/12]

12.01 ½ hrs

(*SHRI FRANCISCO COSME Sardinha in the Chair*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6702/15/12]

(2) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6703/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) Memorandum of Understanding between the BEML Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6704/15/12]

(2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Goa Shipyard Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6705/15/12]

(3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6706/15/12]

(4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mazagon Dock Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6707/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) S.O. 1709(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24(B) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) S.O. 1711(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 56 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) S.O. 1832(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th August, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 58 (Delhi Meerut Expressway) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) S.O. 1987(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th August, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 939(E) dated 9th April, 2009.

(v) S.O. 1988(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th August, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 233 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (vi) S.O. 2192(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Varanasi-Aurangabad Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (vii) S.O. 2381(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th October, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 84 (Patna-Buxar Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (viii) S.O. 1127(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26 (Jhansi-Lalitpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (ix) S.O. 1557(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 91 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (x) S.O. 1366(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 91 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xi) S.O. 390(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24B in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xii) S.O. 455(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 232(A) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xiii) S.O. 800(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26 (Jhansi-Lalitpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xiv) S.O. 930(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th April, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xv) S.O. 985(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Etawah-Chakeri Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xvi) S.O. 1128(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th May, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2378(E) dated 30th September, 2010.
- (xvii) S.O. 1136(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 233 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xviii) S.O. 1272(E) and S.O. 1275(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 2 (Delhi-Agra Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xix) S.O. 1321 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th June, 2011, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer (Joint Organisation), Raibareilly as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 231 (Raibareilly-Jaunpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xx) S.O. 818(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1713(E) dated 13th July, 2009.
- (xxi) S.O. 327(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxii) S.O. 195(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 6

- (Calcutta-Kharagpur Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxiii) S.O. 358(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 31 (Chalsa to Siliguri to Dalkola Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxiv) S.O. 196(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 31 (Purnea-Goyerkata Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xxv) S.O. 259(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th February, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 2 (Borwa-Adda-Panargarh Section) in the States of Bihar and West Bengal on OMT basis.
- (xxvi) S.O. 247(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th February, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 24 (Ghaziabad-Hapur and Hapur-Moradabad Sections) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxvii) S.O. 249(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th February, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 8B (Porbandar to Rajkot to Bamanbore Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xxviii) S.O. 315(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd February, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 10 (Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak-Hissar Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xxix) S.O. 349(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th February, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 57 (Purnea-Jhanjharpur-Dharbhanga-Muzaffarpur Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xxx) S.O. 376(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th March, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- (xxxi) S.O. 357(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 31 in the States of Bihar and West Bengal.
- (xxxii) S.O. 359(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 360(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 28 (Lucknow to Faizabad to Gorakhpur to Uttar Pradesh/Bihar Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 2393(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th October, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 21 (Sunder Nagar Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (xxxv) S.O. 2594(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th November, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 6 (Sambhalpur-Baragarh-Odisha Chhattisgarh Border Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 2794(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th December, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 26 (Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border-Lakhnadon Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 2795(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th December, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 26 (Jhansi-Lakhnadon Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 2842(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 45 (Dindigul-Trichy Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxxix) S.O. 2840(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xl) S.O. 2841(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No.

- 37 (Guwahati bypass Section) in the State of Assam.
- (xli) S.O. 2839(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 6 (Durg Bypass to Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra Border Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (xlii) S.O. 2836(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 25 (MP/UP Border-Shivpuri-Bhognipur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xliii) S.O. 2901(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 48 (Devihalli-Hassan Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xliv) S.O. 2915(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 14 (Beawar-Pali-Pindawa Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xlv) S.O. 70(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th January, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xlvi) S.O. 80(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 202 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xlvii) S.O. 248(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th February, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 6 (Surat to Maharashtra/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xlviii) S.O. 250(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th February, 2012, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 2 (Kanpur-Varanasi Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xlix) S.O. 1599(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 113 (Padhi-Dahod Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (l) S.O. 59(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (li) S.O. 45(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No.8A(Extn.) (Kandla-Chandroda Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (lii) S.O. 44(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th January, 2011, authorising the Additional District Collector, Sikar, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (liii) S.O. 250(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 14 (Pali Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (liiv) S.O. 2956(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Deoli-Jalawar Section) (Package-I) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (liv) S.O. 2921(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Reengus-Sikar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lvi) S.O. 2631(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 126(E) dated 22nd January, 2008.
- (lvii) S.O. 2766(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1266(E) dated 1st June, 2010.
- (lviii) S.O. 2463(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and

- operation of National Highway No. 8 (Kishangarh-Beawar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lix) S.O. 2629(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Surat-Dahisar Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (lx) S.O. 2859(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th November, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1266(E) (in Hindi version only) dated 1st June, 2010.
- (lxi) S.O. 2579(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th October, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 2061(E) dated 23rd August, 2010.
- (lxii) S.O. 2894(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 76 (Udaipur-Chittorgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lxiii) S.O. 2898(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th December, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 2251(E) (in Hindi version only) dated 13th September, 2010.
- (lxiv) S.O. 2616(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (lxv) S.O. 2738(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Gujarat/Maharashtra Border) in the State of Gujarat.
- (lxvi) S.O. 2877(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st December, 2010, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 79A and 79 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lxvii) S.O. 2893(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 76 (Udaipur-Chittorgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lxviii) S.O. 2834(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th November, 2010, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lxix) S.O. 1366(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (lxx) S.O. 1554(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 in the State of Gujarat.
- (lxxi) S.O. 437(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Ratanpur-Ahmedabad Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (lxxii) S.O. 341(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th February, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 113 (Padhi-Dahod Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lxxiii) S.O. 2949(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Jaipur-Reengus Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lxxiv) S.O. 2680(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Surat-Dahisar Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (lxxv) S.O. 1591(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (lxxvi) S.O. 1602(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for

building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Reengus-Sikar Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(lxxvii) S.O. 327(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Surat-Dahisar Section) in the State of Gujarat.

(lxxviii) S.O. 268(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7 February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8A (Extn.) in the State of Gujarat.

(lxxix) S.O. 918(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.

(lxxx) S.O. 487(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th March, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Zirakpur-Parwanoo Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(lxxxii) S.O. 796(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1444(E) dated 16th June, 2010.

(lxxxiii) S.O. 938(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th April, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 in the State of Haryana.

(lxxxiiii) S.O. 1189(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Zirakpur-Parwanoo Section) in the State of Haryana.

(lxxxv) S.O. 969(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd May, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance,

management and operation of National Highway No. 71 in the State of Haryana.

(lxxxvi) S.O. 634(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th March, 2011, authorising the District Revenue Officer, Jind, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 in the State of Haryana.

(lxxxvii) S.O. 971(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd May, 2011, authorising the District Revenue Officer, Jind, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 73 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) in the State of Haryana.

(lxxxviii) S.O. 972(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd May, 2011, authorising the District Revenue Officer, Jind, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Haryana.

(lxxxix) S.O. 386(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th February, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 452(E) dated 23rd February, 2010.

(lxxxv) S.O. 2894(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 76 (Udaipur-Chittorgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(xc) S.O. 1996(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th August, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8D (Junagadh Section) in the State of Gujarat.

(xci) S.O. 1139(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8D (Junagadh Section) in the State of Gujarat.

(xcii) S.O. 39(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 79 (Chittorgarh-Mangalwar Section) in the State of

Rajasthan.

- (xciii) S.O. 633(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th March, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Surat-Dahisar Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xciv) S.O. 1911(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th August, 2011 regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 2 (Kanpur-Varanasi Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xcv) S.O. 2025(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 37 in the State of Assam.
- (xcvi) S.O. 2026(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2011 regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 5 (Jagatpur-Chandikol Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xcvii) S.O. 2027(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2011 regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 5 in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.
- (xcviii) S.O. 2056(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 3 (Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra Border-Dhule Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xcix) S.O. 2096(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th September, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 3 (Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (c) S.O. 2418(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th October, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 13 (Bijapur-Hungud-Hospet Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (ci) S.O. 2421(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th October, 2011, regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of National Highway No. 5 (Bhubaneswar-Balasure Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (cii) S.O. 2013(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th August, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 200 (Bhojpur-Chhatabar Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (ciii) S.O. 2014(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th August, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 217 in the State of Orissa.
- (civ) S.O. 2015(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th August, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 234 in the State of Karnataka.
- (cv) S.O. 2016(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th August, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 98 in the State of Bihar.
- (cvi) S.O. 2017(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th August, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 106 (Birpur to Bihpur Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (cvii) S.O. 2253(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 104 (Sheohar-Sitamarih-Jaynagar Narhiya Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (cviii) S.O. 2256(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29 September, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 30A (Fathua-Harnaut-Barh Section) in the State of Bihar.

- (cix) S.O. 937(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th April, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1851(E) dated 27th October, 2006.
- (cx) S.O. 1357(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (cxii) S.O. 2236(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (cxiii) S.O. 1195(E) to S.O. 1197(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 14 (Pali Section) in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6708/15/12]

- (2) A copy of the National Highways Authority of India (the term of office and other conditions of Service of Members) Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 5(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2012 under section 34 of the National Highways Act, 1988.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6709/15/12]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6710/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D.

NAPOLEON): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6711/15/12]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6712/15/12]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA AND
BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. Chairman, I have to report following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Chemical Weapons Convention (Amendment) Bill, 2012 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 2012."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 2012 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th May, 2012."

Mr. Chairman, I lay on the Table the Chemical Weapons Convention (Amendment) Bill, 2012 and the Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 2012 as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 3rd and the 4th May, 2012 respectively.

L A I D O N T H E T A B L E .

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

162nd Report*[English]*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): I beg to lay on the Table the One Hundred and Sixty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER).

12.03 ½ hrs.STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE**175th to 178th Reports***[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P.): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table following Reports (Hindi and English Versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:

1. One Hundred and Seventy Fifth Report on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Culture.
2. One Hundred and Seventy Sixth Report on the Demand for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Tourism.
3. One Hundred and Seventy Seventh Report on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Shipping.
4. One Hundred and Seventy Eighth Report on the Demand for Grants (2012-13) of this Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

12.04 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members

* Treated as laid on the Table

who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to start a massive campaign to create awareness about diabetes in the country.

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT (Mumbai North-Central): Diabetes is a life-long, incurable disease marked by high blood sugar levels. It is estimated that almost 41 million Indians are diabetic, and that figure is expected to reach 73.5 million by 2025. The total annual cost to treat Indian diabetic patients (including direct and indirect expenses) is estimated at Rs. 21,000 per person. If that per capita expenditure were to remain constant, the total estimated cost of treating the disease would reach approximately Rs. 1,50,000 crore by 2025.

The incidence of diabetes is much higher in affluent urban areas of India than in rural villages, and the rate is increasing. In the 1970s, only 2.1% of Indians living in urban areas had diabetes. Today that figure is 12.1% for adults over the age of 20. Diabetes can lead to amputations, heart failure and blindness.

In addition to lifestyle changes that are causing diabetes, Indians have a strong genetic vulnerability to the disease. As a result, Indians often contract diabetes a decade earlier than their counterparts in the developed world-trend that is likely to have an anormous impact on India's working age population in the future.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to start a massive awareness campaign in both urban and rural areas of the country.

(ii) Need to find a solution to the movement of farmers having their agricultural land on Bangladesh side

KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR (Maldaha Uttar): I would like to invite the attention of the Government to a pressing issue in Lok Sabha constituency Maldaha Uttar, having a long border with Bangladesh. Many of our citizens own farmlands in Bangladesh ever since partition. The BSF & BDR holds a mutual understanding and allow a free movement for Indian farmers owning farms located across the border for cultivation and other farming purposes. This movement is allowed for specified time and days every week and very often the Indian gate is found closed before time and our farmers are left with no option but to stay

back in Bangladesh. On several occasions the Indian side remains closed for many days and this leads to crop damage in Bangladesh affecting our farmers who have invested their time and effort in farming despite the odds. I may hence request the Government to find a permanent solution to this issue and the Union Home Ministry must take an initiative in this matter as soon as possible.

(iii) Need to provide stoppage of Train Nos. 16735/16736 at Cuddalore Junction in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): The express train service no. 16735/16736 is operating between Chennai and Thiruchendhur but this train is not being stopped at Cuddalore junction. The Cuddalore junction is a port junction which is second largest port in Eastern Coastal area. The Railways have 159 acres of land around Cuddalore junction along with big parking areas and 95 Railway quarters at this junction. The Cuddalore junction has four railway platforms. The stoppage of above train is also necessary due to various major SIPCOT industries such as Chemplast, Sanmer, Shasun chemicals, Tanfac Fertilizers Company, Pharmaceuticals Companies, Nagarjuna Oil Corporation, Chemical Companies, Loyal Super Fabrics, Good Earth Shipping Company, ILFS and BGR Thermal Power Company, etc. are located in the vicinity of Cuddalore junction. This junction provides transport to tens of thousands of SIPCOT workers, fishermen and agricultural farmers.

In this connection, it is my humble request to the Hon'ble Minister of Railways through the Hon'ble House to arrange to provide for the stoppage of the train no. 16735/16736 at Cuddalore junction.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to take steps to create Legislative Council in every State where there is no council and especially in Delhi.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): In our country along with Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha was also constituted and keeping this fact in view in most of the State's Legislative Council was also constituted along with Legislative Assembly. But there are some States in our country where Legislative Assembly is there but Legislative Council is not there. As at the Central level, there is Rajya Sabha along with Lok Sabha, and Legislative Council have been constituted in many states, then the Legislative Councils should be constituted in all the States of the country.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government that in such States, especially National Capital Region Delhi State, where Legislative Assembly is there, but Legislative Council is not present, necessary initiative may be taken for immediate constitution of the Legislative Council.

(v) Need to set up milch- animal breed improvement centres in Barmer district of Rajasthan.

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): As per 2011 census, 70 percent population of the country lives in the villages. In my Parliamentary Constituency of Barmer this percentage is 80 to 85. The main source of livelihood of the people living in villages is agriculture and animal husbandry. But in my constituency, animal husbandry is not receiving any encouragement from the Government schemes. The number of milch animals in my Parliamentary Constituency of Barmer is 44 lakhs, which is eight per cent of the total population of milch animals in Rajasthan. Thar Parker breed of cow in our region was high yielding breed but due to lack of protection and breeding it has almost disappeared. Our camels are used by the army. There are many big centers for cow, camel, sheep and goats in the country. Keeping in view large number of animals, these centers are required to be set up in Rajasthan.

I would request the Government to set up institutes for breeding Thar Parker cow and also for goat, camel and sheep.

[Translation]

(vi) Need to provide adequate number of LPG connections to economically weaker sections of the society particularly in West Delhi Parliamentary Constituency

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (West Delhi): The Government of India's scheme to provide LPG to poor families at subsidised rates is far behind its fixed target. With a view to reduce the consumption of Kerosene, the Government had given a target to oil companies to provide Gas connection to 70 lakh poor families without any security, but the companies have been able to provide only 73213 connections in two years. The number of gas connections in the country is about 11.5 crore and Government have fixed a target of 16 crore connections by 2015.

Many poor families live in the private colonies of West Delhi but till date no family has been given gas

connection under this scheme. A lot of people come to me for getting recommendation letter for gas connection. Some people out of them get connection and some are not able to get.

Therefore, I request the Government to implement the target of providing gas connection to 70 lakh poor families without any security immediately and more and more poor families of West Delhi are included in it.

(vii) Need to make an arrangement for payment of toll tax at a single point on National Highways.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Due to four laning and six laning of National Highways and construction of Mega Highways, the road users are facing lot of difficulties with regard to payment procedure of toll tax. Owing to implementation of BOT system the vehicles passing through these roads get stuck for long time at toll tax collections centre. It causes waste of both energy and time. In this regard, I, through you, would like to suggest the Government that toll tax can be collected at single point through computer connectivity and collected amount can be shared amongst all the companies falling in the way through on MOU. I would like to make this situation more clear through an example. I come from Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency. While travelling I have realised that the distance between Jaipur and Delhi is only 270 KM and 5 toll tax collection centres are there on this stretch. All the vehicles running between Jaipur and Delhi have to stop at these toll tax collection centres and take receipt of prescribed amount. It is my suggestion that toll tax in respect of every vehicle coming from Jaipur should be collected at first toll tax collection centre and this amount should be equal to toll tax collected at all the five collection centres. Similar procedures of toll tax collection should be adopted in respect of vehicles going from Delhi to Jaipur and the amount so collected should be distributed among all the five companies as per MOU to be signed for the purpose. It will save time of every vehicle/ passenger/ road user and unnecessary consumption of diesel and petrol in the stationery vehicles at toll tax collection centres can be checked. Its ultimate benefit will go to the nation. Therefore, I demand that early decision should be taken in this regard and notification/ circular should be issued for the purpose so that crores of vehicle owners could be benefitted there from and petrol and diesel could also be saved in the country.

(viii) Need to undertake renovation and beautification of historical monuments in Ahmadnagar district, Maharashtra.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): Every day 50-60 thousand tourists come at religious places like Saibaba, Shirdi, Shani Shingnapur, Autar Mehekhaba, Sant Gyaneshwar in Ahmadnagar district. In addition to these religious places, 39 buildings in the district come under Archaeological Department. In spite of being our heritage, these ancient buildings are deprived of maintenance and beautification. The Government has made provision to spend 02 per cent of the profit of Navratna companies for public sector undertakings. In order to take this advantage, I suggested them in January to get prepare the development plan and estimates for the maintenance and beautification of these buildings. I will provide fund and you yourself take up the work of maintenance and beautification of these buildings. But it is surprising that no action has been taken by Archaeological Department in this direction. There is an imperative need of its maintenance and beautification to keep the heritage of the country intact under Ahmadnagar district. The Government should issue proper instructions for the same.

(ix) Need to ensure proper utilisation of funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Several complaints from the villages are receiving under MNREGA in the country particularly in Allahabad of Uttar Pradesh. Irregularities are still being committed in many Tehsils. Despite the instructions issued by the Vigilance Committee no proper action is being taken. Whether the Government has any plan to check the misutilisation of MNREGA funds and provide full benefit of this scheme to poor people so that it could become an example for others. The ponds were dug out under MNREGA including some model pond. It has been revealed from some sources that the Government has discontinued the scheme of constructing model ponds. The scheme of constructing model ponds was a good scheme because plantation work was also carried out along with construction of model ponds under this scheme but this scheme has been discontinued due to some reasons. I would like to know the present status of this scheme.

(x) Need to provide TV tower and mobile tower in Don area of West-Champaran district in Bihar.

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO (Balmikinagar): Don area under west- Champaran district of Bihar is surrounded by mountains. Nepal border is about 20 km from there. The area of Don region is about

40 km but neither a T.V. tower nor a mobile tower of any company is existed there. The people of this area are feeling as isolated from rest of the world even in this modern era.

Therefore, I would like to demand that a T.V. tower and mobile tower should be set up in this area at the earliest.

(xi) Need to construct a four-lane overbridge at Burdwan - Katwa road in Burdwan district, West Bengal.

[English]

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): There is a Railway over bridge on Burdwan-Katwa road at Burdwan in West Bengal. The over bridge is in a dilapidated condition. It causes much traffic congestion. Hence I urge upon the Government to come forward to build a four lane over Bridge there immediately.

(xii) Need to ensure clear demarcation of boundaries between Buxar (Bihar) and Balia (Uttar Pradesh) and to take measures to prevent land erosion caused by river Ganga.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Buxar (Bihar) and Balia (Uttar Pradesh) are divided by river Ganga. Annual land erosion on banks of river Ganga caused heavy loss to villages as well as crops of both the States and demarcation of boundaries is also affected. This neglected area is in dilemma for the years together.

To remove this dilemma of both the states, demarcation of boundaries was started years back and ownership of land was decided by Trivedi Award. After the demarcation of villages and agricultural land, the satisfied farmers are engaged in earning lively hood peacefully but after the Trivedi Award, the land records based on demarcation have not been distributed to the farmers by Government of India which causes prevailing dilemma and breach of peace from time to time.

Dispute of both the States was settled through a Commission set up by the Union Government. To resolve the problem, it is necessary that as per award the decision of demarcation should be ensured by making and preparing land records permanently.

Therefore, I demand that a permanent solution to this problem should be found out and annual shifting due to land erosion by river should also be checked.

(xiii) Need to handover the control of Shahpur Kandi Dam Project in Punjab to Bhara Beas Management Board.

DR. KIRORI LAL MEENA (Dausa): An agreement has been signed by the hon. Chief Ministers of Rajasthan, Haryana and his highness Governor of Punjab on 15.05.1984 to start Ropar thermal power station and Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project. The second part of this agreement is regarding Nangal reservoir to Anandpur Sahib Hydel Projects hydel channel. The sub-clause of which is as under:-

"Regarding Haryana and Rajasthan states demand of share in the power generation from Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukeriyam Hydel project, Theem Dam Project, Upper Bari Doab Channel stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Dam Hydel Project, it was decided that the Government of India will refer this matter to the Supreme Court and seek their opinion and their opinion will be circulated to the signatories of this agreement which will be binding on these States.

" Sub para (a) and (b) are related with the TRO to be sent to Supreme Court.

Thus, it is clear that the Government of India will put this case before the Supreme Court for its decision and decision of the Supreme Court will be binding on those States amongst which this agreement has been signed.

Punjab was interested in construction of Shahpur Kandi Barrage on river Ravi for irrigation and power generation. As per the agreement of 1981, the water coming to this project is to be distributed between the partner states.

Rajasthan Govt's experience was that Punjab do not release the water allotted by the BBMB in the Ranjeet Sagar Bandh constructed on river Ravi. The water resources Ministry of Govt. of India have declared the Shahpur Kandi Project as National Project. It being the national project, the opinion of Rajasthan Govt. is that its control should be with BBMB.

The Rajasthan Government has written a letter dated 22.12.09 to the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India requesting to intimate the latest situation in this regard. But no reply has been received till date. The hon. Chief Minister of Rajasthan had requested the hon. Minister of Energy, Govt. of India vide his letter dated 20.08.10 that the control of Shahpur Kandi Project should be with BBMB and the matter should be referred to the Supreme Court for division of power under the act of 1984.

12.05 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Need for adequate storage facilities for food grains in the country.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, there has been bumper crop of the wheat in the country. I have raised this matter four days ago and Smt. Sushamaji also raised this matter. On that day Pranab Babu was present here and today also he is here. I would like to submit that you have given the opportunity to raise this matter in Zero hour. As it is a very vast matter and the chair should have given an assurance to accept this matter for discussion under rule 193. The production of paddy this time reached 10.34 crore tonne. This time the wheat is produced at a record of 9.02 crore tonne. The storage capacity is only 19 per cent.

40 crore farmers of the country produces wheat in the country. The farmers of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh had produced this food grain. We have a large number of poor people in the country. Latur, Usmanabad in Maharashtra and many areas of the country are suffering from draught. There is scarcity of water in these areas. The same situation arose at the time of our govt, also, when I was the Minister of Food and Consumer affairs. Seven states had suffered draught at that time. We also faced the scarcity of foodgrain. We supplied foodgrain in these draught affected areas for animals and flour mills. A crises management group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Advaniji. I remember that we had supplied one lakh metric tonne foodgrain to Rajasthan free of cost. Media is reporting that foodgrain is lying in open area. The cost of construction of godown has increased due to increased prices of land in Punjab. You have said in 2009 about providing subsidy for construction of godowns at several places, but no subsidy has been released so far. Farmers are storing their foodgrains at their own farms in open area.

We have just decided to provide 50% subsidy in Bihar directly, not through banks. Today, the market is not going a step ahead, but lagging behind. Several countries of the world are coming to our country. The growth of GDP is going down, industrial growth is also going down and the rupee is losing its value and affecting our import-export. But nothing concrete has been done for farmer during these three years. The banks and farmers had done maximum in this direction during this period.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you have made your point.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Whenever the reference if Arjun Sengupta is made, you people say it is wrong, but I am the alone person who says that he was the single man who told the truth, today he is not here, he had expired. Today the number of poor people is rising. You have foodgrain, why don't you constitute a crises group? Soniaji, what is the condition in the country, you are not understanding. The wheat is lying in open on roads. There is no space for keeping wheat. It can rain anytime and the entire wheat will got wasted. The weather in Delhi become pleasant, but the wheat of the farmers 450 km away got wasted, but the government do not want to believe. The Times of India had printed this news in a very short space.

Hon. Prime Minister should have called a meeting. The problem which is beyond your control, what will you do, search for some alternative. When I was Food Minister, Consumer Minister, I need to put this problem in front of you Pranab Babu, particularly the shortage of coarse grains which the poor people eat. The very first necessity is the meal for stomach, he need flour, rice to eat. You have rice, you have wheat but the foodgrain is rotting in the entire country. Why don't you make arrangement for this problem.

The farmers have made this country self-reliant in foodgrains, food items. Today they are committing suicide. So you should have convened a meeting on their problems and sufferings. You decided to export jute and cotton. Their produces are very few. But the wheat growers are in large number, where will they go? You were sitting on that day and you did not answer properly and went away.

Nobody in your Government reacts on this. What would you do on this. The whole House is worried about this. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Everybody here is sitting quietly because they are not given time to speak. When I

will go out, all of them would say to me ...*(Interruptions)*
Please call Hon'ble Prime Minister, what would you do on this, what way out would you make. Why don't you take up the matter urgently, *(interruptions)*. Something is slipping out of hands of the govt. Please see all the things. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, you belong to Goa. You do not know what damages had been there in this area. Wherever you go in Punjab, you would find heaps of wheat in open. Heavy damage is seen all over. Please tell, where should farmers go? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you have made your point. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: We want that the matter may be settled here itself. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please sit down. Please do not disturb.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Thank you Mr. Chairman, I am speaking on wheat only.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except the submission bring by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman Sir, just this Saturday-Sunday I have come back after visiting my constituency and want to share whatever I saw there. There is a lot of hue and cry in the whole of Madhya Pradesh. I would proudly say that this time Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has made best arrangements for purchase of wheat. ...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except what Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is saying.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman Sir, we have registered farmers in advance, called farmers by sending them SMS and weighed their wheat and gave the money to them through their account. This arrangement continued till the bags were available with us. One day all of a sudden the bags were not available. As a result total system collapsed. As Shri Sharadji has said, the whole wheat is lying there in mandies and the farmer is guarding it waking all the night. Rains had been there twice and with rainfall continuously for ten minutes each time the whole lot of wheat has been damaged. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except what Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is saying.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, there is a lot of hue and cry among farmers. Chief Minister come to Delhi and met the Minister of food. In my presence he gave the assurance that by 5th of May he would give 46 thousand bundles. Pranab dada 5th May has passed and it is 7th of May today. 11 thousand bundles out of 46 thousand are yet to be received and 50 thousand more bundles were promised to be given by 20th May. Money for 96 thousand bundles is there, we have deposited Rs. 478 crores for 2 lakh 69 thousand bundles in advance we are waiting. There are no racks, no rack has been loaded and we don't have bags. In the absence of bags the whole system has collapsed. Farmers are crying. Last time we had given you 50 lakh metric tonne of wheat but this time we are going to give you 80 lakh metric tonne of wheat. But unfortunately, for want of bags farmers are not able to get their wheat weighed. If bags reach there, the farmers resort to looting of bags from racks. Farmers wake up whole the night to watch their produce. Rain falls for ten minutes continuously. Farmers are weeping profusely because when their produce would be weighed, they would be told that their wheat is damaged.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request Pranab Da to please give us bags. Please give us bags so that farmer's life could be saved as the wheat would be weighed and we would give that wheat to you for centre pool. Please give us bags.

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rest of the Members may please associate with what the Hon'ble Member has said. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There will be no more discussion. Other hon. Members associate with the hon. Member, who raised the issue.

Yogi Aditya Nath.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Others may kindly associate. Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.K. Biju, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Virender Kumar, Shri Virendra Kashyap, Shri Rajendra Agarwal, Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela, Shri Mahendra P. Chauhan, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Shri Shivraj Bhaiya, Shri Jitendra Singh, Shri Bhupendra Singh, Shri Rakesh Singh, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla, Shri Nama Nagashwar Rao and Shri Dhanajay Singh are being associated with the issues raised by Shri Sharad Yadav and Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the statement of hon. Member Yogi Aditya Nath will go on record and nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I, through you, would like to call the attention of the House towards a most urgent issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point has already been made. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Every year the holy pilgrimage trip to Kailash Mansarovar is arranged in the country. Ministry of External Affairs makes arrangements for this pilgrimage. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYANATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this journey continues for 26 days, which is organised by Kumoun Madal Vikas Nigam. It makes arrangement for pilgrims to facilitate them to go to and to comeback from Indo-Tibetan border. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except what Yogi Aditya Nath is saying. Please continue.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot compel the Government during the 'Zero Hour'. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Do not disturb him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.30 pm.

12.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till thirty minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

12.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

12.30 ½ hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS - Contd.

Re: Need for proper storage of food grains in the country

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the House is going to make a statement. Hon. Members, please take your seats.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Sharad Yadav ji, Shrimati Sushmaji, the Leader of the Opposition and many other Members want to speak on this issue. This year we made a record production of both wheat and rice. Our genuine problem is with regard to the storing facilities of that quantum of procurement, which is taking place. In earlier days, the Government used to procure about 30 to 40 per cent of the total production and the rest of the production was taken care of by the market. But in the last two, three years because of the high MSP, procurement has become the primary responsibility of the Government agencies, whether it is the State Governments or it is the Central Government. The FCI is also authorizing and requesting the State Governments to purchase it. But, the creation of the godown space is not keeping a match with the rate of procurement. There is a mismatch. But we are trying to sort out this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): By when it will be done?

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Yes, it will take some time. Please have some patience. I am equally concerned about it because I am paying Rs.50,000 crore food subsidy. Therefore, I am equally concerned as you are concerned. As you are the concerned Member of Parliament to protect the public interest, as Finance Minister and the Treasurer of the country, I am concerned because it is going from my

Treasury. Therefore, what we are trying to do is this. I am trying to get jute bags to provide the facilities and to address the problems which the Leader of the Opposition raised that jute bags are not available.

As per the practice, we do not allow plastic baggage to be used for food items because jute bags are bio-degradable packaging material which are universally acclaimed and should be used as the packaging material for food items. Therefore, in our system, rice, wheat and sugar, these three items are supplied in jute bags. As there has been shortage of jute bags, we are trying to augment the supply of jute bags. We are taking it up with the IJMA. It has already been taken up. We are also taking it up with other neighbouring countries from where we can import jute bags on urgent basis.

We are also requesting to dispose of the existing stock. For instance, the Chief Minister of Karnataka came and met me the other day. They require about five to eight lakh tonnes of food grains to meet their drought relief requirement. We have readily agreed to supply this quantum of food grains. We have allowed extra export so that the existing stock could be released. We are also requesting and we have already made arrangements with the Rural Development Ministry. They are taking some time because the State Governments are involved in it so that we can use food grains as part of the wages for the Government programmes like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and all the measures are simultaneously being taken to ease the pressure which is being built up. But there is a question about it. There is no doubt that there is a mismatch. The other day, while replying to the General Discussion on the Budget, I gave detailed account of how in the last four, five years, we have created more than two million tonnes of storing capacity. We are giving series of tax concessions and investment concessions to create cold-chain facilities, to create warehousing and asking the private sector to participate in for that. Shri Sharad Yadavji has referred to some sort of subsidy scheme. I will definitely check up. If the Government made any commitment to pay subsidy, the Government will pay subsidy. So far as tax concessions are concerned for the last three years I am providing tax concessions, series of concessions, sometimes interest concessions, to create cold chains, to create warehousing, so that these problems can be tackled on a permanent basis, and neither the farmers nor those who are procuring, the Government agencies, State agencies, are in difficulty.

*Not recorded.

I appreciate the concerns the Hon. Members have expressed. I will check it up with my colleague in the Ministry of Food who is directly in charge of this, and Agriculture Ministry. I will give you the detailed information about the measures which have been taken in the course of my reply to the debate on the Finance Bill tomorrow. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): At the time of procurement of wheat. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more discussion on this.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I have another issue for zero hour.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow you now. Now we have Bills to be taken up.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman Sir, when will I get a chance to speak?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get a chance when it will be taken up at the end of the day.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman Sir, I have an issue. The Hon. Speaker had said in the morning. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get chance at the end of the day.

12.37 hrs.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2012 - *Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 12. Dr. P. Venugopal to continue.

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the decisions of Medical Council of India are quite surprising at times. We have news about approval being

given to private medical colleges very quickly but when it comes to Government medical colleges, a lot of hurdles are put and sometimes a year is wasted.

The Tamil Nadu Government has provided all the required infrastructure for opening a new medical college in Sivaganga. But it is yet to get the approval of the MCI. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that the MCI may be instructed not to treat Government medical colleges like private colleges. That is because all the seats in the Government medical colleges go to deserving and meritorious students of the society. Such students who receive medical education without paying capitation fees, exorbitant and tuition fees pass out and become outstanding doctors with the commitment to serve the society that gave them quality education.

I am not saying that there should be a compromise on the requirements of infrastructure but I am only driving home the point that the Government medical colleges should be given priority as State Governments are capable of making up small deficiencies quickly.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I want to share my views with hon. Members regarding the MCI Act. Medical Council Rules were framed in 1956. As per the 1956 Act, a minimum of three members represented each State - one State nominee in consultation with the Central Government, one from each university, and one elected among the doctors in the State. The present MCI has seven members. Only one of them is from South India. It is noteworthy that 75 per cent of medical colleges are situated in South India. How can seven unelected members who do not represent the States and who are from elite hospitals, guide and conduct the medical education sector for the entire country.

The members are competent but their competence is in their respective field and they are super specialists. How will the members be able to spread knowledge and ensure rural medical care? We should have instead taken the Act of 1956 and modified it to enable democratic functioning with proper representation to the States rather than entrust it to the undemocratic, centrally-sponsored MCI.

Now, let us turn our attention to the National Commission for Human Resources for Health. This Health Commission will have one Chairman who need not be a medical doctor. It also consists of four full-time members, out of which only one will be a medical doctor and other three could be non-doctors. Out of eight part-time members,

only one would be a medical doctor and the rest seven could be non-doctors.

All these members would be selected by the Centre and the States have no role to play. The composition of the Council is such that only two or three out of the total 13 persons would be doctors and all others will compulsorily be non-doctors. How could they guide the medical education in the entire country? How will the other countries recognize the degrees awarded and approved by this body? For example, will the British Medical Council recognize the degrees approved by this body? This will create a situation wherein people who have never been exposed to medical education would be deciding on medical issues. This Bill is totally flawed and should be scrapped in toto.

Instead, the revised version of the original 1956 Indian Medical Council Bill giving suitable representation to each State should be brought in. It is obvious that three out of seven MCI members are cardiologists and five out of seven from the private hospitals. They are currently working as specialists in their own hospitals. How can these unelected, private hospital-oriented super specialists who have no connection with any of the State Government hospitals where majority of Indians go, decide on medical education?

Hence, this Bill is trying to thrust these Central Government nominees into the MCI Board once more and this should be rejected. With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Aonla): Sir, it is really important that this House understands the importance of the MCI. The current Minister's predecessor had made it his ultimate goal to take over the MCI because he realized that it had turned into a cash cow.

We opposed him in the Standing Committee of which Shri A.K. Antony was a Member for five years. There was a unanimous resolution by every Member in the Standing Committee of every Party, that the MCI should not be taken over by the Government. As soon as this Government came and this Minister came, they took over the MCI, under the excuse that it would only be there for six months and then, they would give it back to an elected body, but it is now entering its third year.

The Minister said that he was taking it over on the grounds that there was an allegation of Rs.2 crore malfeasance. He promised that there would be total transparency. My remarks today would point out what transparency has taken place in the last two years.

Permissions for under-graduate and post-graduate courses have been given by the Board of Governors of MCI in spite of many deficiencies observed in the assessment reports in assessments carried out by the assessors appointed by the BOG itself. This shows utter disregard for regulatory function with which it was entrusted.

In the cases of colleges which were found to have employed teachers with fake and forged certificates, regulations prescribe that such colleges should not be considered for granting permission for two academic years or for permitting post-graduate courses. However, contrary to the specific punitive measures provided under the regulations, permissions have been granted for MBBS courses and in some cases, even post-graduate courses have been permitted. Rather than using this power judiciously, the BOG has granted permission to many institutes even when the assessment reports of the assessment team appointed by the BOG itself had reported several deficiencies in their assessment reports, totally negating the basic function of the MCI to maintain the quality of medical education or produce good doctors.

Sir, the CBI had also conducted inspections of its own in several institutes for which it had received complaints. In their inspections, they had found many cases of irregularities in respect of teaching faculty and clinical material. It had found teaching faculty who had submitted fake and forged certificates or who were present only on the day of inspection. It had found fudging of data pertaining to clinical material by the management of these institutes. It had also observed inadequacy of clinical material. In some institutes deficiency of infrastructure was also found. It had meticulously gathered evidence in respect of as many as ten institutes and submitted the same to the MCI. These are the institutes:

1. Index Medical College, Indore
2. KPC Medical College, Kolkata
3. Rohilkhand Medical College, Bareilly
4. Sri Ram Murti Smarak Institute, Bareilly
5. Muzaffarnagar Medical College, Muzaffarnagar
6. Teerthankar Medical College, Muradabad
7. Guru Ram Rai Medical College, Dehradun
8. Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar
9. Bhaskar Medical College, Hyderabad

10. Adhiparashakti Medical College, Melmaruvarthur
11. Mamta Medical College, Khammam
12. Ulhas Patil Medical College, Jalagaon
13. New Medical College at Walyar, Kerala
14. New Medical College at Kalapa
15. Sri Venkateswar Medical College, Puducherry
16. Geetanjali Medical College, Udaypur
17. Azeeza Medical College, Kollam

As these institutes were found to have employed teachers with fake and forged certificates with evidence provided by the CBI, the provision of Section 8(3)(1)(d) of Establishment of Medical College Regulations debaring them for a period of two years is clearly attracted. In one case the CVC had also recommended action. No action has been taken against these colleges. In total disregard, they have been given permission to admit a fresh batch of students. This matter of granting permission to those colleges against whom the CBI had filed FIRs and had found gross deficiencies during the inspections conducted by them, which should have been debarred, requires thorough investigation. I would request this House to unanimously ask for a CBI investigation into the Board of Governors and the Ministry. The previous Minister had been charge-sheeted for corruption, doing the same thing with these medical colleges. This is simply an extension, in fact an increase of corruption.

Sir, let me now evaluate the performance of the Board of Governors who have been vested with the powers of the Central Government in the matter of permissions of the medical colleges and various undergraduates and postgraduate courses. Let me inform this House that the Board of Governors due to its incompetence and inefficiency has only managed to destroy a system created and nurtured over a period of so many decades and which was working fairly well.

A lot of procedural irregularities have been committed in evaluating applications for undergraduate and postgraduate courses. In some cases, the decisions which are conveyed to the institutes are contrary to those taken by the BOG, still no action to rectify the errors is taken. Evaluation of assessment of the institute for MBBS courses, which is a must for applicants of postgraduate courses as is prescribed in the Regulations, has not been carried out.

To the best of my knowledge 2000 applications for various PG courses for the academic year 2012-13 were received by the MCI till May, 2011. In this regard the hon.

Supreme Court has issued a direction in Mridul Dhar case that the prescribed time schedules have to be strictly adhered to by all authorities and if any authority fails to do so, he would be personally liable. But so thick skinned is this BOG that it does not even care about this direction of the hon. Supreme Court.

Knowing fully well about the time schedule and the volume of work, the BOG should have planned to execute the task of deciding upon the applications of PG courses in such a manner so that the deadline prescribed by the Regulations - that is 31st of January for recommendation by MCI and 28th February for final decision by the BOG - should be met. However, it slept over it for five months. The assessment process only began in the month of December, 2011 knowing that the last date was the 31st of January, 2012. When BOG realised that due to their inefficiency, ineffective handling the deadline could not be met, it requested the Central Government to extend the deadline. The Central Government, of course, obliged - after all it is their own hand-picked MCI for reasons best known to the entire House - and obligingly extended the last date to 31st March without taking any permission from the Supreme Court. It also made a stipulation that MCI would give wide publicity of this extension of deadline. Instead of doing that the Board of Governors simply confined the decision to itself. It is only when the hon. High Court passed strictures on the current MCI for not following the Government direction, that publicity was given.

While all this drama was going on, the process of deciding upon the applications for postgraduate courses moved at a snail's pace and the momentum of process was not expedited at all. However, it is well known adage that time and tide wait for none. The BOG did not take any decision in practically all cases till last week of March, 2012. When they observed that time is slipping out of their hands, instead of taking any remedial measures, only put a general circular on MCI's website that those institutes whose applications have been rejected should remain present in the office of MCI on 26th and 27th March, 2012 for representation. Even at this point, most institutes had not received any communication at all and they were in total darkness about the fate of their applications. Under these circumstances, some institutes were asked to submit their presentations as late as 28th & 29th March, 2012 just to give a sham hearing — my hon. colleagues, a sham hearing- so that they could be rejected or accepted for reasons that have nothing to do with producing good doctors. No effective opportunity was given to these institutes for compliance verification. All this sequence just

demonstrated how a mockery has been made of an entire system by the present BOG.

Sir, I have also learnt that BOG had rejected more than 100 applications on the last date, that is, 31st March; not only that, when it was realized that BOG had forgotten to decide upon a number of applications, a special meeting was called on 3rd April, 2012 after the last date was over on 31st March, 2012 in total violation of Regulations and directions of the Supreme Court. And, these decisions have been communicated to the institutes with a date of decision and despatch, backdated illegally as 31st March, 2012. This is a clear case of cheating which was not expected from a Government regulatory body.

I have also been informed that even after doing all this jugglery, in about 30 to 40 cases, no assessment has been carried out at all because BOG has forgotten about these applications. This has enabled these institutes to approach hon. courts and get "deemed permissions" as per provisions of Indian Medical Council Act.

Sir, let me bring to the attention of the Members that the situation is equally dismal for the undergraduate courses as well, and the same story of inefficiency and callousness would be repeated. As per the prescribed Regulations, the first assessment has to be completed by 15th December and the institutes are required to submit request for permission by 15th February. The last date for making recommendations of MCI is 15th May and last date for taking final decision is 15th June. These are the directions of the Supreme Court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: However, I have learnt that about 200 assessments are still pending. No decision in respect of even one college has been taken by BOG. No decision has been communicated to the institutes where assessment has been completed four months ago even.

As a matter of fact, as my narration has shown it is a continuing saga of taking decisions contrary to Regulations, violating the orders of the highest court of the land, and breaching blatantly the trust and faith posed by the Government of India in nominating them to the august offices at the cost of super-session of a representative body. This reflects upon the incompetence and inefficiency of the present BOG that the Minister is planning to extend. Has he done a good deed? We all know and I will say this clearly that medical colleges are asked for money*. This is the reason that why acceptances and rejections are given. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You cannot say this unless you have to substantiate it. You cannot make wild allegations. As a Minister, I can say that not even one person in the country will say that he has been permitted to enter into my house with a gift or just to wish me. Nobody has been permitted in the last three years. I am the first Minister in the Government of India, who has said on the website that if any person on behalf of the Minister or on behalf of the Ministry or on behalf of the BOG comes ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is not done. You cannot do whatever you think. You cannot criticize...*(Interruptions)* It is because those who did not get permission, they approached you and made all types of allegations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. It should not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Earlier, they used to pay money; now no money is taken. Their applications are rejected. They just rush to them and get the *pairivi*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The allegation will not go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You go to our website. It is written there that if anybody approaches MCI, they should immediately telephone at such and such number. You open the website and see. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, I have been interrupted. The BoG has broken every rule going and yet, you are asking for an extension. What does that mean?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is because they have opened ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: But it is your BoG ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now. You have made your point. Please cooperate with the Chair. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: How is it that the CBI - inspected colleges that were supposed to be closed down have been given extension and have been allowed to do whatever they want? Obviously, there is money involved. You have made an allegation of Rs.2 crore against the previous MCI. I am saying that this will be 2G again. So, I would demand a CBI investigation into the working of the BoG. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No allegation without proof should go on record. This will not go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, no cross talks please. I would request the hon. Minister not to react.

Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (*Baharampur*): Sir, I rise to support the amendment Bill under the nomenclature - Indian Medical Council (*Amendment*) Bill, 2012, moved by the hon. Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, who has been striving hard during his tenure to make a significant change. Right now, we are also experiencing that in the total health sector of our country. He must be appreciated lavishly by all the Members of this House.

Sir, it is evident from the Bill itself that it is not so significant a Bill which calls for or merits so much furor in this House. We should not make a mountain out of a mole hill only to score political brownie points here and there. Who was the former incumbent of MCI? It needs to be acknowledged. Who was promoted and who was supported by whom? The former incumbent was a corrupt-person and it has been established. Thereafter, the former MCI was dissolved lock, stock and barrel by an order of the President. Everybody knows it. I do not know why some of our colleagues are shedding tears for that corrupt person who happened to be the former incumbent of MCI and he was removed. It is established who were hand-in-glove with the former Chairman of MCI and that has been further established by their vague arguments made here in this House.

Again I would like to draw the attention of this House and ask who is that legal luminary of this country giving legal support to the most corrupt-person in the health sector.

*Not recorded.

13.00 hrs.

Who is that person? That person is a legal luminary and is known by the name ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name may be deleted.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: He has been giving legal support to a person who has been indicted so severely. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have already instructed to delete the name from the proceedings.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you please take your seat. Please do not disturb the proceedings. I have already instructed to delete the name.

Nothing, except the speech of Shri Adhir Chowdhury, will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, charity should begin at home and we are not ready to listen to the scriptures of, so called pseudo, religious persons.

13.02 hrs.

(Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

Sir, in this Bill, it has been distinctly stated that the objective of the Bill is to only extend the tenure of Board of Governors from two years to three years. ...(*Interruptions*) This is the simple objective of this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*) It is because the amendment that had been brought forward earlier has been superseded by this amendment. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain order in the House. Nothing, except the speech of Shri Adhir Chowdhury, will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not interrupt.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: The reason behind it ...(*Interruptions*) Dr. Ram Chandra Dome became. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make comments about personal things. This will not go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chowdhury, please address the Chair.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, in the amendment itself it has been stated that as the entire process for enacting the proposed legislation to set up a National Commission for Human Resources for Health will take some more time and the term of the Board of Governors constituted under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 as amended by the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2011 is coming to an end on 14 May, 2012, immediate action is required to be taken.

The argument is self-explanatory and the objective of the Government is made amply clear. MCI was an elected body and it should be kept in the same status. But due to administrative expediency some sort of measures are being initiated. Everybody knows that MCI was constituted in the year 1933 and MCI itself has been undergoing various modifications in the subsequent years. In the subsequent years, a number of modifications have been done to consolidate the MCI as an institution. Therefore, it does not hear any merit that the Government is trying to hide something, or the Government is going against the democratic process of MCI. Already, the Bill has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha with a view to trifurcating the regulatory functions amongst the separate bodies, such as National Board for Health Education, National Evaluation and Assessment Committee and the National Council with a mandate to prescribe minimum standards for health education, developing and maintaining a system of accreditation of health education institutes and inter-alia ensure ethical standards amongst medical professionals respectively.

Then, what is the content of the Bill? The Bill clearly indicates that the Government is going to have a comprehensive and holistic approach towards the health sector to prevent further corruption taking place. Not only that, through this Bill, the Government is trying to restore the credibility of MCI as it is proposed that the Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, Nurse Council of India, Pharma Council of India, etc. will all be subsumed under this overarching regulatory body.

Sir, out of the debate, I am taking advantage to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in West Bengal, there is a district called Murshidabad which is recognized as a backward district in the country. It is not only a backward district but also the highest Muslim concentration in India remains in Murshidabad. Till date, out of 640 districts, you are having medical colleges only in 197 districts in the

country. But so far as Murshidabad is concerned, the headquarter Berhampore was given an opportunity for setting up a medical college. It was approved by the Government. It got a nod from the Ministry of Health but in the later stage, after having done the spade work, everything got stuck up. The entire population of my district and the neighbouring district is waiting to be benefited through this medical college in Berhampore.

Therefore, I would urge upon you to take necessary action to set up a medical college as early as possible because in my neighbouring district, Malda, in spite of not having adequate infrastructure, a medical college has been awarded. I have no reservation for a medical college being set up in my neighbouring district. But insofar as Murshidabad is concerned, in spite of having all kinds of infrastructural facilities, including the requisite staff and doctors, it is still lacking the required letter of permission from the Ministry.

The Minister of State for Health, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay happens to be a native from the city of Berhampore. So, I would urge upon you to please expedite the setting up of a medical college in my district, Murshidabad.

With these words, I support the Bill and I thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There shall be no lunch hour of the House. We may continue with the debate now.

[Translation]

*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): There is rampant corruption in the country for last so many years and it is increasing very fast. During last few years, particularly during the period of UPA II, corruption has touched all heights. Scams like 2 G Scam, CWG, Adarsh, NHRM and MREGA corruption has come into light.

Corruption should be checked by taking stringent actions. But on the basis of corruption it seems very strange to suspend the entire MCI. In another scams that took place during the period of UPA-II, this yardstick was not followed. The Govt. has suspended MCI which gives rise to suspicion and raises a question about the intentions of the Govt.

MCI came into existence in 1956. The original structure of MCI was democratic and autonomous. In its corruption, representatives from all states and from all

*Speech was laid on the Table.

universities are there and elected members have majority. MCI is a centre of holiness and reverence for all doctors and people of the country.

But this Government, has dismissed the entire MCI and through an ordinance of the President of India Board of Governors of six members and its Chairman has been appointed. At the beginning, its term was one year. I have objection to it that this Govt. has not only extended its tenure for second year but through this Bill, they are extending its tenure for third year. Will the Government manage MCI like this?

I demand that original form of MCI should be restored and to check the possibility of any corruption, necessary provision should be made after amending the Bill.

This Government has made National Commission for Human Resources in Health an over arching body. Mr. Chairman, I would like to caution the Govt. that it would be dangerous and harmful to make organisations like MCI, DCI, INC, PHC and other councils a centralised body through NCHRIH.

Thus, I would request that NCHRM Bill may be withdrawn and MCI may be restored to its original form.

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

When the hon. Minister made an amendment on this issue, he had clearly stated that this will be only for one year. The Ordinance dated 15th May, 2001 was suspended and the Medical Council of India was replaced with a hand-picked nominated Board of Governors initially during that one year. It is an ad-hoc body. When the Ordinance came before the Parliament by way of an amendment regarding the Indian Medical Council, the hon. Minister had given an assurance in this House that the nominated Board of Governors will be for only one year. That one year is already over and the second year is also over. Now the Minister is trying for an extension of one more year.

I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why he is not constituting the MCI even after two years even though he assured that it will be done after one year, the MCI represents entire India. But this nominated body, which has seven members, is not representative of the whole of India. So, knowing this fact, why is the Minister going on seeking extensions from time to time? The Minister has to

answer this question very clearly. He has to tell this House very clearly as to why this is happening.

The second point is after this body came into existence, a lot of scams have come to our notice, in the last one or two years. Mr. Chairman, through you I want to hand over this book to the Minister. This is very important. Minister also might have received this book because almost all the Members have received this book. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Minister has to tell why all these things are happening. When all these things are happening, what is the Government doing? A Member who spoke from that side said that the former Chairman of the MCI was corrupt. The person was corrupt. That happened when your Government was in power, in UPA I and UPA II. These things happened during those years. So, this is the failure of this Government. When a person is corrupt, why do you want to scrap the entire system? You are scrapping the entire system. As you have scrapped this system, there is no representation for the entire country. Through the Chairman, we demand that the MCI should be constituted immediately. It is because this system has failed. A lot of allegations have been made. In the medical colleges also a lot -of problems are going on. Knowing well that the MCI is not there, people are taking advantage.

This Governing Body is creating a lot of problems. This should be sorted out. I want to raise one more point.

[Translation]

In our Khammam district clinical trial of medicines are being done on tribal people after paying some money to them. These poor people are ignorant that clinical test of medicines is being done on them. It is being done on tribal people in Khammam and Barangal districts. It is very dangerous. They are playing with the life of these people. The hon. Minister knows about it. When he is speaking he should tell as to what action has been taken in this regard.

[English]

With these words, I am opposing this Bill. The MCI should be constituted I immediately. This is anti-democratic.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before independence. Medical council of India Act was passed in 1933. After independence Medical Council of India Act was passed in 1956 and since then it was looking after the matter of opening new medical colleges, enhancing and reducing seats etc. When its

Chairman caught red handed for taking bribe of Rs. Two crores then the Govt. came into action. So long as somebody is not caught red handed, the Govt. do not take precautionary measures. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)* Now MCI was dissolved. We also agreed to it and asked to do something new after dissolving it. They could not do anything new. The Govt. constituted a body for one year and then extended its tenure for another one year. Now three years have completed and the Govt. still desires to have one more year. They are intended to constitute a National Commission for Human Resources in Health. When MCI was there, they took bribe of Rs. 2 crore and now Commission will be there, so what measures have been taken to check corruption. Why I am raising such matter, because in between Governing Board was constituted. Shri Nama Nageshwarji, it had seven members only but seven members have incurred 10 to 20 times expenditure as compare to earlier body. It means corruption has increased. First body was dissolved and then adhoc Governing board was constituted. They are also involved in corruption. The Govt. is enable to do something new. The law which is being enacted, is also lying pending. Can you assure this House that you will not come again to this House for extension of time. I think you will have to come again. Medical is an important sector. What is the number of people per doctor in the country as well as in States. There is regional disparity. If doctors are not there how the people will get treatment. If doctors are not there, hospitals are not there, beds are not there, medicines are not there how patients will be saved. Where are the medical arrangement? AIIMS is a prestigious institution. There are 600 posts of doctors out of which 200 posts are lying vacant. How people will get treatment there. People from Bihar come to AIIMS in critical condition but they are asked by the Hospital to come in the 2013 or 2014 because beds are not available for admission. For medical checkup they have to pay heavy amount. OPD of AIIMS is meant for 700 patients but more than 10 thousand patients come to institute daily. There are only 800 beds. People are asked to go to other hospitals. People say that they have come from Patna, now where they should go. They tell us that they are asked to come in 2013, their patient is serious and may die within three four days. This is the conditions of AIIMS. How you will make up the shortage of doctors? There is shortage of beds in the hospital.

There is a Krishna Medical College in Muzaffarpur where beds are spread on the ground in Verandah. Similarly, in famous Patna Medical College beds are spread on the ground. Will the Doctor sit on knee to treat patients.

I would like to ask as to what the Govt. proposes to do to improve the conditions of hospitals. They are not able to control MCI which is looking after the arrangements of medical education. I would like to know as to how they will solve the problems of shortage of doctors, hospitals, beds, medicines etc. We are listening about health missions but what is its condition. There is shortage of doctors in AIIMS. Condition of Bihar in this regard is worst. There is one doctor for one lakh population in Barun Block. When one doctor will be there for a population of one lakh then you can imagine the plight of the people. 314 medical colleges are being opened in the country. The number of Hospitals are not being increased. Where there is need for medical college, why it is not being opened there? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Singh, please wind up.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: There is a provision of reservation in the Constitution that we will provide special facilities to socially, educationally backward people. I would like to know as to what policy the Govt. is going to adopt for those areas where doctors, medical colleges and hospitals are not available. ...*(Interruptions)* Uttrakhand has a population of 85 lakh and it has one AIIMS, similarly Jharkhand has a population of 2 crore and one AIIMS, Chhattisgarh has a population of 02 crore and one AIIMS. Bihar has a populations of 10 crore and one AIIMS. It means one AIIMS for a population of 10 crore, one AIIMS for 85 lakh populations and one AIIMS for a population of 2 crore. What kind of this policy is? Why Bihar should not have at least five AIIMS? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next, Shri Nripendra Nath Roy.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: All members are raising this question ...*(Interruptions)* with these words I conclude ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will reply to this issue in his answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I was talking about five AIIMS ...*(Interruptions)* I want to know, why the

Central Government does not want to upgrade Muzaffarpur Medical College Hospital, Darbhanga Medical College Hospital, Bhagalpur Medical College Hospital, Gaya Medical College Hospital, GIMS Patna to the level of AIIMS. ...*(Interruptions)* Why should we not need five AIIMS. ...*(Interruptions)* Why there should not be 30 medical colleges there. ...*(Interruptions)* 30 medical colleges should be opened. The condition of the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)* I am concluding my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next, Shri Nripendra Nath Roy... not present

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, I have asked reply to a question ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

" Rs. 80 lakh was released to S.K. Medical College and Hospital, Muzaffarpur during 2009-10 towards construction component. Due to non-utilisation of funds, further grants could not be released."

[Translation]

Means Rs. 80 lakh were given a trauma centre in 2009-10, but have not been spent. ...*(Interruptions)* What a fun it is ...*(Interruptions)* You have permitted him to speak in between. ...*(Interruptions)* Does the House like this? I am concluding my speech. I am briefly making my point. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am concluding. Sir, five AIIMS and 30 medical colleges should be opened in Bihar. Trauma Centre, earlier prepared for Muzaffarpur should be opened. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Finally, I want to say something about Asha Workers. When I raised this issue in this House, the hon. Minister was not present. I want to ask two questions in this regard. There are 8 lakh Asha Workers in this country. The UPA Government ...*(Interruptions)* Anganwadi Sevika gets an honorarium of Rs. 3000 per mensem and anganwadi helper gets Rs. 1500 per mensem, whereas, ashaworkers do not get a pie. Why there is such a difference? Anganwadi Sevika and helper get Rs. 3000 and 1500 respectively and ashaworkers do not get anything. The Governing Committee of NRHM. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing about the Indian Medical Council. Why are you talking of Anganwadi workers? You are now bringing in the issue of Anganwadi workers etc. There is no relevance to this. We have to pass this Bill now.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am making my last point. ...*(Interruptions)* Let it be clear. ...*(Interruptions)* You are also against ashaworkers. ...*(Interruptions)* The governing committee of NRHM decided that an ashaworker should get an allowance of Rs. 500, but the Committee did not implement it. ...*(Interruptions)* Why there is dual criteria in this Government? Health department is the weakest one. Anganwadi Sevika and a helper gets honorarium of Rs. 3000, and Rs. 1500 respectively but ashaworkers do not get anything. Therefore, there is a need to look into it. The governing committee approved it, but, the finance department withheld it. ...*(Interruptions)* There are 8 lakh ashaworkers in this country. They should be given job along with monthly allowance.

With these words, I conclude my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing will go on record. Shri Majumdar to speak now.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, the Indian Medical Council has a glorious past in the field of modern medical education and its proper regulation in India. Scores of doctors and research scholars who have been educated in India are successfully working in various parts of the world like England, USA, Germany etc. They all have made a mark in the medical arena.

The Medical Council which used to work as a statutory body after being elected by the Indian doctors is now proposed to be dissolved. It was to come to an end within one year and the governing body was to be set up. But actually 3 years have passed, and this has not been done as yet. Thus we must know what the motive of the Government is behind this delay. I suspect that this is being deliberately done to expedite the process of privatization. The reason is that if the private medical colleges are to follow the norms of MCI then these will not run profitably. If this is the real intention of the Government, it is be very unfortunate and condemnable. In India, in the rural areas, medical facilities are next to nil. There are no doctors, no para-medics. The poor people do not receive proper treatment and the medicines are also very expensive. Only the wealthy persons can avail medical treatments in the cities. Thus if more and more privatization takes place and the rules and regulations are continuously flouted then the medical system in the country will become weaker and might soon collapse.

Therefore the Indian Medical Council needs to regain its old glory and should function as an autonomous body. The Government should not promote privatization as the private players will not be interested in opening new medical colleges for the benefit of the medical students but will only be busy in maximizing their profits by violating rules. This will adversely effect the healthcare facilities of the country as a whole. Flexible measures have been proposed for setting up of medical colleges and these might only encourage rampant privatization which cannot be supported at all.

Thus I strongly oppose this Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill 2012 and conclude my speech.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill with the strongest voice because our hon. Minister promised to this Bouse that MCI would be restored to its democratic form within one year period but he miserably failed to do that - and there is no improvement

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

of standardisation of medical education, keeping up of medical ethics, medical practice, training and research under the Board of Governors (BoG) created as an ad hoc measure.

It is not a simple and insignificant matter; it is a matter of encroachment of the autonomy, the administrative freedom and democracy of running an autonomous institution which was created by the Act of this Parliament. It was the plan and dreams, contemplations of our nation builders and freedom fighters. This Board of Governors was built up, as many speakers stated, most discriminately, very secretly keeping entire medical profession and the concerned people of the nation in dark.

The first term Board of Governors which was created in the same process but they did a thing and that they did not allow the brainchild or the wish of the Ministry to create a three and a half years short medical course for the rural population. They also did not allow for sub-standard medical colleges permissions. For that reason, probably, they could not last for more than one year. But the second Board of Governors with the experience of its predecessors are submitting to the wishes and whims of the Government and already they have reduced the teachers student ratio, etc. substandardising the undergraduate and post-graduate medical education. There are a lot of examples in the States of West Bengal - KPC medical college - in Kerala, in Uttar Pradesh, in Madhya Pradesh, in Sikkim. For sanctioning the medical colleges and keeping up their standards, they have violated the norms. This three and a half years course should be immediately scrapped.

Sir, one more point he mentioned in the objectives. Our Constitution and country cannot give two types of treatment for two kinds of people - one for village and one for urban people. The intention of creating the National Commission for Human Resources for Health is not for the purpose of improvement of medical education, research, medical practice, standard, etc. It would create simply a single window for the benefit of the business community who wants to open medical colleges or nursing colleges or dental colleges or pharmacy colleges.

Sir, medical subject is a very complex and critical subject which our hon. Minister knows. For the super specialty and multi-discipline management further the MCI needs rather divisions to maintain its autonomy and in this era of decentralization, the Central Government is also decentralizing everything. However, the Minister is bringing the all these complicated things under one umbrella, under

the name of the overarching body; it is not understandable why?

It is not in people's interest. It should be scrapped immediately and the autonomy and democracy of the Medical Council, which was created by this Parliament, must be restored within six months. The Minister must promise that, only then the Parliament can pass this Bill.

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to state that the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012 is brought primarily to extend the term of Board of Governors of the Medical Council of India for one more year.

The statutory purpose of the existence of the Medical Council of India by having elected medical members from each State is to protect, promote and maintain the health and safety of the public by ensuring proper standards in the practice of medicine. Now, the Government is making efforts to dissolve the Medical Council of India. This is nothing but an arbitrary act.

The National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill, 2011 aims at decentralization. This act of the Ministry is aimed at centralization of power as this would take away the autonomy of the Medical Council of India in an undemocratic way. With such a sorry state of affairs, we feel it unwarranted the move of the Ministry to carry out this amendment to the Indian Medical Council Act. This would snatch away the autonomous nature of the Medical Council of India.

The glory of the Medical Council of India should be restored. The hon. Minister and the Government should make extra-ordinary efforts to ensure that this happens sooner rather than later and certainly by not extending the term of Board of Governors, which is precisely the aim of this Amendment Bill.

Sir, I am of the firm opinion that the hon. Minister should take special interests in setting the MCI house in order and provide efficient service to the country, which expects a lot from the MCI. I would strongly urge the Minister not to seek extension of the term of Board of Governors of the MCI and the Minister should withdraw the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Gautam Budh Nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on Medical Council of India (Amendment) Bill, 2012. A board was constituted after dissolutions of

MCI as there have been complaints of corruption rampant in MCI. The Board was constituted with a view to check corruption in MCI and for improving the level of medical education. But, the Government had promised that within a year, National Human Health Resources Commission would be constituted. One, two years have gone by but no Commission has been constituted. The Government extended to period by one more year and introduced an amendment Bill in this Parliament.

So far as intention of ability of the Minister is concerned, it is beyond doubt, but I urge the Minister that along with the proposal for extending the period of board for one more year, constituent National Commission for Human Resources for Health within this period, as you had promised earlier.

So far as functioning of the board is concerned, today, the biggest problem we face during inspection of medical colleges. Ten days time is allotted. During that period, the medical colleges stage manage the things, bring bogus patients there, put up beds for them. Therefore, inspections remains only a formality. The members of the board have taken no steps for acting on suggestions received for improving health services in rural areas. Situation is far worse, be it disbursement of travelling allowance or appointments. The board has appointed people in AIIMS and PGI who had no provisions experience. Apart from it, the board took decision on any issue in the fag end. It is because of this habit that number of court cases have been pending for five years. Board also pays litigation fees. I urge the Government to fulfil its commitment on constituting National Human Health Resources Board.

In the end, I will make a point different from this matter. Uttar Pradesh is one of the biggest state in the country. There is acute shortage of health service in UP. Often there has been a demand from this biggest state for opening AIIMS there. I hope the hon. Minister will open an AIIMS in the State.

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Pataliputra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the objective of MCI was to maintain quality of medical education in the country. Medical council of India was dissolved on 15th May, 2010 and a 6 member Board of Governors was constituted to look after the work of MCI for a period of one year. Let alone one year again, the ordinance was passed on 14th May, 2011 for extending the period of the board for one more year. A bill was brought again on 16th August, 2011 and its period was further extended by one more year. An assurance was given that election will be conducted under Rule 3 of MCI

Act and a governing body shall be constituted. But, despite that the Government made no efforts and consequently All India Council Bill lapsed on 14 May, 2012 and today, it has been brought again for discussion.

In his speech, the hon. Minister had said that unprecedented transparency will be ensured by the Board of Governors of MCI during these two years, but unfortunately most of the members on Board of Governors themselves face corruption charges. In this regard, my friend, Sanjay Jaiswal has attracted attention to a 125 pages report on 'Scams of Medical Council of India.'

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I request the hon. Minister to order a CBI inquiry in this regard and a democratically elected MCI should be put in place within a period of 6 months and not one year.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Members from all the sides having participated in this debate and for giving valuable suggestions to improve the functioning of the Medical Council of India.

Ultimately, as you may know, different people have different perceptions. In a democracy you cannot stop anybody to conceive different ideas and speak to their likings. Nobody can stop them in this democracy and so can not I.

What has happened actually? Everybody knows, I have no complaints against the then Chairperson of the Medical Council of India and, I would like to make it clear that whatever action was taken at that point of time, it was neither initiated by my Ministry nor by me. As a matter of fact, I came to know like many of you came to know that the CBI has arrested the then Chairperson and as I have said it was not sponsored or we had not made any complaint also from our Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments, please. Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: During his period, I have had a series of meetings with him as to how to improve the functioning, particularly, how to increase the capacity and increase the number of medical colleges and the human resource across the country. But at that point of time, I would like to say, by chance I had a question in the other House, though the whole House, right, left and centre wanted some action to be taken. So, in the wisdom

of the Government, at that point of time, there was no other option but to dissolve, go to the Cabinet and go for the Ordinance.

From here, two things started parallelly which, unfortunately, no Member of Parliament asked, and at least if Ruling Party Members would have asked me, I would have told them what to speak about that. While this has happened, whether that Chairman would have continued or not, whether that elected Medical Council would have continued or not, the parallel thing was already going on. It is because, in June, when we came to power, the new UPA-II, in the President's Address which, everybody knows, is cleared by the Cabinet, the National Council of Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) and a similar Council was going to be constituted for education as an overall umbrella. In this overall umbrella, all these, be that Medical Council of India, be that Dental Council, they will be subsumed in that. So, this was the decision of the Government which was reflected in Rashtrapati's bhashan much before when this unfortunate thing happened. So, I would like to say that even if that would not have happened, the overarching body, the ball had started rolling. How the ball had started rolling?

On 4th of June, 2009, in her Address to the Joint Session of the Parliament, Rashtrapati ji announced that the Government will set up two separate overarching regulatory bodies in higher education and health sector respectively. These are NCHER and NCHRH. Just one month after Rashtrapati's Bhashan, on 22nd of June, 2009, a task force of the Members was constituted by the Health Ministry to facilitate the formation of the proposed Commission comprising of Shri Naresh Dayal, the then Secretary, Dr. M.K. Bhan, Secretary, Department of Bio-Technology, B.K. Srivastava, Director General of Health Services, Dr. Ranjit Roy, the then former Director, Dr. Shetty, Dr. Reddy, Shri Vaidyanatha Aiyer, former Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Dr. Raghubir Singh, Former Secretary, Legislative Department, and Secretary for Higher Education. So, this was the committee which was parallelly constituted. On 31st of July, the Task Force submitted its report. Just within two months, the Task Force submitted its report. This also answers why we are seeking extensions after extensions.

On 7th August, 2009, the State Governments and other stakeholders were requested for their comments and suggestions. In October, 2009 the report of the Task Force, along with the Draft Bill, was placed on the official website of the Ministry of Health. On 29th March, 2010, comments

were received from 14 States and UTs. This will also give you an answer when hon. Members are saying that this overarching body should not be there. Which were the States? They were Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, UP, Rajasthan, Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Sikkim, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and other stakeholders. Out of all these States, only Kerala Government did not support the proposal. From 17th to 19th June, 2010, regional consultations were held at Delhi for the North India, at Mumbai for the Western India, at Bangalore for the Southern India, at Kolkata for Eastern India, and at Chennai for another part of the Southern India attended by Vice-Chancellors, Principals of Medical Colleges, medical practitioners, academicians, representatives of regional IMA besides representatives of 17 State Governments. While a wide range of opinion was expressed, the overwhelming consensus was in favour of urgent reform in medical education.

On 30th August, 2010, a Conference of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare - which consists of all the Health Ministers of the country and the Health Minister of India is the Chairman - was held. This body also consists of the Principal Secretaries and the Secretaries of Health of the entire country.

So, the Health Ministers, Health Secretaries of the entire country presided over by the Minister of Health, Government of India and the officers, are the members of this apex advisory body. In the presence of 24 State Health Ministers, the proposal was unanimously accepted with some suggestions to be incorporated and which were subsequently incorporated.

Following the Conference, the Ministry revised the draft and the suggestions were incorporated. Then, on March, 2011, the Cabinet Secretariat directed the Ministry to hold inter-Ministerial consultation and resubmit the Report. So, having gone into the consultation, we were supposed to consult the various Ministries, particularly, the HRD Ministry, and it took us fairly a long time. That is why, we had to come before the Parliament second time to get its permission.

On 17th September, 2011, the Secretary (Legislative) convened second meeting of the officials of the Ministry of Health and HRD to resolve the issues. Then, on 14th October, 2011, a revised Bill was submitted to the Ministry of Law and Justice for concurrence. On 15 November, 2011, a revised Cabinet Note and NCHRH Bill duly concurred by the Ministry of Law and Justice was received.

On 8th December, 2011, the revised Cabinet Note was submitted to the Cabinet Secretary. On 13 December, 2011, the Cabinet approved the proposal and on 22nd December, 2011, the Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and subsequently in December, 2011 itself the hon. Chairman of Rajya Sabha forwarded that to the Select Committee. Since December, 2011, this Bill is before the hon. Standing Committee.

I have said the parallel things. While I said that it will be initially for one year, the purpose at that point of time was that within one year we will be able to constitute this overarching body but as I have given, blow by blow, how difficult it was; the more we went into it, the more we thought that it is most important. After 1956 Bill, we are going to make some change and this change could not have been done by the Ministry which is sitting with some officials. We wanted a wide ranging consultation; we wanted the academicians to be a part of it; we wanted all the State Governments to be on board; we wanted principals of the medical colleges to be a part of it; and we wanted Vice-Chancellors of the entire country, who are dealing with the medical education, to be on Board. Why were we taking them on Board because some suggestions were coming and those suggestions were simultaneously incorporated in it? Whenever we used to have a Meeting again, those suggestions were either passed or some more suggestions were given. So, that necessitated us to come into the Parliament once, twice and thrice.

Having realised that the hon. Chairman of Rajya Sabha has forwarded this to the hon. Standing Committee, I was expecting that by February, March or latest by April, the Standing Committee will clear this. Thereafter, I can come before this august House not only for the third extension but also for the overarching body, which is the policy decision of the Government. It is not an individual decision but it is a policy decision of the Government. All of you were witness to the first Speech of Rashtrapatiji. Since, it could not come from the Standing Committee, I had no other option. The date of the second extension, which the Parliament has granted, is going to be over on 14th. During the Session, I cannot go in for an Ordinance. Therefore, now, the only available form for me was to bring a small Amendment in the existing MCI Bill, where we had sought from one year to two years. Here, I am just seeking permission from two years to three years. It is not necessary that we may have to wait for full three years. The moment we get the recommendations from the Standing Committee — if I get it tomorrow - I can come before the House in the Monsoon Session itself. But I

cannot say here that I would do it within three to four months. Suppose, for three to four months, the Standing Committee does not send me the recommendations, tomorrow you would haul me up that I had said that I would do it within three to four months ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, please take your seat. He is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: This is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

Well, I would request through you because the Members of the hon. Standing Committee must be all sitting here or there.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: That Standing Committee may not favour it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different issue.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Standing Committee may favour or may not favour it, it is beside the point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, no interference, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the reply of the hon. Minister,

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI GHULAM NAZBI AZAD: So, whatever recommendation would be there, that is beside the point. But I cannot move forward having a Bill referred to the Standing Committee. In the absence of any Report, I cannot move forward. So, I can only expect that the Report comes as soon as possible so that we can go ahead with the overarching body. That is my answer to that.

Sir, there are two more points. I would not take more than five minutes in explaining them. My friend, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal has said that whatever has been done in three years, I had nothing to do with that as the Health Minister. All these notifications, as many as 22, have been done during this Government under the Health Minister, Ghulam Nabi Azad. Each notification, in original, is with me. I can lay them; I can distribute them among all the Members of this august House. And whether this was during the period

*NOT recorded

of erstwhile MCI Chairman, I have had a series of meetings. You can check up with him. First day, the moment I took the charge - as a matter of fact, when I was the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir just before taking over as the Union Health Minister, I was the Health Minister of the State also. As a Health Minister I had identified some grey areas. There was an acute shortage of human resource. There was an immediate need for setting up more medical colleges. The first thing I did was to have it discussed in the Union Health Ministry. I think, within a week after taking over as the Health Minister, I discussed with Mr. Ketan Desai that these are the grey areas, which I have identified as the Chief Minister-cum-Health Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

For the first time, I become a Junior Minister was about 31 years back under Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I think, at that time you might be studying. Since then I have not asked any Prime Minister to allot me a particular portfolio. I have had an opportunity to work with all the congress Prime Ministers. I have never requested any Prime Minister as to what portfolio I would like to have. But this time, I requested the hon. Prime Minister. I told him: "You know my keen interest when I was the Chief Minister. Every time, I would come to you, only for having more hospitals." But then I realised that mere hospitals are not going to do wonders because there are no doctors; and there are no nurses. The first thing that was unfolded to me was that if we increase the colleges, there is no human resource; - and there is no faculty. So, then these are the discussions I had. I think, I had as many as one dozen meetings with Mr. Ketan Desai. So, you are saying whether it is old DCI or MCI or new MCI. Whether this was old or new, all were in my Ministry and I had discussion with all of them. This is what I want to end. This was subsequent to my decision. I cannot say that I told him to do this. I posed him the problems of Medical Council. It is for them to give the solution and the solution was given to me and the Notification was issued with the permission under my signature. I am very sorry you tried to mislead the House that the Minister had nothing to do with all these notifications and decisions. I am very sorry. I would like to impress this. I think you, being a new Member, can take the liberty.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): You made a statement in the Parliament that more than sixty years Medical Council. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You had asked about time period. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Your statement was that more than sixty years. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, I did not make any statement Suo-moto. I read your speech. I said whatsoever you have spoken last year. This is your line that nothing is done in democratic. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sanjay ji, at that time situations were different. ...(*Interruptions*) During my period, every Ministry, every Minister, may be Home or Education, asked what the Department has done during three years? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. You address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No commentary please.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: After having listened to all this you would say the something? I am saying that the Government on 4th June, 2009 has incorporated in the President's address that over Arching Body will be constituted wherein Medical Council, Dental Council and Nursing Council will be included. The elected President would be their Members. We are not dissolving the Medical Council. An over Arching Body will be constituted above it wherein these will also be Members and they would be elected. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I would only submit that at this point of time let us not discuss the overarching body because the moment it comes from the Standing Committee regarding the overarching body and when I come before the Parliament with a Bill, at that point of time we have to discuss the overarching body. Why did I mention about overarching body? I mentioned that because even

the erstwhile President, Medical Council would have continued even otherwise that had to be subsumed in this overarching body because we had already initiated that had to be subsumed in this overarching body because we had already initiated the process of setting up an overarching body. So, in this background I have said that.

Now insofar as transparency is concerned, I think within one week after my taking over as Health Minister, in the first Press Conference I have had as Health Minister, I said there are complaints that there is corruption in Medical Council and there is corruption in the Health Ministry. In the Press Conference I said I do not keep mobile phone.

14.00 hrs.

But, I have this e-mail at my residence, not even at my office. This is my e-mail and these are my private telephone numbers. If anybody on behalf of the Minister, on behalf of the Ministry, on behalf of the Board of Governors, on behalf of erstwhile Medical Council members, then the erstwhile Medical Council was there, approaches to any medical college, dental college, nursing college for asking the money, you should send an e-mail and telephone me to inform me about it. The next day, I wrote a letter to all the principals and the chairmen, those who are owning the medical colleges and dental colleges across the country. Since then it is on website and in 2011, I repeated the same letter that they should write to me. Now, if somebody is doing anything, I am not to be held responsible. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Madam. Let him complete his reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you please address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, you had your say. ...(*Interruptions*)

That is why, the Health Minister has only one power under 10 (a) that if a Medical Council of India rejects any medical college, the Health Minister or the Health Ministry can send an independent enquiry committee to conduct the enquiry whether MCI has done good or bad, and then he can give the permission.

*Not recorded

When the first opportunity came and this was dissolved, I dispensed with that power of the Ministry and gave it to the Medical Council as I did not want to get into this. All powers are vested with the Medical Council. Nothing comes to me for any action; the only power that we have kept with us is to give the written directions, the policy decisions. The policy decision is whether we have to increase the human resource, whether we have to increase the number of colleges, and whether we have to change the regulation. Except that policy, as Health Ministry or Health Minister, we do not go into all other things. So, keeping all these things in mind, it has been done. I have had to speak lot many things, but since we have already taken a lot of time, I would request hon. Members and seek their cooperation that this extension from two years to three years may be granted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Amendment of Section 3 A of Act 102 of 1956

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted. Clause 2 was added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we want division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared. Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please have order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the Secretary-General to read out the instructions for the convenience of the Members. Please have order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please have order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Secretary-General may please read out the instructions.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:-

1. Before a Division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.
2. As may kindly be seen, the red bulbs above display boards on either side of hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.
3. For voting, please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, namely, one "Red" button in front of the hon. Member on the head phone plate and also any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of the desk or seats:

Ayes	-	Green Colour
Noes	-	Red Colour
Abstain	-	Yellow Colour
4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".
5. Important: The Hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.
6. Please do not press the amber button (P) during Division.

7. Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on display boards and on their desk unit.

8. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed.

The Lok Sabha divided:

14.09 hrs.

AYES

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Azharuddin, Mohammed

Baalu, Shri T.R.

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Baite, Shri Thangso

Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Chang, Shri CM.

Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Choudhary, Shri Harish

Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shri Adhir

'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor

Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa

Dikshit, Shri Sandeep

Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji

Gandhiselvan, Shri S.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Hari, Shri Sabbam

*Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash

Hussain, Shri Ismail

Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar

* Voted through slip.

Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram

Jena, Shri Srikant

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha

Joshi, Shri Mahesh

Kalmadi, Shri Suresh

Kataria, Shri Lalchand

Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh

Khan, Shri Hassan

Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh

Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun

Khatri, Dr. Nirmal

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji

Kumar, Shri Ramesh

Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh

Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara

Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka

Lal, Shri Pakauri

Mahant, Dr. Charan Das

Maharaj, Shri Satpal

Maken, Shri Ajay

Meena, Shri Namo Narain

Meghe, Shri Datta

Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram

Meinya, Dr. Thokchom

*Voted through slip.

Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
 Mishra, Shri Mahabal
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Narah, Shrimati Ranee
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.
 Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
 Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
 Pala, Shri Vincent H.
 Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.
 Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
 Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
 Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
 Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
 Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
 Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
 Raghavan, Shri M.K.
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
 Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
 Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan
 Rao, Dr. K.S.
 Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
 Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
 Sai Prathap, Shri A.
 Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
 Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
 Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
 Sibal, Shri Kapil
 Singh, Chaudhary Lal
 *Singh, Dr. Sanjay
 Singh, Rao Inderjit
 Singh, Shri Ijyaraj

Singh, Shri Ravneet
 Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
 Singh, Shri Virbhadra
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
 Tagore, Shri Manicka
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep
 Tandon, Shrimati Annu
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok
 Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh
 Viswanathan, Shri P.
 Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar
 Yadav, Shri Arun

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb
 Advani, Shri L.K.
 *Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh
 Argal, Shri Ashok
 Azad, Shri Kirti
 Bais, Shri Ramesh
 Banerjee, Shri Kalyan
 Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari
 Besra, Shri Devidhan
 Biju, Shri P.K.
 Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.
 Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo
 Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal
 Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh

*Voted through slip.

*Voted through slip.

De, Dr. Ratna
Deka, Shri Ramen
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh
Devi, Shrimati Rama
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Dubey, Shri Nishikant
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Haque, Sk. Saidul
Hassan, Dr. Monazir
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay
Judev, Shri Dilip Singh
Karunakaran, Shri P.
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Kumari, Shrimati Putul
Lingam, Shri P.
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
Mandal, Dr. Tarun
Manian, Shri O.S.
Manjhi, Shri Hari
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra
Patel, Shri Devji M.
Pathak, Shri Harin
Potai, Shri Sohan
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar

Roy, Shrimati Shatabdi
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
Singh, Shri Jaswant
Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
Singh, Shri Rakesh
Sinha, Shri Yashwant
Sugumar, Shri K.
Venugopal, Dr. P.
Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh
Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes : 100
Noes : 57

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am walking out in protest. *...(Interruptions)*

14.12 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.

14.13 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 2012

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up item No. 13. The hon. Finance Minister.

Now, the lobbies may be opened.

...(Interruptions)

The following Members also recorded their votes through slips.
Ayes 100+Shri K. Jayaprakash Hegde and Dr. Sanjay Singh=
102 Noes 57 + Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala =58

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2012-2013, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I presented the Budget for the year 2012-2013 on 16 March 2012. *...(Interruptions)*

14.13 ½ hrs.

(SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair)

I would request the hon. Members to just listen to me because it is the Finance Bill, and I am making some important announcements — even at the stage of consideration — which the hon. Members wanted me to act on their suggestions. I am going to do some of them. Therefore, please listen to me.

I presented the Budget for the year 2012-2013 on 16th of March 2012. Since then I have received a large number of suggestions both from within the House and outside. Most of these pertain to tax proposals and range from seeking modification of some proposals to reconsideration or review of certain others. Requests have also been received for granting some fresh reliefs. I express my sincere gratitude to everyone for the interest they have shown in appraising my Budget proposals. I appreciate the valuable suggestions they have made and understand the concerns they have expressed.

While I propose to address some of these through amendments to the Bill, a number of concerns relating to indirect taxes can be addressed through notifications. I shall now take up the significant amendments to the Budget proposals.

As regards Direct Taxes, I thank the Members of the Standing Committee for examining the Direct Taxes Code Bill (DTC) and making valuable suggestions. Some of the proposals in the DTC such as removal of the cascading effect of the Dividend Distribution Tax; allowing Venture Capital to invest in all sectors; introduction of Advance Pricing Agreements; and raising the threshold limit for audit and presumptive taxation to Rs. 1 crore, which have been endorsed by the Standing Committee, have already been included in the Finance Bill. However, I could not consider all the recommendations of the Committee as the Report was received on 9th of March, after most of the proposals of the Finance Bill, 2012, had been finalized. I

would like to take the opportunity on a later occasion to look into greater details on these aspects.

In addition, certain provisions relating to General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAAR) have also been proposed in the Finance Bill, 2012. After examining the recommendations of the Standing Committee on GAAR provisions in the DTC Bill, 2010,¹ I propose to amend the GAAR provisions as follows:

- (i) Remove the onus of proof entirely from the taxpayer to the Revenue Department before any action can be initiated under GAAR.
- (ii) Introduce an independent member in the GAAR approving panel to ensure objectivity and transparency. One member of the panel now would be an officer of the level of Joint Secretary or above from the Ministry of Law.
- (iii) Provide that any taxpayer (resident or non-resident) can approach the Authority for Advance Ruling (AAR) for a ruling as to whether an arrangement to be undertaken by is permissible or not under the GAAR provisions.

To provide greater clarity and certainty in the matters relating to GAAR, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Income Tax (International Taxation) to give recommendations for formulating the rules and guidelines for implementation of the GAAR provisions and to suggest safeguards so that these provisions are not applied indiscriminately. The Committee has already held several rounds of discussion with various stakeholders including the Foreign Institutional Investors. The Committee will submit its recommendations by 31st May, 2012.

To provide more time to both taxpayers and the tax administration to address all related issues, I propose to defer the applicability of the GAAR provisions by one year. The GAAR provisions will now apply to income of Financial Year 2013-14 and subsequent years.

Hon. Members are aware that a provision in the Finance Bill which seeks to retrospectively clarify the provisions of the Income Tax Act relating to capital gains on sale of assets located in India through indirect transfers abroad, has been intensely debated in the country and outside. I would like to confirm that clarificatory amendments do not override the provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) which India has with 82 countries. It would impact those cases where the transaction

has been routed through low tax or no tax countries with whom India does not have a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement.

The retrospective clarificatory amendments which are now under consideration of Parliament will not be used to reopen any cases where assessment orders have already been finalized. I have asked the Central Board of Direct Taxes to issue a policy circular to clearly state this position after the passage of the Finance Bill.

Currently, long term capital gain arising from sale of unlisted securities in the case of Foreign Institutional Investors is taxed at the rate of 10 per cent while other non-resident investors, including Private Equity Investors are taxed at the rate of 20 per cent. In order to provide parity to such investors, I propose to reduce the rate in their case from 20 per cent to 10 per cent on the same lines as applicable to Foreign Institutional Investors.

To promote further depth of the capital markets through listing of companies, I propose to extend the benefit of tax exemption on long term capital gains to the sale of unlisted securities in an initial public offer. For this purpose, I propose to provide the levy of Securities Transaction Tax (STT) at the rate of 0.2 per cent on such sale of unlisted securities.

It has been proposed in the Finance Bill that any consideration received by a closely held company in excess of the fair market value of its shares would be taxable. Considering the concerns raised by 'Angel' investors who invest in start-up companies, I propose to provide an enabling provision in the Income Tax Act for exemption to a notified class of investors.

In order to augment long-term low cost funds from abroad for the infrastructure sector, Finance Bill proposes a lower rate of withholding tax of five per cent for funding specific sectors through foreign borrowings. To further facilitate access to such borrowings, I propose to extend the lower rate of withholding tax to all businesses. This lower rate of tax would also be available for funds raised through long term infrastructure bonds in addition to borrowing under a loan agreement.

The Reserve Bank of India is formulating a scheme for subsidiarisation of Indian branches of foreign banks to ring fence Indian capital and Indian operations from economic shocks external to the Indian economic scenario. To support this effort, I propose to provide tax neutrality for such subsidiarisation.

The Finance Bill proposes that every transferee of immovable property (other than agricultural land), at the time of making payment for transfer of the property, shall deduct tax at the rate of one per cent of such sum. I have received a number of representations pointing out the additional compliance burden this measure would impose. I, therefore, propose to withdraw this provision for levy of TDS on transfer of immovable property.

To curb the flow of unaccounted money in the bullion & jewellery trade, the Finance Bill proposes the collection of tax at source (TCS) by the seller at the rate of one per cent of the sale amount from the buyer for all cash transactions exceeding Rs. 2 lakh. Responding to the representations made by the jewellery industry that this would cause undue hardship, I propose to raise the threshold limit for TCS on cash purchases of jewellery to Rs. 5 lakh from the present Rs. 2 lakh, the threshold limit for TCS on cash purchase of bullion shall be retained at Rs 2 lakh. However, it is being clarified that bullion will not include any coin or other article weighing 10 grams or less.

In respect of Customs and Central Excise, a related proposal that has attracted public attention is the imposition of Central Excise duty on unbranded precious metal jewellery at the rate of one per cent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to reiterate that the levy was well-intentioned and introduced not so much for raising revenue as for rationalisation and movement towards GST. However, the outpouring of sentiment both within and outside the House indicates that we are not ready for it. As such, the Government has decided to withdraw the levy on all precious metal jewellery, branded or unbranded, with effect from 17th March, 2012.

The House would recall that certain amendments were proposed in the Customs and Central Excise Law in respect of the classification of offences as cognizable and non-bailable. In response to concerns expressed by Members that the proposal regarding grant of bail only after hearing the public prosecutor is too harsh, I propose to omit this provision entirely. In addition, only serious offences under the customs law involving prohibited goods or duty evasion exceeding Rs. 50 lakh, shall be cognizable. However, all these offences shall be bailable.

There are a few other proposals relating to rationalization and adjustment of central excise and custom duties which I will place before the House while replying to the debate.

As hon. Members are aware, taxation of services has undergone a paradigm shift with the introduction of a Negative List. This initiative has been widely welcomed.

The negative list has been drawn keeping in view the federal nature of the polity. Some of the States, through the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, have expressed their concerns. I have decided to address their concerns by making changes in the definition of "service" which will exclude the activities specified in the Constitution as "deemed sale of goods". The definition of "works contract" has also been enlarged to include movable properties.

Exemption for specified services relating to agriculture in the Negative List has also been extended to agricultural produce enlarging the scope of the entry.

There are some other minor changes in the definitions based on the wide-spread feedbacks and suggestions that we have received from the various stakeholders and are specified in the revised draft. Notifications to give effect to these changes would be issued in due course and laid on the Table of the House.

With these words, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I commend the Finance Bill for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2012-13, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribag): Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to initiate the discussion. At the outset, I would like to start my speech with an apology that if, after this session, the Finance Minister goes in the big house then he may not keep anything in his mind what I am going to say today.

Sir, he will not reject my views if any, I am grateful to the Finance Minister that he might have heard some of the voices being raised in the country about Finance Bill. Today, when he moved the Bill for consideration, he has removed some very pinching items from that Bill. I will come to that, but I want to put forth a fundamental issue before the House today. We have been preparing Budget and presenting Finance Bill also. Finance Bill and in fact the entire Budget is prepared very secretly. The CRPF provides security in the Finance Ministry at that time. If the Finance Minister himself wants to go to the Printing Press

in the office of his basement, he has to obtain a pass from CRPF and when he comes out the arrival and the departure times both are entered. What is the necessity of maintaining such a secrecy for Budget in this era? The Finance Minister has revised and improved the proposals put forth by him on March 16. I suggest that we should get rid of this process of secrecy.

There is no secret item in expenditure Budget. It is being published in the newspapers in advance that this Ministry is getting so much amount and that Ministry is getting so much. If anything comes out in such a manner, I feel, that the House or the Parliament should not consider it as a matter of contempt. I want to emphasize that the Government cannot decide alone that the Finance Minister will present the entire Budget including Finance Bill before the House as a proposal. It should be finalised after getting approval from the House. Why? What is there in the Finance Bill. He has said in the Bill that this tax is being imposed. About jewellery, he has said that it has been totally withdrawn. It is a welcome step because all of us had said that it should be withdrawn. Now question arises that the notification was issued on 16th March. This year Budget was delayed to 16th March otherwise it should have presented on 28th February. Whether that tax would be levied during the period from 16th March to 7th May because your people have issued notices. Jewellers come to us and said that they have received notices to give details of their accounts and to pay the tax. This problem comes in every year's Budget that we issue notification for indirect taxes especially, customs, excise, service tax and then this question comes that if tax is withdrawn then refund the amount also. If they have paid the tax or have not paid then you raised the demand then waive it off. We will overcome all such complications if we decide that all this would be implemented after passing this Bill with all those amendments, which are brought by the Finance Minister on 8th May, and it should not be implemented from the date of presentation of the Budget. With all seriousness, I am suggesting this because we may resolve such problems. I would urge upon the Finance Minister and the Government to consider it seriously. If this Government presents next year's Budget, at least it can be done in a modified manner.

Mr. Chairman Sir, latest figures about GDP growth for the quarter ending 31st March, 2011 is 6.1 per cent.

[English]

Manufacturing sector growth till the month of February was 3.7 per cent as against 8.7 per cent in 2010-11. IIP

growth was 3.5 per cent as against 8.1 per cent in the previous year. In March, exports came down by 5.7 per cent over the same month last year. Fiscal deficit for the last year, which was projected at 4.6 per cent, has gone up according to the Finance Minister to 5.9 per cent of the GDP. In the current year, he has projected the deficit at 5.1 per cent of GDP. In absolute numbers

[Translation]

The deficit is Rs. 5 lakh 13 thousand 590 crores. This deficit pertains to the Budget for this year. Our current account with other countries is current account deficit. The current account deficit has increased to 4.3 per cent during the last quarter. I don't know what it would be in the end of the year. But the main issue of concern is fiscal deficit.

[English]

There is a former Finance Minister sitting here. Both of them will understand will very well and the whole House, that financing of this current account deficit is of the utmost concern.

How we are compensating our current account deficit. I am concerned to say that according to the figures with me about

[English]

Seventy per cent of the current account deficit is being financed from the short term debt flows

[Translation]

In the previous year it was 30 per cent. 30 per cent short-term debt flows was being compensated by us from short-term loan taken from foreign countries. Now it has increased to 70 per cent.

[English]

Foreign currency assets, as a percentage of GDP, have gone down by March 2012 to 14 per cent, it was 16 per cent the previous year, and in 2007-08, it was 26 per cent of GDP.

[Translation]

the reserve of our foreign currency

[English]

They have declined by 12.8 billion dollars in recent months.

[Translation]

Our reserve went down by 13 billion dollars. We all know the value of rupee in comparison to dollar. Today many economists of this country are strongly telling this thing, they are writing articles that our present economic condition is almost the same which was in 1991. Your all the indicators of economic health are pointing out that we are facing serious crisis today because the hon'ble Minister of Finance has presented the Budget and Finance Bill keeping in view the same thing. That is why it is our duty to bring this thing to the notice of the Government as well as in the notice of this House.

It is right that in the year 1991, and for many years, Finance Minister would remember that at that time our foreign exchange reserve used to be 5 billion dollars, 6 billion dollars. When it was gone down, the country had to face serious economic crises. It is right, if our foreign exchange reserve goes down even by 13 billion dollars, we are safe today because our reserve was above 300 billion dollars. But all economists say this thing particularly short-term external debt,

[English]

Short term external debt is even more dangerous than short-term external capital which comes to the stock market.

[Translation]

It is a matter of serious concern

[English]

Once there is a draw down of the reserves,

[Translation]

If they make pressure, where we will reach, it would be difficult to say. In recent days we have seen that pressure creates there because we all know this thing, when foreign investor draws his capital, he does not roll-over the short term debt. When he draws FII's money that has been invested in the market, where it is invested. This money goes in exchange market. He carries rupees to exchange market and purchases dollars. When he purchases dollars then pressure creates on dollar and value of rupee goes down, value of dollar goes up. In this situation we are seeing that pressure has come on rupee. The rate of dollar today is 53 rupees 34 paise, 50 paise, 70 paise i.e. about 54 rupees. It has its own effect on economy. We should not under value it. All this is happening despite RBI is making intervention in the exchange market. We have given the

figure that our reserve has gone down by 13 billion dollars, it means RBI has spent dollar in the market so that value of rupee remains stable. We all felt regretted that we lost the election of 2009 and we could not come to power. But sometimes I think that had our government formed in 2009 and we would sit there, where this government is sitting and they would sit here. If this was the condition of economy, we would have faced serious criticism. In our time the growth rate reached upto 10 per cent, 9.8 per cent and you have reduced it to 6 per cent. You have raised so much fiscal deficit, you have made this and that and ruined the economy, this allegation would have imposed on me. That is why we feel sometimes as relaxed that we lost the election of 2009.

[English]

These people have been left to stew in their own justice.

[Translation]

Shri Pranab Mukherjee is paying for the misdeeds of Chidambaram Sahib. Pranab Mukherjee is not wrong. Why, Finance Minister? Because if I say that

[English]

When was the original sin committed? The original sin was committed in the year 2008-09.

[Translation]

I have told this thing in the House many a times that then Finance Minister suddenly increased his budget deficit by two lakh crore rupees at the end of the year. If I remember correct figures, then he said in the budget that fiscal deficit would be nearly 1 lakh 30 thousand crore rupees. When the year closed, that fiscal deficit raised to about 3 lakh 40 thousand crore rupees. Two lakh crore rupees were spent during last months of the year. When we will send so much liquidity (currency) in the market today many economists are strongly saying that whatever liberty we had taken at that time, we made joke with fiscal deficit, its result is that we are not able to bring it back on the track. We are struggling against it in these five years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and I say that I am not a big economist. Therefore, I understand the economics in layman's language and also try to make understand in layman's language. If the budget deficit will be for five lakh crore or six lakh crore rupees and you will take loan from the market of the same amount, then it will affect the economy by some way or other. Why we people got passed

the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act from Parliament? It was got passed so because there is no freedom for a family to meet daily household expenditure from taking loan, similarly there is no freedom for this government also to take any time and as much as loan from the market and ruin the economy.

[English]

The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act was thrown out of the window. A serious Act passed by this House and the other House, by the Parliament of India, was reduced to naught by the Government, the result of which we are witnessing today.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, we people know that the modern economy, including India, functions on the basis of data, but it functions on sentiments too.

[English]

Sentiment is a very important factor in any economy in the world.

[Translation]

If sentiments hurt its impact will be seen on economy also. Now I have no hesitation to say that

[English]

there is a gloom and doom scenario.

[Translation]

I tell how? Just now Shri Sharad Yadavji was speaking during zero hour. Before it, on 30th of April Sharadji also took up the same issue when I was in the House. Leader of Opposition Sushma Swaraj ji had also taken up the question of bags, she has took up it today also and she drawn the attention of House towards the situation of farmers. The contribution of agriculture to GDP has reduced to 14 per cent approximately, but our economy is creating structural imbalance, more than 60 per cent live in rural area, they are depend on agriculture and the contribution of agriculture to GDP is decreasing and it has come down to 14 per cent. Our friend Dr. K.S. Rao in sitting here, agriculture has become the issue of life and death. Not only in Andhra Pradesh and not only in Vidarbha but in the country as a whole, the agriculture has become the issue of life and death. Farmer will survive or not, it depends only on this thing as to how much help we provide to him and here the questions are raised. Today I am happy,

when uproar was made in this House, then hon'ble Minister of Finance, Leader of the House responded it. But on that day Sharad Yadavji kept on speaking, we all kept on crying, kept on saying that some response should be come from the government, despite it the government did not respond. Here, on one side our foodgrain production is increasing, just now I was seeing figures that it has gone about 250 million tonnes. Foodgrains are produced at large scale. But as per figure for the March, food inflation is at 9.94 per cent i.e. at 10 per cent, despite its prices of food items are at peak. This problem has not created today, it has been prevailing for the last three years and we people are helpless. Today, Shri Sharad Yadav ji was telling about the steps he had taken when he was Food Minister. I, in this very House made a statement before Finance Minister, I gave example of the year 2002-2003, when the country was going under severe drought. It was the most severe drought in the history. The seven states mentioned by Sharadji include Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh etc where severe drought occurred. Food grain production was reduced by four crore tonnes but you see the figures.

Chidambaram Saheb presented the economic survey in the year 2004, wherein he has stated that in the year 2002-2003, the rate of inflation was 3.4 per 6 cent. Despite such severe drought the inflation rate and price rise was fully controlled. Why can't we do it today? Earlier, when I had raised this issue, our godowns had 66 million tonnes of foodgrains. Today it is saying that bags are not available for putting rice or wheat. If bags are available, godowns are not available to store the foodgrains. Foodgrains get lying in the open. I was reading somewhere that 70,000 tonnes foodgrain destroyed in this very country. It is a recent news because foodgrain is lying in the open. There is no godown for storing foodgrains and people are hungry, they are starving. Why this irony, this contradiction is creating, because you are sitting on food reserve?

[English]

For God's sake, release that foodgrain.

[Translation]

If that foodgrain goes in the market, despite some bungling, its effect will definitely be seen on the market and prices will go down. We people had done the same. At that time when production of foodgrain was four crore tonnes less than six and half crore tonnes foodgrain lying in the godown were distributed free of cost to those states for conducting food work programme and Antyodaya

programme. We had given it to millers, we had given it everybody who had demanded it because we had no space to store it. All this had made the things better because the foodgrain remained in the country, it was not gone outside. Why don't you do so, why we are living with irony, we have no space to store the foodgrains and the people are starving.

Much discussion had taken place in this House on the data of poverty. All the Members opposed the poverty data put forth by the government as to what is this game of 22 rupees, 32 rupees per day.

[English]

You are mocking at the poor of this country.

[Translation]

We all the people who are present in this House see in our constituencies on daily basis that the people of this country are how poor. Despite it, if we say no you should wait, we cannot put you in BPL list. I had said in this House that we will ask Tendulkar Saheb,

[English]

Professor this and Professor that.

[Translation]

Professor will tell, what is poverty line and who is poor in this country. You ask Members of Parliament that who is poor, we will tell who is poor, but we are mocking at the poor.

[English]

Corporate India has lost its confidence. There is biggest fall in confidence index.

[Translation]

Don and Brad street has recently recorded it, when he came, when hon'ble Finance Minister presented the budget, because he was disappointed from this budget. I had told about corporate India, Finance Minister perhaps would remember it, while making reference of India today I had said that previous year while speaking on budget it was said that our entrepreneurs are not investing money in the country, they are investing outside India. This trend is continuously going on. I remember that Finance Minister had said it or not. Now this headline will be changed and India today will say

[English]

Dear India, by-by foreign.

[Translation]

that is not happening, hon'ble Finance Minister, the situation is same even today. I told you about the inflation position. We talk about new normal, now it has become the fate of this country to keep the wholesale price index from eight to nine per cent. After that we find that corruption is prevailing everywhere.

[English]

Every department/ Ministry of the Government of India is sharing the same.

[Translation]

All the people are taking advantage of it.

[English]

On top of it, there is complete paralysis in decision making.

[Translation]

It seems like system has paralysed, it seems that the government is on ventilator, nothing is being done. If I am saying this, then excuse me. I would like to tell you that we do not give them any importance, it has been written by foreign newspaper and foreign magazines. When they give you reward, you advertised it, see they have done so, they have praised us. This is economist magazine of London. This issue is of 14 April, 2012. Recently, the President of Pakistan Zardari Saheb had come here. The Prime Minister had given lunch in his honour. Both of our leaders were present there, they would know more about menu. We read in newspapers about the menu. This economist is writing.

[English]

I am quoting:

"Mint and melon soup, kababs, blueberry mousse graced the Prime Minister's lunch table in New Delhi on April, 08."

[Translation]

After it, the particular thing is that

[English]

The next sentence is, two lame ducks were also there.

[Translation]

Being an Indian I got ashamed that our hon'ble Prime Minister is being compared with Zardari Saheb that both are lame ducks. Lame duck is a proverb, it is right. It is saying economist, dismiss it, we can't accept it, but I request the government that if tomorrow, the same economist writes something in your praise then you should not tell here that see economist is writing this and economist is writing that.

Now you see that Standards and Poor had made negative rating, they are very bad people, do not accept this also, but its facts are to be accepted.

Moodys has said Government deficit. IMF has said that

[English]

Concerns about governance and slow project approval by the Government have weakened business sentiments.

[Translation]

IMF is saying it. Shanker Acharya is a well known economic adviser and famous economist of this country, his article often goes in printing. He has said in his article but if I say the same thing then our friends from Congress party will be annoyed. He has said

[English]

No significant economic reforms carried out since 2004.

[Translation]

Shanker Acharya is not related to BJP or opposition party, he is economist. After that he says that the consequences of the present crisis in economy would be that for many years

[English]

We will be subject to sub- seven per cent growth.

[Translation]

This ailment will not be eradicated soon. After that he says that (English) such squandering of our developmental potential would profoundly weaken national security in both the medium and the long run and we live in a dangerous neighbourhood fraught with real threats and serious uncertainties and cannot afford such self-inflicted weaknesses.

[Translation]

Shri Kaushik Basu, who is our chief economic adviser of today, is giving explanation in the world over that he did not so this or that. We have heard that he had to meet the Prime Minister also in this connection.

[English]

He does not need to offer any explanation because he spoke the truth.

[Translation]

Now, the discussion on the budget is over but I will say only that when a government becomes failure.

[English]

It fails on all fronts. It is not

[translation]

That it failed on this front and passed on that front.

[English]

It fails across the board.

[Translation]

What is the result before us

[English]

Government statistics have become notoriously unreliable

[Translate]

The Finance Minister has himself said to verify it. In our standing Committee on Finance, we had made comments and have said

[English]

We have said the Committee are seriously concerned at this flaw which projects not only the Government but the entire country in a poor light.

[Translation]

Now he says in January that the industrial growth rate 6.8% and in February you revise it and bring it down 1.1%

[English]

From 6.8 per cent it has come down to 1.1 per cent within one month.

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

The export figures are,

[English]

The figures of exports have been revised downwards by 8.8 billion dollars between April and October.

[Translation]

Sir, what is going on with the statistics Department in the country. If the people do not believe on our statistics where will we stand. I have no doubt and no hesitation to say about Finance Bill that we are disappointed from it.

[English]

Every Finance Bill and every Budget have to be situated in a certain economic context.

[Translation]

When the scenario is of gloom and doom,

[English]

Sentiments is going down and touching the rock bottom

[Translation]

At that time you make such a provision in the Finance Bill, it is clear that it will adverse affect.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Everywhere is disappointment or is there any hope.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: In the end I will say about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yashwantji, please address the Chair.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: In recent years there had been hardly any Finance Bill so much controversial as is this Finance Bill. I do not know how many people has approached the Ministry but many people came to me and said to do something. The result is that today the Finance Minister made announcements which will bring some relief to the people. Whether Direct taxes or the Indirect taxes, the Finance Minister had a choice before him. I agree

[English]

there was a clear choice

[Translation]

Why there was clear choice, because he presented both the bills in this House and both the bills are very important. One is Direct Taxes Code Bill and another is GST Constitutional Amendment. GST Constitutional amendment will deal the indirect taxes and the direct taxes code Bill will deal the direct taxes. These both the bills were before the House. The Finance Minister has again said, as he told in his Budget speech that the committee on Finance has presented its report on 9th March. The Ministry of Finance and perhaps the Finance Minister was aware that we are going to present the report as the committee was working with full speed and we wished to present the report as early as possible. I agree, with you that by the time we presented the report you have finalised the Budget proposals, so you could not change it, keeping in view our recommendations. But I want to place one thing before you, when both the bills were before the Standing Committee, what was the need to include, most conventional chapter of Direct Taxes Code, which is called 'GAR', which is very dangerous name, consider to change it with mutual consultations, it was not needed to be included. If you see, the report has come but you have not waited for it and placed the Directed Taxes Code in toto in the Finance Bill. It was not in accordance with the parliamentary practice of the House. You should have wait, and as you have stated in your Budget Speech that the recommendations of the Standing Committee have been received and we are considering on it and will bring it soon. Today, also you have said and also in The Budget Speech, but you should have moved a step forward and said that we have received the recommendations of the Standing Committee and after considering the same will bring the Direct Taxes Code Bill again before the House in Monsoon Session or in Winter Session.

Not proudly, but with some satisfaction I am telling this, that our colleagues in the Standing Committee had worked hard and gave many good suggestions which took shape of the report.

[English]

This report has been widely welcomed by the tax payees.

[Translation]

I have not seen too much reporting about any Standing Committee as has been about it, that very good suggestions have been given. We have given good suggestions about GAR. I am happy that the Finance

Minister has accepted some of the suggestions. But it be better if you on both sides, Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes in the Finance Bill,

[English]

You could have made it only a holding operation

[Translation]

It is necessary therefore, I am doing so. The Finance Minister is quite experienced in the Direct taxes, you know the date when the notification is published it can be started from any date of a year. It can be applied from 1st April or 1st July or 1st October. It can be applied from any date. There is no problem in Direct Taxes, when you, in your amendments can go back to 1962, then what is the problem in doing so. I will still give you a suggestion even today that all the good things in the recommendations of Standing Committee you may implement them from April 2012 and the liability clauses may be enforced from any other date of your choice. You can enforce it as early as possible and put it before the House.

Sir, there had been much controversy about the retrospective effect of the legislation. We all know about the much discussion of it in the newspapers. People in Black Coat and Suit are coming to you. I have a copy of the letter written by Hon'ble Prime Minister. This is the letter of 5th Feb 2010. It might be in the notice of Finance Minister. This letter is addressed to the then UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown. There is a mention of a company, the tax liability of that company is mentioned in it. I want to bring some of it sentences in record

[English]

I am quoting:

"I can assure you that Vodafone will have the full protection of the law and access to the legal system in India."

We know they had the full protection of the law. They went to the Supreme Court. The judgement came in their favour. We know that you went in for a review petition. The review petition was rejected by the Supreme Court. So, they had the full protection of the law.

The Prime Minister further says:

"I also understand - this is critical - that there is no retrospective application of taxation and a recent Court judgement has affirmed this position. There is no retrospective application of taxation."

This is what the Prime Minister of India is saying in his letter to the Prime Minister of the U.K.

[Translation]

The Hon'ble Prime Minister, remained Finance Minister for five years. Whenever the journalists asked us about our view on retrospective legislation, I with my full force at my command had said that this Parliament has the power to pass retrospective legislation. This is the power and we have been using There is no doubt in it and it should not be.

[English]

I do not know how the Prime Minister has said: "There is no retrospective application of taxation." How did he make this statement? Was this draft prepared in the Finance Ministry? If the draft has been prepared in the Finance Ministry, I am quite sure they would not have made a crucial mistake of this kind.

[Translation]

This is the letter of February 2010. You have misled them.

I am saying it again emphatically that

[English]

This Parliament is competent to pass legislation which will have retrospective effect and no court and nobody can take away this authority of the Indian Parliament. But in the application of retrospectivity, we have to exercise great sense of responsibility. That is our look out and I am not commenting on individual case.

[Translation]

You may do whatever you like in Vodafone. I have read it in today's newspaper that there will be some settlement in which you will waive the penalty. There vivid types of news are being published.

[English]

You deal with that case in the most judicious and equitable manner. But the point I am making is whether it is transfer pricing, whether it is capital gains, whether it is anything else, the Parliament has a right to legislate, and, as I said that right cannot be taken away by anybody.

[Translation]

About GAR you have mentioned that it has been recommended by an independent committee that it should

be independent. Mr. Finance Minister in the Peer Group, you have said in that Peer Group that

[English]

There will be three income tax commissioners. Who will work for the judgment on the question of assessment on the notice of their colleague Income Tax Commissioners.

We have suggested in the Committee to do some changes in the Peer Group Review Panel and keep one Chief Commissioner in place of three income tax Commissioner and two independent members.

[English]

I noticed what you said while moving the Finance Bill.

[Translation]

That one Joint Secretary will be from Law Ministry. No, you do not keep Joint Secretary of Law Ministry,

[English]

Because he belongs to the Government. I would suggest that you keep two- one Chief Commissioner and two absolutely independent members of this Peer Group Review panel who will not be from the Government

[Translation]

Members should not be of department, also not of government. Then assessee will believe. Now one committee has ponder over it and has given a very good suggestion. What the Finance Minister has done that he has increased the exemption limit of income tax from one fee eighty thousand to two lacs. He has clean bold the differential of women and senior citizens. What has been suggested by the Committee. We have seen that as the slabs of income tax are being changed, the receipt is very less in the lower slab, though their numbers are more in the next slab the number become less but receipt increases and the last slab which is of 30 per cent the number has further decreased in it. But you receive the highest contribution of income tax from that very slab. Keeping all these things in view, the committee had demanded to do it upto five lakh. But then we said that let us do compromise and we said that exemption limit may be increased upto three lakhs. You have done it two lakh. We shall be happy if you would have replied to this discussions, but now you are going. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Are you determined to remove me from the Finance Ministry? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The Committee suggests that while you are going, this bonus may be given to tax payers that there should be total exemption upto three lakhs, ten percent from three lakhs to ten lakhs, twenty per cent from ten lakhs to twenty lakhs and thirty per cent for above twenty lakhs. We have also suggested that the differential may be maintained for women and senior citizens. The age for senior citizens may be reduced from 65 years to 60 years. I have received many representations about the age of very senior citizens. Reduce the age of very senior citizens from 80 years to 75 years, then we will also qualify within two- three months.

Then there is a big question of health insurance.

[English]

Regarding Health Insurance, especially for senior citizens, you will agree that all of us are in need of health care.

[Translation]

The Committee has suggested it about health care that for Life Insurance, Health insurance, education fees for children etc, you give exemption of 50 thousand rupees every year raise it upto one lakh rupees.

[English]

It should be raised to rupees one lakh. Considering Higher education has become so expensive.

[Translation]

Deduction of 50 thousand rupees may be given separately for higher education. We have said that keep a provision of 20 thousand rupees separately every year for health insurance of senior citizens, dependent parents, dependent grandparents. It has not been raised since 1998 till date.

Mr. Finance Minister, we have also said that decision of exemption limit should be automatic as the decision of dearness allowance of Government servants is automatic. On the basis of the rate of inflation, that will also increase in the same way. Today we are saying for 3 lakh rupees, next year it may be done 3 lakh 20 thousand rupees, 3 lakh 25 thousand rupees. I have already asked you to

make concessions retrospective and make liabilities prospective. You have already given some concessions in liabilities.

[English]

Some concessions have been given to States, to individuals, to industries. Please protect, grandfather, those provisions so that they are protected for the period for which they were valid.

[Translation]

I am to state that if you give concessions for ten years in the field and withdraw within five years, then it will raise questions about the credibility of India that you had said and you have not said. I had given concessions to Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Jammu and Kashmir. You have raised Jammu and Kashmir and not raised Himachal Pradesh and Uttrakhand. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member speak.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I have just seen an article 'Tale of Two cities' in a newspaper. How a city of Uttrakhand has industrially progressed rapidly. Mr. Chairman, you know, because you come from Uttrakhand. It has developed well somewhere it is not so good. What should we do.

[English]

We should grandfather these provisions protect the interest of those sectors and those States.

[Translation]

You save it. We have given a very good suggestion in our Committee report that we should treat district an unit and should give concession to industrially backward institute. Now it may happen that a state is not said an industrially backward but some districts in that state are industrially backward. If you give some concession in income tax in these districts then industrial development will take place there. Therefore, I will recommend this Committee's suggestion to you and you please accept it. You please do not forget Vidisha in it. Otherwise our leader will get annoyed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Now, I come to direct taxes. About indirect taxes, I have told you in the beginning that the Constitutional amendment of GST is before us in the Committee and our intention is also this that we consider on it quickly and return it to the government.

There was a very important point in GST and it was of central sales tax. Hon. Finance Minister is aware of it that you cannot implement GST smoothly without abolishing Central Sales Tax. Therefore, abolish the Central Sales Tax. Government of India has reduced it from 4 per cent to 2 per cent. Then you promised the States that you will compensate their loss. When we were examining your demands for grants in Finance Committee, we saw that your department of Revenue has kept 7,827 crore of rupees under the Head 'Compensation of CST' upto March end, but did not give and surrendered it.

[English]

Under the head 'compensation for CST'. At the end of March, this money was surrendered but you have not given it to the States. We have been receiving complaints from the State Governments including the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers

[Translation]

It was a great injustice. When I was speaking on Budget, at that time also I had said to you that do not do this injustice with the States. Instead of surrendering it, if you give this money to the States they will also be benefitted and the biggest benefit will be that you would have created a positive atmosphere for GST. If States have no faith in Government of India and they say that you had promised but you backed out and then they will come before us, they will say that they were not in favour of this. Therefore, I again strongly recommend you that please give this State's money to States and do not worry about it from your fiscal deficit point of view, because we need it badly for future.

Sir, when I was Minister of Finance, I realised within a few days that I should stand in this House and read out a laundry list that we have increased on it, we have reduced on it. Instead of saying so, the Budget speech should deal with general principles of taxation. Now in general principles of taxation, GST is there in indirect taxes.

[English]

The Budget speech should deal with general principles of taxation. You don't have to say now, today, what the general principles of taxation are. We know that. You yourself brought this path breaking legislation. I am deliberately calling them, path- breaking because I feel that they have a tremendous impact and beneficial impact

on the taxation system of India, both on the direct as well as on indirect taxation.

[Translation]

But there also you have given a long list that it is raised in it, it is reduced in it, whether it is customs whether it is indirect taxes. It is right and we all are happy that you have waived excise duty on gold jewellery. But when I had seen the Finance Bill and your Budget speech, I was surprised to know that you imposed excise duty on gold jewellery and lifted from branded silver jewellery. We could not understand the logic. Now it has been lifted from the both. Now, I want to bring a small matter in your notice that there is an Association of Publishers.

[English]

Association of Publishers have said that you have introduced a service tax and excise on customs, on import of certain information technology items.

[Translation]

They have to say something about withholding tax.

[English]

On import of software and information products and services through e- media. They feel that there is an educational content also. In fact, India has emerged as a major hub for this only on account of the fact that they are good at IT and this was not taxed.

[Translation]

My request to you is that you exclude educational content out of the purview of withholding tax.

[English]

How can you ever think of it? I do not know how it was drafted.

[Translation]

It is done. You have removed Section 121 from the customs Act. I am very happy about it because I have seen that finance Bill.

[English]

How can you ever think of it? I do not know it was drafted.

[Translation]

But in section 121 of the Finance Bill you have said that he will get bail,

[English]

If the public prosecutor is convinced that he is innocent.

[Translation]

If it is decided at that very time then what is the need? You have said that:-

[English]

" Where the Public Prosecutor opposes the application, the Magistrate is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that he is not guilty of such an offence."

[Translation]

Decided on the same day at the time of bail. It was not good in itself. I am happy that you have removed it. But there is another subject which is making this Bill controversial. That is

[English]

Through this Finance Bill, you have indulged in a massive tax mobilisation effort,

[Translation]

You said about indirect taxes that you are going to raise 45, 000 crore plus rupees and giving concession of 4000 crores plus rupees.

[English]

Overall, in excess of Rs. 41,000 crore and if my memory is not failing me, then this is one of the highest resource mobilization through taxation that one has seen in recent years,

[Translation]

You are saying that from Service Tax you will get an additional revenue of 18660 crore rupees, some of our friends

[English]

Who feels that because you have shifted to Negative List from the Positive List approach

[Translation]

and all services have come in it, then

[English]

the capacity to pay is very limited

[Translation]

Since you have raised the Excise duty from 10 per cent to 12 per cent across the board, the people of the country, industry and raw materials will be burdened. We all know that in tax the capacity to pay is very limited and as much as we would like to recover, he will resist in the same way. Therefore, as Chanakya had said, it is compared with honey bee as it extract honey from flowers. This comparison is given because you collect tax without bothering the tax payer. You must be remembering that Wanchhu Committee had also said this that don't make it rigid. But it has not been done and a massive taxation effort has been done in this Budget.

I want to take one minute to say about black money. Black money is not a tax issue. We are saying it again and again that this is there that is there in double taxation avoidance agreement, the other countries whether it is UK or USA, may say that give me my tax and then keep your money wherever you want, we are not worried about it.

[English]

In our case, I am sure the Finance Minister will agree with me that it is a question of money laundering. It is a crime. It is not merely evading or avoiding payment

of tax. I was surprised and if I am wrong, please contradict me when you stand up to reply to this debate.

[Translation]

The information you have received

[English]

that you have not shared with the most important agency in the Government, which is responsible for money laundering, namely, the Enforcement Directorate.

[Translation]

If you have not given this information to enforcement directorate, how will they arrive at a conclusion that money laundering has been done in it or not.

[English]

and my very strong recommendation will be, Mr. Finance Minister, that please share the information that you have received from abroad with the Enforcement Directorate so that they can investigate the cases from the point of view of money laundering, because after all it is almost two years that this list of over 700 people of HSBC has been with them.

[Translation]

Secondly, if you have launched prosecution in income tax, then

[English]

who are these people and what interest does anyone have in keeping these names confidential? We have no interest. In our Party, we have all signed an undertaking that we have no legal or illegal foreign account.

[Translation]

How many such cases are? Those names should become public. If there is prosecution, you issue the list, because the matter has gone to court.

[English]

Those cases should become public.

[Translation]

Leave illegal, it is not legal even. Whom do you want to protect and why?

[English]

Who are these people and what interest does anyone have in keeping these names confidential? We have no interest. In our Party, we have all signed an undertaking that we have no legal or illegal foreign account. I will be happy if the Finance Minister were to tell us that they are going to share the information with ED and that they are going to launch prosecutions and these names will become public in a limited period of time.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, when I started my speech, I had said that this country is facing economic crisis. But when we discuss on price rise, Government of India says that State Governments are responsible for it. When we talk about economic reforms, they say that opposition is responsible for it. When we go ahead and pressure is build up, they say that their fellow parties are responsible. Now, there is no supply of coal. Coal Minister is sitting here. A controversy has emerged about FSA between coal India and power utilities. You had to issue presidential directive to Coal India to do fuel supply agreement.

[English]

Just imagine that matters have come to this pass that the Government of India had to issue a Presidential Directive to its own coal company

[Translation]

because Coal India was not ready to agree and such situation arose in the country. I come from the coal area and I have seen from my own eyes, how coal was burning outside the coal mines. How coal is being black marketed on high scale. Corruption is going on rampantly. But there is no coal for supply. Today, 30 per cent electric capacity is not being used because we are not supplying coal to our power plants. Why? Is any ally is stopping you? Is there any opposition party is preventing you from supplying the coal? Is there any opposition party which is saying to you that do not construct twenty kilometer road? Just now I was looking datas. I am happy to see that we have come from four kilometer per day to seven kilometer per day. After promising 20 kilometers per day, the Minister Kamal Nath Ji left that Ministry. There are many types of problems. I was reading IMF Report.

[English]

if contracts are not being given, is it because the Opposition, the Allies are opposing?

[Translation]

Has the Government become so helpless?

[English]

Why is not the Government able to take decision? The Government is all about governance and governance is a tough act.

[Translation]

It is not for soft hearted people. Once while sitted there in this House, I had said that it is a saying that 'When the going gets tough, the tough gets going.' You gather courage. Do not see this side or that side. You have to bring forward many things courageously. But if you do not go forward, you will have to listen such comments as I have made including two lame ducks. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, through you I would like to say today's Government maybe weak, but country is not weak. The country has not weakened. Today, they may be on ventilator, but country is not on ventilator. The people who are listening me, I want to say to all of them that today Rewati ji has gone after asking me, whether I was disappointed about future.

[English]

Don't I believe in the future of India? I do strongly believe in the future of India.

[Translation]

I believe in the future of India. Government may remain, Government may not remain. Government may come and go, but the country will survive. Two years remain of this Government. If this Government remains, the country can bear it. The country is so powerful. Our labourers, farmers, youths are so powerful that they can bear all difficulties.

[English]

But the future of India is bright. I want to tell all those foreigners who might be listening to this that the India growth story is not over; India growth story will revive. India will become a powerful economic nation in the world. There should be no doubt about that. There are temporary difficulties which we shall overcome. We shall overcome.

[Translation]

Once I had said in this very House, for God's sake, go. Today I am not saying. This suits us that this Government may continue. But when I go on roads, airports, in planes, trains, people come to us saying that get rid of this quickly. This situation should not arise. Then, I will say this with folded hands. ...*(Interruptions)* When we would have been there, you would have not spared us. The same datas you would have thrown on our face. But we will not do that.

I am requesting very much because I regard the hon. Finance Minister. If there is anyone in the Government, it is he. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member speak. Please allow him to conclude his speech.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Yashwant Sinha ji why are you becoming foe by praising the Finance Minister?

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: So, Mr. Finance Minister, we wish you well personally. We wish you a very bright future. We wish that you will continue to serve this country, in whatever capacity, for many years to come. But we do not wish well as far as this Government is concerned.

[Translation]

The Government is useless. It should go at the earliest because now they cannot even put their act together. Therefore, it should go at the earliest, the country will be relieved. I wanted to submit only this much to you.

[Translation]

The Government is useless. It should go at the earliest because now they cannot even put their act together. Therefore, it should go at the earliest, the country will be relieved. I wanted to submit only this much to you.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir. As usual, I heard Yashwant Sinha ji with very rapt attention. Advani ji, hon. Finance Minister, in the present times of politics, no Finance Minister, however nice the Budget presented by him, can ever think of getting kudos from the Opposition Parties. It is because, in the present times, they always think that it is always their duty to criticize the Government however good the Budget is and however good the policies and the programmes of the Government are. I am very happy that Shri Yashwant Sinha ji has not gone to the extent of criticising blatantly except putting into a polished term.

I just want to say some of the things which he has mentioned. He was telling that this Finance Bill was a most controversial and failed Bill. I am, as usually, convinced that the line of thinking of BJP, possibly most of the leaders, is same as whatever they are thinking all the time.

Most of the items, on which he has concentrated, are like this. He made a beginning with jewellery. He made a beginning, demanding the interests of the jewellers that the litter percentage that the Government has put should be reduced. I will explain that. You are very generous in this regard but I have my own view point. Similarly, he dealt with issues connected with corporate houses only, on the basis of the foreign exchange reserves, the GAR, the devaluation of the rupee, the rating of the economy, the retrospective effect of the legislation and the increased Excise Duty that is levying from 10 to 12 per cent. I will give my opinion on these matters.

Sir, there is a trade deficit of \$ 120 billion every year. Now, as per the statistics there are an import of gold of \$ 54 billion worth each year. That is around Rs. 2.7 lakh crore. The import of gold is not for any productive purpose in this country, it is only because of the craze of people

who are living in this country. We are importing gold worth \$ 53 billion. If the prices are to be like what it is and if the trends are in the same way continue, what would be the trade deficit? Whom are we helping? I fully support the increase of tax on import of gold not with an intention of reducing it but with an intention of reducing the investment on gold. The foreign exchange of about \$ 53 billion is going into other countries. Rs. 2,70,000 is not a small amount. By the by, it is said in the world that India is the only the country which has got the craze for gold. In case, the duty is to be increased, then we can control the demand for the gold and make a saving, saving in foreign exchange, which we can utilise for purchase of petrol, diesel or oil, which is not available in this country.

Sir, 80 per cent of the petroleum products and hydrocarbons are being imported from outside the country because they are not available in our country. We can subsidise them if it ought to be for the poor man. I explained in the Consultative Committee of the Petroleum Ministry, I spoke in this House many times that whom are we subsidising? Who is using the petrol for the car? Who can afford of having a car? I can understand if the Government subsidising for kerosene which is being used by the poor man; I can understand if the Government subsidising the cooking gas for the poor man; and not universally for everybody. If there are upper middle-class people, rich people, who can afford to pay any amount of money, why should we subsidise for them? It cannot be a uniform policy. So, if you are going to increase the prices of petrol, you are not affecting any poor man. The general impression is that 'if we increase the oil prices, the prices of all other commodities would also go up. The Opposition will criticise us. So, we will not increase the oil prices.' I do not understand the logic in it.

Mr. Minister, Sir, though you were generous in accepting the demands of some of the Opposition Members in regard to the uproar raised by the jewellers and gold importers, I feel the Act, which you had done earlier was correct. In the interest of the nation, you may reconsider it, if necessary, at least after some time, looking the trends of how much foreign exchange is being misused for the import of the gold.

Hon. Yashwant Sinhaji was telling about most of the things pertaining to the corporates, rich people and industries except shedding some tears on the farmers. I support that. But, paralelly he was telling about the inflation in the food commodities. When the price of the paddy during their tenure was increased from Rs. 513 to Rs.

1,080, Rs. 1,110, 1,200, how can there be no increase in the food prices, now? How can you contain the prices of food products? If he has to criticise that this price increase is because of the hoarding, black-marketing and that there must be strict measures, merciless action and stringent legislation to control the hoarding and black-marketing, I will be with him. But he cannot criticise increase of food price and then paralelly support and shed crocodile tears on the farmers.

Why are the farmers committing suicide? They are committing suicide because their input costs have gone up substantially and the price at which they can sell, is not proper and remunerative. a manufacturer can change the price of his products every 15 days or every three months, but a farmer cannot. The pathetic condition is that when there is a surplus production in this country, the farmers were not allowed to gain or take advantage of the high prices prevailing in the international market. If the export of their produce was permitted, at least, the farmers could be benefited of their prices. But unfortunately or fortunately, it was delayed. But I am happy that, at least now, the Government, particularly with the initiative of the hon. Finance Minister, has permitted export of 30 million tonnes of food grains.. By this act of the Government, our farmers, would benefit a little.

In this context, hon. Yashwant Sinhaji was telling that 17 lakh tonnes of food grains were rotting, and the same could have been given to the poorer sections of the society free of cost. I am not against giving free of cost food grains to the poorer sections of the society. But I would share the statistics, which is available with me. In the year 2003-04, the damaged food grain was 1.35 lakh tonnes. It has now come down to 6,000 tonnes in 2010-11. During 2009-10, it was 7,000 tonnes. During 2008-09, it was 20,000 tonnes. That means the number of damaged food grains has come down substantially. Finally, it has come down to 3,000 tonnes in 2011-12. I do not support rotting of food grains. He was right in telling that there is a shortage of godowns for storage of food grains.

But Sir, one must also take into account the practical situation prevailing in the villages. All of us are aware that the farmers used to store the food grains with them for three months to six months waiting for a good price. Then, they would sell it. But today, in the farm itself the farmers are selling all their paddy or food grains. Naturally, the quantum of storage has increased substantially, not merely because of the production but also because of the trends

of sale by the farmers as also because of the policy of the Government.

The storage and off-take have gone up. In the year 2007-08, the wheat off-take was 119 lakh tonnes and it has gone up to 219.95 lakh tonnes today in 2011-12. That means the policy of the Government in increasing the capacity or increasing the storage to see that at least food grains will not be in short supply in this country has paid result. With the Food Safety Bill coming in, which is proposed by this Government, as you said that the storage capacity must be much more, that is the reason why not only in the last Budget but even in this Budget also the hon. Finance Minister has given incentive for anybody who constructs warehouses for food grains and sugar. The concessions are given more in regard to the farming community and in regard to the villages.

The basic thing which I appreciate the hon. Finance Minister is that not only in this Budget, not only in this Bill, since quite long time for a couple of years, he has been talking of inclusive growth. It may be criticism or it may be aberration. While I appreciate transfer of funds from urban areas to the rural areas, from the industry to the farmer, from the rich to the poor by sending more money to the villages, actually it is true that the purchasing capacity of the poor man has gone up in the villages. In this background you yourself have said that with 60 per cent of the people living in the villages, if their income, either by labour or hard work or through crops or food grains that is produced, were to go up, then the money in their hands will go up. Then, who are the people that are affected? The people, who are in the urban areas, the people who are industrialists, the rich people or upper middle-class or fixed income people, are going to be affected. We do not deny that.

But if we implement the Public Distribution System, PDS, effectively, a large number of people will be taken care of. Both the BPL and APL families will be taken care of by the PDS. So, the net effect will be not more than 10-15 per cent of the people in this country, who are either rich or whose consumption of food grain is nothing for them, will only be affected. Then, should we not support the increase of food grains in the villages and should we not stop criticizing the increase of prices of food articles? You suggest. Now, the hon. Finance has made provision even for cold chain and given incentives. So, that way you come out with some more suggestions. To increase the income of the poor man in the village or the poor man in the country or in the farming sector in the villages, you

come out with some more suggestions where they must be helped but not in this way that on one side supporting and showing pity to the farmers and on the other side criticizing aggressively about the price increase in the food grains. I believe they do not go together. So, I request hon. Yashwant Sinha Ji to think in this matter.

Coming to the other aspects which he has dwelt, he was telling about the excise duty. He was telling about the income tax. Regarding income tax, we agree that I am also a party with you in the Standing Committee on Finance in asking the Government to increase it to Rs.3 lakh. But then when the statistics show that the number of tax payers who have paid tax in the scale of Rs.1.5 lakh to Rs.2 lakh was 83 per cent in 2002, three per cent of the total population, whereas today it is 52 per cent. It has come down. Then, the percentage of total tax collection in 2002 with Rs.1.5 lakh to Rs.2 lakh was 58 per cent but today it is three per cent. That means, the tax that is being collected from people earning Rs.1.5 to Rs.2 lakh has come down from 58 per cent to three per cent. Similarly, the tax that has been collected from the taxpayers, whose income is more than Rs.10 lakh, was six per cent in those days, and the number was one per cent. Today, the number has gone to two per cent and the percentage of total tax collected has gone up to 22 per cent.

Similarly, the people, who are paying tax between an income of Rs.5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh, in 2002, were four per cent with 16 per cent total tax. But today, it is 71 per cent. Seventy one per cent tax is being collected today in 2011 from the tax payers, whose income is between Rs.5 lakh and Rs.10 lakh. Obviously, we can see that most of the tax is coming only from people who are in the bracket of Rs.5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh and above.

So, we must see the trends which are going in the country and based on that we can think of it. However, even if the hon. Finance Minister were to increase its limit from Rs.2 lakh to Rs.3 lakh, the effect would not have been substantial. The statistics given states that from people earning Rs. 2 lakh to Rs.5 lakh, the total percentage of tax that is being collected in the year 2011 is five per cent and if it were to increase to three per cent, we will not be the loser and the Government will not lose much. I request the hon. Finance Minister to think that if it is not going to affect his revenue in a substantial manner, a large number of people can be benefited. Then, a psychological impression will go that small taxpayers are not burdened in any manner.

Even then, my feeling always is that we should not be worried about the taxpayers. We must be worried about the non-taxpayers. If three per cent of the taxpayer are to be there in this country, 97 per cent are non-taxpayers. That means, we must think more about them; what kind of assessment we will give to 97 per cent of the people than discussing and wasting time on three per cent taxpayers.

Then, I come to the range of taxes; increase of duties. The increase in Standard Excise Duty, as you said, is two per cent. Is there excise duty on food grains? Is there excise duty on any food commodities like chilli, onion, etc., the common things that are required for a common man? Excise duty is there only on the goods, which are used mainly by the middle, upper middle and the richer people. Should we be worried about two per cent which is increased by the hon. Finance Minister? I would have supported him, had he increased it even by four per cent. But, he has modestly increased it only by two per cent and that too for getting the increased revenue and cover the deficit. By way of that he is getting about Rs. 12,000 crore.

Similarly, he has increased the duty on cigarette. Is it a crime to increase the duty on cigarette? On one side, the entire globe says that you must discourage cigarette smoking, you must discourage tobacco. If the duty were to be increased on cigarette, we must appreciate it. You can ask to increase it more, but certainly not less. The same thing I said about gold.

Sir, next point is regarding the luxury car. If there were any duty to be increased on luxury car, can we have even one word in opposition to it? Who is the person who is using the imported car? Even if you were to increase it to two fold or three fold, I would have supported it. Many of the Members would have supported it. The mistake that he has committed is in respect of crude petroleum. When 80 per cent of this is being imported, why do you want to subsidise that? If you do not increase the price and the gulf remains, that will be met from the Budget. Whose money is that in the Budget? It is the public money. Most of the consumption is being done by the richer section of the society. It is our duty to collect the tax to cover the gap from the rich itself.

16.00 hrs.

It should not be collected from the general people who constitute 90 per cent, or 70 per cent of the people living in the villages. If he were to cover this loss on the crude petroleum by increasing the price, we should not be

worried about it. That way, most of the actions that have been taken by Shri Pranab Mukherjee were definitely on the right side. Most of the comments that we see are only from the corporate people. Not a single poor man can criticise this.

In regard to service tax, I would submit that it is charged globally. I am not saying that everybody should be taxed for rendering service, but if the service tax is charged of those people, who are earning substantial money, be it a doctor, lawyer or businessman, for the services rendered by them, there is nothing wrong in it. Even if we look around the globe, we will find that service tax is being levied.

Coming to the income tax, I would submit that it ranges from five per cent to 45 per cent in China while it is only 30 per cent plus three per cent, which comes to 33 per cent, in India. When China is charging 45 per cent, the US is charging 50 per cent, the UK is charging 50 per cent and Sweden is charging 57 per cent, we are certainly not charging that much income tax. So, there is nothing for us to criticise in this regard, even when he has increased the slab. On the contrary, we are asking for reducing the income tax slabs. It is being asked only with a view to impress the public and claiming that we have reduced the income tax, but where will the revenue come from? Where will you take money to meet social obligations from? Hon. Finance Minister has increased allocation for expenditure on social activities and social services in the last couple of years. I may tell you the percentage of how the allocation in the Budget has gone up in regard to agriculture, education and social services. We must encourage that. We must support it. We cannot discourage any Finance Minister or any Government, which is in power, on these points.

16.02 hrs.

(*SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair*)

Sir, you dealt with direct taxes and indirect taxes. In regard to incentives, I am very happy that the hon. Finance Minister has given incentive for power generation by decreasing the duty on basic things that are being imported. The key to the development of economy of any nation is power. It is true that there is shortage of power everywhere and naturally, the industry will also get affected. As he suggested that the hon. Finance Minister must support the corporate sector or anybody else who wants to go outside the country to take up coalmines there, extract coal and then import the coal here and generate power, we must

be able to support him. Any amount of subsidy can be given to them in the interest of the nation. Even there, no subsidy is required if the Tax Rules and other things are simple and encourage it. That would be enough.

In regard to the subsidies on oil, hon. Finance Minister has done a saving of Rs. 24,905 crore. It means that the subsidy that was given earlier of Rs. 68,481 crore has come down to Rs. 43,580 crore.

Similarly, about subsidy on fertilizers, I would humbly make a request to the hon. Finance Minister. He has reduced subsidy from Rs. 67,199 crore to Rs. 60,974 crore affecting a saving of Rs. 6,225 crore. I may not like to come in his way, but request him to increase the MSP for the farmer. The moment a farmer has to pay more for the fertilizers, he cannot be in a position to afford it. So, either he should increase the MSP for food grains or subsidise the fertilizer. When it comes to food security, it may be much more.

In regard to fiscal deficit, irrespective of whether he was the Finance Minister or somebody else, bringing of FRBM Act was absolutely correct. When they went right up to three per cent at one time, coming to 5.9 per cent is certainly a burdensome affair. But we criticise increase of revenue, and we ask for everything. Wherefrom will the revenue come? Any Finance Minister who has used it or whether he sits in the Chair, there must be some revenue. Otherwise, they cannot do it. If the revenue were to be raised from the rich; if the revenue were to be raised from production; if the legislation that we have made were to motivate the industry or the individual to work more, then there is nothing wrong. In this context, my humble request to the hon. Finance Minister is to please allocate more funds for skill development. Unless skill development is there substantially in this country, no amount of your criticism or our discussions in the House will bring any solution in this country. Kerala alone is earning \$ 50 billion from the repatriation of money by their NRIs. \$ 50 billion is earned from one State alone. If this were to be the case and if skills of the people of this country were to be increased, then how many hundreds of billion dollars we can get from other countries and how much reduction in the price of production can be achieved by improving the skills of the people?

Today, if the prices of commodities like cement, steel, manufactured goods or even food grains were to go up because of cost of production, how can it come down? It can come down by Research and Development where we can increase the output per acre from 3 tonnes to 6 tonnes

or where the output of all industrial workers is substantial compared to what it is today, then we can really bring down the prices. Then only, we can compete with the global market.

Having accepted globalisation of the economy, no country is independent. Any change in one country will have an impact on the other country however far they might be. So, we have to think in terms of making legislation or allocating budget to things like skill development, education, healthcare, etc. The Government has done substantially in the last couple of years in increasing the allocation to these sectors. But much more has to be done, particularly, in regard to skill development. I would have been happier and I would have honestly congratulated if you were to provide at least Rs. 30,000 crore for skill development.

He has also controlled the expenditure, which the statistics also show. The expenditure by the Government of India in 2011 is 15.7 per cent of GDP; it has come down in 2011-2012 to 14.9 per cent; and he expects it to come to 14.8 per cent in 2012-2013. The expenditure can still be controlled, particularly, unproductive expenditure or something of the kind, which has been paid to richer sections of the society or well-placed sections of the society. The Fifth Finance Commission, Sixth Finance Commission and Seventh Finance Commission will always think in terms of increasing the salaries of the organised sector. None of them is talking about the unorganised sector. A person who is working in an airlines and gets Rs. 2 lakh salary per month makes a demand and says that: "Today, we are on strike." What a pity? A person drawing Rs. 2 lakh or Rs. 3 lakh per month will go on strike, and a person who is getting Rs. 200 is subjected to the same thing for ever.

You were talking about GAAR. I also have a feeling that tax payers should not be harassed, but should the tax payers think in terms of utilising all their brains only for avoiding tax? There can be some flaw or some weakness in the Act, which we have made because no Act can be foolproof. We will understand where the lacuna is only over a period of time, and how these fellows are taking advantage of this lacuna. As you said, the Supreme Court might have given a judgement in regard to Videocon. You and T are the lawmakers. The judiciary is only interpreting, and it is the interpreter of our law. The day we realise that the Supreme Court or the judiciary or any court were to interpret in a manner from what we thought or from what we meant, then it is our duty to amend the law.

I appreciate your telling that this House is supreme. There is nothing wrong. It has got all the powers to bring legislation with retrospective effect. I support it. But if a taxpayer were to use the advice of his consultant to avoid paying tax running into lakhs of crores, then what are the ethics there? When one gets so much benefit from a US \$11.2 billion deal, if he uses the weakness in the law for not paying ten per cent tax on capital gains and thus gains Rs. 11,000 crore, can you tolerate that? Is it not our duty to bring in legislation, if necessary with retrospective effect? Is it ethical for him to do so? Just because there is a loophole or that he has his address elsewhere, or he has got the sale of agreement from Cayman Islands or some other tax-free Island, can anyone quote that as a reason and say that he does not have to pay the tax? Can we support this? Even if the Supreme Court were to give a judgment in this regard, it is our duty to correct it. I am happy that the Government has corrected it. We must also ensure in future that no company with a similar background takes advantage of it. That is the reason why we have brought GAAR.

I am happy that you have raised this issue of the onus of proof lying on the Department and not on the taxpayer. Otherwise, the taxpayer would have been put to a lot of harassment. As you said, I support the point, there must be some independent members in the Committee. If it were to be only a Tax Commissioner or a Chief Commissioner, invariably, he will always support the decision taken by his subordinate or his colleague. It means that there may not be much difference in the decisions taken by them. Therefore, I certainly support your asking for an independent member in the panel. In that way, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to think in these terms and see what can be done for avoiding the harassment of the taxpayer in this regard. There is nothing wrong in bringing that clause of GAAR.

Sir, Securities Transaction Tax, you and I know that securities transactions worth hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees are occurring every day. If the taxes were to be levied on securities transactions, it is not a wrong thing. When a small amount of commodities like food grains go into the agricultural market, they are levying a cess on it. The Government should think in terms of removing the cess on all the food commodities, but not necessarily on these securities transactions. The hon. Finance Minister has done thing and there is nothing wrong in it. However, due to demands from some quarters, he must have reduced it from 0.125 to 0.1. I am of the

opinion that even if it were to remain at 0.125, there is nothing wrong in it.

In parallel, I am happy that the discretionary power of most of the officers has been reduced to a very great extent. As far as possible and as much as possible, the legislation made by us must be clear along with the rules and regulations. Should the discretionary power be with the officer in between, he could as well play havoc, and we know what they are doing in the society. I am happy that he has reduced the discretionary powers of the officers in this regard.

Coming to the issue of property transfers, particularly in regard to housing, if a person were to transfer, sell or purchase a property, one per cent of the value has to be paid as tax. I am happy that the hon. Finance Minister has withdrawn that provision. He also supports giving encouragement and incentive for anybody who comes out with a plan to construct affordable housing, or housing for the economically weaker sections or in slum areas. That is certainly a welcome initiative and I support the hon. Finance Minister in this matter.

I once again agree that in spite of the melt down in the whole of the globe, our economy is so strong that we could sustain our growth. We are still maintaining the GDP growth rate, which was more than 8.4 per cent earlier, or eight per cent earlier, and which was about 7.6 per cent or 7.1 per cent last year. It must be appreciated. Even if it were to be sustained at that level, while his projections are more, we must be happy about it because of the prevailing circumstances in the entire globe.

Sir, in regard to the fertilizer production, I am very happy that the hon. Minister has given investment link rate deduction, more particularly on the research and development which is the major reason for many of the developed countries to come to that level. Today, if USA were to be in that stage, it is because of R&D. They laid more emphasis on R&D. Today, the hon. Finance Minister has given incentive of 200 per cent investment on R&D. Similarly, on skill development, he has given the incentive of 150 per cent of the investment and on cold chains, warehouses, hospitals, fertilizers, affordable housing, bee-keeping and container, on all these things, he has given the investment deduction which is good. He has not given for jewellery. He has not given anything of that kind. These things are required.

For fertilizer:- potash or phosphate, there is shortage in this country. We are importing almost all the potash from

outside the country. So, if you want to encourage, then some of our corporate sectors has to go to some African countries.

Now, I am coming to growth in agriculture sector. In the year 2011-12, the growth was 2.5 per cent and in the year 2010, it was 7 per cent. You may feel bad about it. But we must find a way how we have to encourage the farming community to produce more and more. In this regard, I had a suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister and also to the Government. Many of the countries are ready to give freely lakhs of acre of land if some of us take the responsibility. The corporate houses in this country should go to the farming community in the villages; collect hundreds and thousands of farmers; take them to those countries to produce food grains; and send items to our country. If it not possible, in case of an alternative, then oil seeds because we are spending Rs. 40,000 crores on importing only palm oil. The major items which we require and for which we do not have amenities in this country, we must encourage corporate sector or make a legislation or give all support to those people who go to those countries and produce these things and without which we cannot achieve targets.

Sir, for Foreign Direct Investment, I remember that you were telling that most of our corporate houses are interested in investing outside the country and not in our country. We all agree for that. And all of us think that our own people must invest in India. But what is the motivation for any businessmen or for any corporate house. The corporate house wants to earn more and more. When he thinks that he can get more profit outside the country by investing there, he would naturally go there. And when the rate of return is less in this country, he would not be inclined to invest in this country. He wants to get more return for his money. So, there is nothing wrong in this respect. But at the same time, we can create an atmosphere where they will be more inclined to invest here. There is nothing wrong in that. So, it is not a trend if a corporate sector go outside and invest. The rate of return which our businessmen expect is different from the rate of return from what the Americans or the developed Europeans expect. They are not getting even one percent return. They are not getting even two per cent on their investment. You have to give more interest to come and invest here. Is it a bad trend? Do you take it as a bad indication? No, we should not at all take it as a bad trend. We can also encourage some of the FDI to come freely and invest here but at the same time, pay the taxes what has to be paid in this country. Let them take away any amount of money

by producing here. In fact, I have been suggesting to many of the Parliamentarians from all the European and developed countries to come here. While interacting, it is time for you to invest in this country. If you do not have a unit of production in America or UK or Europe, you must have one unit in India and produce these goods only then, you will have market for your product, otherwise nobody will purchase your product which is made in USA or in Europe.

That way we can encourage all these corporate houses and investors for bringing FDI from outside so that good atmosphere is there in this country. If somebody has cheated earlier, should we not correct that? Does it affect the credibility of our country? No. If a mistake committed earlier is corrected, is not a crime. It does not take away our credibility. The only thing is, whatever is committed earlier, should not be backed. But if it is cheating or if it is a wrong interpretation, it should be corrected. Today, in the legislation, there was a change with the retrospective effect. That was only a clarification of the interpretation. What do we mean by it? It is not changing the law totally. It is only giving a clarification. That way, we are not going to affect the credibility of this country by bringing retrospective legislation also where misuse of Act is done by someone.

As I told you a little earlier about the investment, the expenditure on social services has gone up from 13.38 per cent in 2006-07 to 18.47 per cent in 2011-12. Is it not a good thing? It is a social service for the poor who are poor for generations. It must be more. I have been demanding in this House since 1985 that no economic Ministry must be given budgetary support. Why should the Railways be given the budgetary support? Why should the Civil Aviation Ministry be given the budgetary support? Why should the Air India be given Rs.30,000 crore package? I really do not understand. If it is for social services, I would support it or all of us would support it. If it is for education, I would support. On education in 2006-07, the investment was 2.72 per cent of GDP. But today it is 3.11 per cent. The investment on health care is 1.25 per cent in 2006-07. It is 1.35 per cent today and it has to be increased further. About employment, in 1999-2000, it was 64.6 million. In 2009-10, it was 100.7 million. Still, we have to make provision for employment. Why are we not able to make it? The reason is this. Though we say that we have got the largest technological manpower in this country, though we say that we are number one in the world in information technology, yet the reports clearly indicate that most of the people that we have produced either in

information technology or in other areas of education are not fit to the industry. So, we must change the mode of education, the system of education. It must be linked to the industry. It must be linked to the needs of the country. Only then, the person who is coming out of the institute whether he is a Tenth class or Twelfth class or B.A. or M.A. or a Medical Graduate or Engineering Graduate, he must be useful to the industry and the society directly. Only then, his worth would be there. If I say that I am an engineer but I do not have a basic knowledge of anything, then I would be of no use to the country. I would be having my ego that I am a graduate in engineering, I am a post-graduate, I am a doctorate and so on. So, we must emphasise on changing the system of education so that it becomes useful and effective. No person who comes out of the educational institute should think that he is depending on either the society or the Government or on his parents. The moment he comes out of the educational institution, he must be able to live on his own. He has got the capacity to produce things. The society and the industry must be after him and he should not be after the industry. That must be the type of education that we must have in this country. Let us work on that.

We have already dealt on the dividend direction tax. Dividend Deduction Tax, you have already dealt with. I am happy the hon. Finance Minister has increased the outlay on agriculture from 15 per cent to 18 per cent. I am happy that the credit has been increased from Rs.70,000 crore in 2003-04 to Rs.5,75,000 crore. But mere increase of credit alone will not serve the problems of the people particularly of the farming community. That is the reason why the rate of interest to be charged has to come down from seven per cent to four per cent. I wish that all of us must be one in urging the Government to make the rate of interest zero per cent for the farming community or for the poorer sections of the society.

Interest is the one which is killing the poor farmer in the country. Interest is the one which is killing the poorer sections of the people. If you charge a trader even 24 per cent rate of interest, he will simply pass the burden on to the consumer. But the poor people cannot pass their interest burden on to anybody else. While the income on agriculture of an agriculturist is not more than two per cent or sometimes even one per cent, should he be made to pay seven per cent rate of interest on his loan? That is the reason why some of these private lenders are taking advantage.

If we can make available all the money that is required by the poorer sections of the society, or women's self-help groups, or farming community, with no interest, that would be the beginning of the prosperity of this nation. That would be the beginning of the prosperity of the rural people. I wish more and more allocations to be made for the agriculture while appreciating the increase in the allocation to 18 per cent in this regard.

I have some suggestions. I have been discussing these in the Standing Committee on Finance also. While the income or the wealth of the people is increasing in corporate houses and in trading, the wealth of the people living in the rural areas is coming down regularly year after year. Most of the farmers are selling away their lands year after year. There is no way out for them, while the wealth of the rich people is doubling, trebling and increasing manifold every year. What is wrong if we are to think in terms of putting a windfall profit tax? If the share value were to go up from Rs.10 to Rs. 1,000, what is the type of profit the shareholder is making? Is it not his responsibility to share that profit with the 90 per cent of the people who are living in poverty or 60 per cent of the people who are in a bad state? I, therefore, request the hon. House and my colleagues to think in terms of suggesting to the Government to think in terms of levying a tax on windfall profit, not normal profit. If normal profit accrues, it is okay. We do not want to kill a person's initiative. An industrialist, a manufacturer must have a motivation to earn more and more. We agree. But by doing so, if the disparity between the poor and the rich were to be widened, we cannot accept that.

So is the case with wealth tax. Very little money is being collected under this. About Rs.400 crore is being collected totally. Even if the rates of wealth tax were to be doubled, there would be additional revenue of Rs.400 crore to the Government. If I were to have a wealth of Rs.5,000 crore, do I not have a moral responsibility to share a part of that wealth, either by way of tax or by way of charity, with the rest of the people in the country? One cannot eat away Rs.5000 crore or Rs. 10,000 crore in one day. That is enough wealth for generations to enjoy. ...*(Interruptions)* I am of the opinion that there is nothing wrong in taxing wealth. People may say that if wealth is there, motivation will be there; otherwise, nobody will work hard to earn money. But if a person were to earn wealth beyond say Rs.100 crore or Rs.500 crore, whatever he earns beyond that let him be a trustee for that and let him put it to some useful public purpose like for restoring an ailing industry, or helping the society, or for doing

something productive. Certainly, that money should not be allowed to be misused. The day the country comes to know that a person is indulging in vulgar display of wealth, then the Government should enter and take away the wealth.

As regards wealth tax, let him not give it in the form of a tax. If a person were to have wealth, let him share at least one per cent or two per cent of that every year with the society, with the underprivileged people. By whatever name you call, levying some tax or asking the rich man to share some tax on his property, is not something wrong. I would request the House and my colleague hon. Members to think of some ways of doing this.

The estate duty is abolished. What is wrong in levying an estate duty? If, after my death, my property were to go to somebody who is earning income on that property, without any of his efforts, what is the wrong, if the Government were to take some part of it? Can we not think in terms of bringing back the estate duty which was there earlier?

There is every possibility for Shri Narayanasamy or for the hon. Finance Minister to think that being in the Ruling Party, I am making some criticism here and there, but it is not criticism, but with a sincerity of mind, I am only suggesting some ways whereby revenue can be increased, which can be used for the poorer sections of the society and which could really be used for implementing 'inclusive growth'. 'Inclusive growth' is an excellent word and it should always be in our minds; no amount of growth in this country could bring about 'inclusiveness' and it is of no use, if it is not shared by all the people of this country.

For generations to come, the enmity between the rich and the poor will continue and aggravate, if the disparity were not to be reduced. I cannot say that all the people should have the same wealth; I cannot say that everybody must have equal wealth, but the disparities have got to be reduced to the extent possible, while encouraging production and giving motivation to the people to produce more.

Hon. Finance Minister, Sir, I want to conclude by saying this - please think in terms of allocating more money for skill development in this country. Out of the 1200 million people, even supposing 400 million people were to be in the 'working age' and if their skills were to be increased, it should be done - a carpenter who is earning Rs.300, starts earning Rs. 600 after developing his skills, it is for the good of the nation's wealth; in that

case, the total wealth from those people would become Rs.6 lakh crore.

I know that you are collecting 10.6 per cent or 10 per cent of the total gross product as revenue. In this case, your revenue will also go up and you can fulfill the FRBM targets also. You will also be reducing the deficits, automatically without making any further effort. You can do this, if you increase the skills of the people. It will be very useful and more practical. If we do that we would not be criticized by the Opposition, and we could always say that we are doing which you could not do.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for almost all the acts that he has done and my only humble request is that please do something more.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you to give me the opportunity to speak on the bill effecting the financial provisions for the financial year 2012-13. I was listening hon. member Shri Yashwant Sinha ji and I also listened the views of learned Shri K. S. Raoji. As far as our finance Minister is concerned, he is very learned person. We all respect him, he is very senior member. I offer my best wishes to him and pray for his promotion. Just now, hon. Sinhaji said that it seems that the government are afraid and looked-alarmed. The will power of the government has weakened. This arrangement should be changed. I said earlier too that this much haste is good. It will be decided in 2014 that who will be here and who will be there. So far as taxes are concerned, I welcome the relief you have provided on taxes. I was listening to the learned members of both the sides. Today, 70 percent people live in villages. It is also said that the economy of the country depends on agriculture. If India has to develop, we have to promote the agriculture sector. This matter has been discussed in the House continuously. Secondly, we have constituted several commissions and they submitted their reports also. Dr. Swaminathan report on agriculture had also been submitted. Some figures of agriculture has been submitted that 1441 hectare of agricultural land is being shrunked every day. Secondly, the grain producing land is producing a jungle of concrete. The development we are making is resulting in jungle of concrete. If we have to establish industry, we should search that land which is not agriculturable, which is barren. We should use that land. Otherwise, we will not be able to provide grain for the increasing population in future.

The production of wheat is so much that we are unable to weigh that wheat and the bags are falling short. If we procure entire wheat and export it, I think we will earn very good amount of revenue and will get foreign exchange also. Our treasure will be full. We can develop economically. We will be benefitted in this regard. But we are thinking in a very low pace. I think the House is discussing this matter for 10 days. Figures shows that only 14 crore hectare land in the country is agriculturable. Daily 2 crore *i.e.* 1441 hectare of fertile land is being shrinked due to increasing urbanization.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these figures shows that the population of the country will reach upto 170 billion upto 2050. We will have to make arrangement for 170 billion people. 37 crore tone wheat will be required for this population. Secondly, as the Finance Minister has said, I appreciate the tax relaxation you have given to jewelers or other taxes. You have reduced the taxes on branded and non-branded jewelers.

Mr. Chairman, as far as forgiving of service tax is concerned, I would like to give the slogan of Ram Manohar Lohiyaj i. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, if you cannot see, keep your ears open and close your eyes. I am saying, keep your eyes open and hear what is being said.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I was saying that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia said that roti, cloth should be cheaper and medicine and study should not stop. The Central Government should make this arrangement. People are committing suicide due to hardship, so you have to make the food cheap. Every body should have cloths. There is provision in the constitution that everyone should have medical facilities. The Government should consider about the dearness. Education should be provided free of cost. If anybody have done in this field that is the Government of Uttar Pradesh of Samajwadi Party. The Chief Minister Hon. Akhileshji is forwarding in this matter.

Secondly, how the fiscal deficit will be fulfilled. This is a major question in front of the government. Shri Yashwant Sinhaji said that government are raising loan daily from the market. There is only one way to fulfill this fiscal deficit, that is to levy tax. But we have to think that are we providing facilities to the public? If per capital income is increasing that is due to his own resources, his

own labour. This should not happen that if his income is increasing, he is living a good standard life, he should be taxed. This will not do and government should consider on other options.

It is a matter of concern that the value of rupee is decreasing in comparison to dollar. The government should consider this aspect also that rupee should not be devalued further. The role of Reserve Bank of India is more important in this matter. Fluctuations in International Exchange market. It may not happen that the rupee is devalued so much which affect the import-export. We have to take care of this phenomenon.

Sir, one thing has been said prominently that the country is suffering from acute economic crisis. It is also a fact that world is also suffering economic crisis. The world say that India is an emerging economic power. We should look towards our economy, we should not show that our economy is progressing or we are the developed country. We are a developing country. So far as to retain the foreign exchange reserve securely, most of the hon. members have expressed their views in this regard. We found that whenever any crisis come in our life, the ladies of the house offer their ornaments and we get rid of that crisis. Shri Yashwant Sinhaji had expressed his views. Remember when the crisis arose in the BJP regime, you have mortgaged the gold. I want to remind that there should not be such situation that we had to mortgage our gold again. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except what Shailendraji is saying.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I am talking of the governments be it a Congress Government or any other government but the things should not come to such a pass that we are to pawn our gold. I would like to say that there should be such a provision as the government goes in for the minimum market borrowings and these borrowings may not result in that much of financial deficit which will be recovered by tax composition on general public because

*Not recorded.

government is for the people, so, the tax burden on the public should not be pressing.

Just now here we were talking of the farmers. Even today the farmers in the country are committing suicide. Their condition is very miserable. Today, this matter has been raised by Hon'ble Sharad Yadav ji during Zero hour. That also disturbed the House. But the fact is that even today 70 per cent of farmers are from the rural areas but for want of resources they are migrating to the cities. Here one thing that has been mentioned here by Shri Sharadji is very correct that there has been abundant yield of wheat and paddy but rather for more than the target or the expectations. However, we have not been able to provide for the adequate procurement. Therefore, we shall have to manage it. Shri Pranav has mentioned in his speech that they will provide for the gunny sacks. So let it be at the earliest because you can see that the weather is taking an adverse turn day by day and it can rain any day or there may be hailstorm any time. These days farmers have plastic bag to carry their foodgrains to the market but at the place of packing and measurement, there should be fresh bags of jute. So the provision of jute bags for them should be made at the earliest and get these bags from all those places where these bags are being produced. If we are not getting them here, we may get them from other countries to ensure proper and adequate storage of our food grains but also to export it to strengthen the economy of this country. Last year we had discussed the issue of 70000 tonnes of foodgrains which had spoiled and the Supreme Court had to intervene because people were starving. We were told that that foodgrain had been distributed at cheaper rates. You had managed it, but even today our public distribution system is not working properly. Now you can say that that is the State Government's business. Let them do that. However, we shall have to do something for monitoring and to take care of the situation. Therefore, in case of bumper crop, we have to go in for storage but there was a time when it was draught and we had launched Antyodaya Yojana which was food for work scheme. Under that scheme, we got some work done and the people also did not starve. They got foodgrains. That provision we shall have to do. The second thing that I would like to tell here is that figures are indicating that even today the conditions of living and financial condition of the common men are not good but rather below the standard financial conditions.

About the BPL, Shri Yashwant Sinha ji has just now dwelt in detail. Recently, I was on a visit of my constituency. There it was very unfortunate to see that a woman, on

account of her family clashes or financial difficulties, laid down on the railtrack with her six children and when the train came to that spot, four of her children ran away but she herself and two of her children were blown into pieces. That is the condition of our villages. We shall have to think about it. When I went to the house of this woman, I found that her financial condition was very poor and she was having six children to look after. Today we shall have to think about the control on the increasing population. In this scenario of population outburst, we have very limited resources and we are not in a position to manage things in these terms of financial constraints when farmers are committing suicide and we are not in a position of giving them the reasonable price of their produce. We shall have to delve deep into it.

The second thing is that we always talk about the report of the Planning Commission and reports of different professors. Regarding the recent issue of BPL I had said that a survey report on BPL by a joint Parliamentary Committee would present a clear picture of the BPL. Today, I was looking into the figures of my district. Whenever we visit our towns and villages, we find ourselves surrounded by the BPL people, their condition is very bad and worse is the position of our governmental survey. A new BPL survey has been started from the 1st May which has many lacunae but I will discuss them later on. However, we shall have to complete that survey that will give a clear and exact picture of the BPL. As regards our corporate sector our people of rich financial position have been living in foreign countries. They do not live here because I would like to tell the government, the biggest factor is the availability of land but we cannot get NOC on that and third one is as to who would take the political credit of it.

The figures emerging in this regard show it. Therefore, the government shall have to look into it. Reports have revealed that 65.7 per cent of our children whom we call the nature of this country and the rein holders of tomorrow, are victim of financial conditions and more than 50 per cent of them are victim of malnutrition. And we are not in a position to do anything for them. On the other hand, the current data shows that even today one third of our population is living below the poverty line. The gap between the rich and the poor is widening. It is also a matter of concern and we shall have to see to it that there is a balance between the rich and the poor as the rich is getting richer and the poor is becoming poorer. It has come to such an extent that if a labour does not earn his livelihood even for one day, his household won't have anything to eat. We shall have to take special care of the

daily wage earners. These days, the life of 24 crore youth is very miserable as we have not been able to provide employment to them. For a better living of our people, education and employment are very essential. We shall have to take special care of our per capita income, education and employment.

Sir, the people of this country consider the job a better source of employment and they think if they take up a job, their standard of living will be better. You shall have to take care of it that in several areas, we can connect people with the jobs. Small scale industries and handloom industry is closing down gradually. In Uttar Pradesh there are several cities like Varanasi where weavers weave Saris and Carpets and earlier the items prepared by them, we used to export to foreign countries but these have been closing down and we are not paying attention to it. We shall have to take care of it. The government should try to provide good jobs to 43 per cent Indians by the beginning of 2013.

Once again, I would like to extend heartiest congratulations to Shri Pranav Da who is going in the direction of progress from this seat. Congrats for the same.

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill and I also express gratitude to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the announcement of withdrawal of some taxes in this House. I was not here in the House when he announced the withdrawal of taxes. I express my gratitude for that to him.

Sir, for running the affairs of a country, we require revenue and the revenue charging system in this country was initiated by Kautilya. His Arthshastra is followed not only in this country but also in several countries of the world. In ancient times, the King used to charge taxes to run his State but under the democratic system, it is government instead of King who recovers taxes to run the system of governance. Kautilya had observed that tax recovery should resemble not the raw fruit but ripe fruit. It means that taxes should not be a source of difficulty for the bearers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, everybody is paying his good wishes to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his management of direct or indirect taxes. I also pay my good wishes. ...(*Interruptions*) Perhaps it is for this reason that during the 64 years of post independence period, he has been the Minister of Finance for the longest period. But financial management in this country has been done in such an

unsystematic manner that all the development plans today have been collapsing and name of this country has appeared in the list of poor nations and it is a developing country for name sake. Under the tax management of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, individuals are being made to pay taxes not only once but for two or three-times for the same service. I would like to tell here that the finance bill presented by the Hon'ble Minister is merely a formality. After this formality when this Bill becomes an Act, this country shall have to bear this intolerable burden of taxes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell that in the budget for the year 2012-13, presented by the Hon'ble Minister, budget deficit percentage is constantly increasing. He is also worried about it. Earlier the GDP deficit was put at 4.6 percent in 2011-12 which has now gone beyond 5 percent. Secondly, last year Hon'ble Minister had to recover Rs. 6,64,457 crore by way of taxes but now the government has not been able to recover the taxes even at the current level because different types of taxes whether in the form of service tax or excise duty, have been levied and in all the fields, these have been increasing. Against the target of Rs. 6,64,457 crore, actual tax collection has been only Rs. 5,50,280 crore. How is this management of the government?

Sir, here I would like to point out that in this Finance Bill of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, there are several such things. There is a word 'Property' which, was already there and for an amendment, this Bill has been brought here by the Hon'ble Minister. I want to mention that Hon'ble Minister has sought to add an explanation to the word 'Property' by an amendment in Column 2 of Clause 3 of the Income Tax Act of 1962. Here I would like to know that since [English] Capital asset means property of any kind, [Translation] and property of any kind is included in it, what lacunae is there?

17.00 hrs.

That the Hon'ble Minister wants to add to the word 'Property' by way of an amendment. This amendment is sought to be done from the retrospective effect, means it would be effected from 1st April 1962. It has come to the notice of the government now. Why not earlier? Isn't it that after lambasting of the government in the Court who took cognizance of it and the government did not succeed in a case in the Court, the government came forward with this Amendment in this House? Though this Amendment is rightly in the public interest, I would like to give my

thanks to the Hon'ble Minister for it. Even in China, this law had been amended from retrospective effect. All the capitalist or professional organizations of the world have been opposing it. Such news have been appearing in different newspapers.' But if the people living in this country or those doing their business in other countries try to evade taxes fraudulently and this government, goes in for the development of this country by way of an amendment for tax recovery, I certainly think that it is a welcome step and it should be taken. I would like to give thanks to the Hon'ble Minister that in spite of all pressures, he stuck to his stand.

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

17.02 hrs.

I will also tell you that misuse of big amount of Income Tax amount whether by way of seams or income tax evasion has come to light. While the capitalists, businessmen or big industrialists are being given concession in different taxes. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Roy, one more member of your party wants to speak. We have to give time to him also.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: I have just started. My speech has not yet started. Now it will begin. There is no other member from my party to speak.

I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that the government has given concessions to the capitalists in different taxes like corporate tax for which you had made the provision of 34 per cent but I am sorry to say that they have been given 10 per cent rebate so they pay only 24 per cent tax. On the other hand, you are going to give rebates to persons earning more than Rs. 20 lakh. So a net of Rs. 3.70 lakh crore is going to be given to them by way of rebates. On one hand, you are reducing subsidy, on the other you are giving tax rebates to the corporate houses. This year you are going to give them a net rebate of more than Rs. 5 lakh crore on different accounts. You are to pay an interest of Rs. 2 lakh crore and the rebate of more than Rs. 5 lakh crore is going to be given. You don't give rebates to the farmers, to the labourers or handloom operators. You give rebates to the Corporate houses and big industrialists.

For the step of increasing income tax; government was appreciated everywhere in the country. It was also

given publicity that in the income tax slab, you have increased the level of income tax free income from Rs. 1.80 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakh. We would like to thank you for it but with that step, you gave the benefit of Rs. 4500 crore to the people of the country. But on the other hand, the Hon'ble Minister, you have increased the rate of service tax and excise duty from 10 to 12 per cent. With that tax increase, you managed to recover an additional amount of more than 18000 crore by way of service tax. By way of these two taxes, you provided for the recovery of an additional amount of Rs. 41000 crore but the increase of income tax slab gave a benefit of only Rs. 45000 crore to the people.

On the other hand I would like to tell that a person in the income bracket of rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh shall have to pay tax at the rate of 10 percent and the other one in the income group of Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh will pay at the rate of 20 per cent while those earning more than Rs. 10 lakh shall pay at 30 percent. Here I would like to know as to what sort of budget management in this and tax system provides that a person with an income of Rs. 2 lakh and one will pay tax at the rate of 10 percent and the persons earning an income of Rs. 1 crore per annum shall have to pay tax at the rate of 30 per cent? I would like to request you to raise this income tax slab further for the capitalists and the big persons in this era of globalization who are earning crores every year. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Chairman, you have given signal to conclude. Our party has 20 members. You kindly give me five minutes more. This is two days discussion. I will finish very soon.

Our colleagues discussed about agricultural area. You have increased the plan relating to agriculture by 18 per, for which I pay my thanks to you. The condition of agriculture in this country is no secret. You know it. This year agriculture has a role in the GDP to the extent of 13 percent. 65 per cent of the people in country depend on agriculture, but the agriculture growth rate, which is a matter of surprise because only some days back it stood at zero percent and today it is 2.5 percent. That is to say that the occupation on which 65 to 70 percent people of the country depend for their livelihood, as such the country's good depend on their welfare. Country can flourish on all fronts. However, Mr. Minister, Sir, you have not done something encouraging towards agriculture. This is the reason why agriculture is in very bad shape today.

You had promised to bring white paper on black money. Tax evasion takes place because of black money.

This is the greatest cause for it. Not only the foreign countries, this is rampant in the country on a large scale. Government has not taken any positive initiative in this direction. Hon. Minister, Sir, you have given exemptions to the extent of four lakh sixty thousand and nine hundred seventy two crore rupees by the way of concessions in corporate income tax, excise duty, custom duty and other different exemptions. This exemption you have given in the year 2010-11. The exemption you are giving to the corporate houses, one exemption relate to income tax and the corporate houses are extended to exemption. So the amount of exemption given to these the amount you spend on agriculture and other infrastructure is far less as compared to that. If you could cut down this exemption then you can achieve double the increase in agricultural area and in the area of infrastructure.

Some relaxation has been given by you in respect of jewelers. For this we thank you. But it require more improvement. Hon. Minister, Sir, you claim that this country is not tax haven. It is correct. I want to thank you. But the amendments brought by you have been brought under pressure from the world's capitalists. If you have refused to bow to the pressure then definitely it would have been an action mounting praise. The tax slabs you have kept, under which a person with an income of Rs. 2 lakh annual income gets an exemption of Rs. Two thousand and sixty rupees while a person having an annual income over Rs. 10 lakh, he gets exemption over rupees twenty two thousand. Thus, the Government is favouring capitalists. We want to tell the hon. Minister that this is a country of agriculturists and the taxation policy of our government to extend various facilities to common man and to develop this country and your financial management should be pro-farmer and should be in accordance with the facilities available to the people in the rural areas. It should not be pro-capitalists. With these words I thank you very very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I would thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to participate in the Bill that has been moved by the hon. Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2012-13.

At the outset, I should congratulate the Leader of the House who is going to be elevated. Personally, I would deem it a privilege and I look forward to the next Budget

Session when he will be walking down the Central Hall to address the Joint Session of the Parliament.

A study of India's fiscal policies since the 1950s shows that the country has actually come a long way in pruning tax rates and generally moving towards more sensible Government spending. Until the 1970s, fiscal policy was devoted mainly to re-distributing wealth from the private sector to the States and taxing the wealthy to give to the poor. But when it was realized that high taxes lead to high evasion, several reforms were made and the personal income tax has come down from 77 per cent to 30 per cent; corporate tax from 45-75 per cent to 35 per cent.

I would first come to certain specifics. Retrospective amendment in the Finance Bill is not restricted to the often repeated Vodafone case where the Government hopes to realize around Rs. 12,000 crore in capital gains tax despite the Supreme Court ruling against the Government.

An analysis of this present Finance Bill shows that the hon. Finance Minister has actually proposed 25 and odd explanations or amendments that will empower the revenue authorities to reopen cases beyond six years. Several of these changes seek to overturn the earlier court judgments.

For instance, the Bill has added an explanation to Section 9(1) (vi) to treat the income realized from sale of computer software and granting of a licence as royalty that can be taxed. This explanation, according to the Bill, is with effect from June 1, 1976. Significantly, the Delhi High Court had settled the issue in a case filed by the Income-Tax Department against Ericsson. It held that software supplied as part of GSM system was not taxable as royalty. It had noted that consideration paid merely for the right to use cannot be termed as royalty.

Another example - innocuously inserted as explanation for "removal of doubts" - pertains to bringing under the ambit of the term "process" all income earned from providing transmission services by satellite, cable, optic fibre or any other technology. This would impact many telecom companies that have imported network equipment. Here too, the Delhi High Court had ruled in favour of one Asia Satellite Telecom that income from rendering data transmission service is not eligible to tax as royalty. The new explanation will overturn the court ruling and will be retrospectively effective from June 1st, 1976.

Retrospective amendments, I would again reiterate, have a long history. There were 8 such amendments in 2008; 5 in 2009; 4 in 2010 and 2 in 2011. The Government has quietly introduced a lethal amendment to the Customs Act in the Finance Bill, 2012 wherein offences that attract punishment of three years imprisonment and above for offences as trivial as duty evasion or mis-declaration of value of goods are non-bailable.

This amendment - Section 104A - to the Customs Act, states irrespective of the provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure, a person accused of an offence punishable with imprisonment of three years or more, would not be granted bail unless the Public Prosecutor has an opportunity to oppose the release. I have no quarrel with this. But the other line is more damaging. Further, when the Public Prosecutor opposes the bail, the Magistrate can order release only after he is convinced that the person is guilty. What does this signify? The provision says, when a person applies for bail, no Judge will give him bail. Do you need such strong provisions for tariff or duty-related offences? Do you want such provisions to apply even to terrorists? But now, you have introduced these provisions in custom offences.

The idea of comprehensive Service Tax was to do away with the specific list of 120 services. But now there would be a negative list. That is a welcome step. The new law regarding Service Tax has been written, I would say, in an unduly complicated manner. The definition of 'service' all over the world, is only in one sentence. Here, it has been made half a page long and has included explanation that should not have been there.

Similarly, there is 'declared service' under Section 66E, which is entirely unnecessary. This will just allow the Government to arbitrarily put doubtful services under this heading. The charging Section 66B has also been defectively worded. I would request the Finance Minister to consider this aspect.

This Finance Bill has proposed a major shift in the taxation of services. With the implementation of the so-called negative list, only those services that are listed will be exempted while all other services will be subjected to tax. Let us not forget that the Finance Act, 1994, introduced the concept of taxation of services. Initially, only three services were taxed and the number has since swelled to 119. This levy under the Residuary Entry 97 of List I to the 7th Schedule of the Constitution is expected to yield about Rs.95,000 during 2011-12. It is expected to rise by Rs. 124,000 crore in 2012-13 on the back of the proposed two

per cent rate hike coupled with an expansion of the tax base consequent to the implementation of the negative list.

I am given to understand that the entire issue of taxation of services through negative list was examined in detail by the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers and the views of the Committee were communicated to the Union Government. The Empowered Committee (EC) had endorsed the idea of taxation through a negative list. However, EC impressed upon the Government to respect the *laxman rekha* drawn in the Constitution.

The three list appended to the 7th Schedule clearly demarcate the legislative space available to the Union and the States and in terms of settled law, no level of Government is to trench upon the legislative territory exclusively earmarked for the other level.

It is this constitutional propriety that lies at the heart of the issue. Accordingly, activities or objectives that have been enumerated in the State List of the 7th Schedule should have formed part of the negative list, at least till the advent of GST, whereby the States would be empowered to tax services but that has not been done.

Transportation of goods, renting of immovable property or construction of complexes, supply of food or drinks, accommodation in hotels or guest houses, etc. are sought to be taxed as services under the residuary powers conferred upon the Union by Entry 97 of List I. These activities should have been put in the Negative List in Schedule 66D. This would not find judicial sanction. That is my apprehension.

Taxation of activities or objects enumerated in the State List is not merely a matter of the right of the States. It is as much, if not more, a constitutional propriety and legality. If a particular activity or object happens to fall within the exclusive domain of the State Legislature, then legislation by the Union on the same subject is not only tantamount to encroachment into the territory reserved for the States, but it is also without constitutional sanction and runs the grave risk of failing to meet judicial sanction. Such threat exists till the advent of GST. Therefore, there is a need to exclude the activities or objects that have been assigned to the States *vide* List II.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister towards the General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GARR), as the former Finance Minister Shri Yashwant Sinha was mentioning. I fully support the step which you

have announced today while piloting the Bill. But I have two other issues on this aspect.

One is, GAAR gives arbitrary powers to taxmen to challenge complex deals. However, such powers can be prone to misuse. Lack of transparency also raises questions on the tax department's motive which would lead to uncertainty for investors doing business in India.

The second issue is, he has amended the other provision that it is the taxmen who have to prove avoidance while determining the GAAR and I support that. But the other aspect is that the tax payer cannot seek an advance ruling on whether a transaction would be covered by GAAR. This must change. The discretionary power should also be looked into and a proper guideline should be formulated.

I would reiterate here that windfall profits are being made by iron ore mining companies. This is known to everyone, not only in India but globally. The prices of iron ore both in the domestic and international market have increased more than ten fold in the last decade. Companies are making surplus profits. In an indirect way, the Union Government is already mopping up the rents through imposition of 30 per cent export duty and differential rail freight on iron ore exports. Thus, in Odisha, over Rs. 4,000 per tonne was, and is, being collected by the Union Government on iron fine exports with 63 per cent FE content.

Despite this, the mine owners still find it profitable to export in spite of the high freight and custom duty. The State Government gets a paltry sum of Rs. 200 per tonne as royalty on iron fines. Why is the Union Government not responding to the letters of the Chief Minister of Odisha? Why are you continuing in a state of denial? Already, the Australian Parliament has taken this path and on 19th March, 2012 has passed a Resolution for imposition of a mining tax on iron ore and coal. The new tax is called as the Mineral Resource Rent Tax which would be applicable from 1st July, 2012.

Iron ore is a non-renewable resource. Odisha State is the owner of this resource and the wealth generated from this resource should be used for the benefit of the community at large and not for enrichment of a few mining companies. So, I would urge upon the Government to impose Mineral Resource Rent Tax on iron ore and charge it at 50 per cent of the surplus rent on account of the super normal profits that are being made by mine owners. The funds so generated should accrue to the State Government

for investing in infrastructure and jobs and sharing the benefits with the community to give them a lasting stake in the prosperity of areas affected by mining.

The Government wants to empower taxmen to reopen assessment for the past ten years instead of six years now. This is ostensibly to bring back unaccounted money stashed in tax havens. It is not a bad idea as all banks, including banks in Switzerland, are required to maintain information on their clients for ten years. But India's revised tax treaty with Switzerland allows for exchange of information only for tax years starting from 2011. Past transgressors, hence, cannot be brought to book under the treaty.

Less than three per cent of people file tax returns in our country and only a few thousand report a yearly income of over Rs.10 lakh. Is it not absurd? The Government, I must request, devise intelligent ways to nab evaders instead of just bestowing more powers on tax officers. We should rework tax treaties from a position of strength to secure information on past transactions. The Government must widen the tax base, lower rates and make tax laws simple and transparent. Once the goods and services tax is implemented and data bases of direct tax and indirect tax unified, things would become even simpler.

Before I conclude, I want to quote what was said long back by Edmund Burke:

"To tax and to please, no more than to love and to be wise, is not given to men."

But today, when Finance Minister stood up to pilot the Finance Bill, he has not only tried to minimize the effect, but also has tried to please the citizens of this country. He has love and he is also wise. He has proved Edmund Burke wrong.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have proved Edmund Burke wrong!

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Finance Bill 2012.

After presenting this year's Budget, our hon. Finance Minister, while speaking before Press persons, said, I quote:

"2012 will bring happiness."

But both, Budget and the Finance Bill, do not bring any such happiness as expected by our hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, on reading the Finance Bill 2012, I found that it contains 29 amendments to Income Tax Act 1961 based on judicial decisions. Some of the amendments are to overcome the judicial decisions and a few of them are to solve the conflict. In Nani Palkiwala's words, if we say, "The Income Tax Act is a national disgrace because of the maddening instability". That is why the Government has proposed to bring Goods and Services Tax and Direct Tax Code to replace the Income Tax Act.

Reform is necessary and essential, but the move should not hurt the State revenues and curtail the tax imposing powers of the State. The Constitution has given the taxation powers to the States. We do not want to surrender this autonomy under the guise of GST.

So I sincerely appeal to the Centre that it should take the view of the States before bringing these reforms. Already the States' tax base is shrinking and the responsibilities are increasing. At this juncture, I would like to state that the decision to stop Central Sales Tax compensation from 2011-12 is objectionable. The resultant action will be reduction of Centre's share of revenue to the States. Our revered leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has voiced her opposition to this move. Centre's action in linking CST compensation with the additional revenue that States got on account of the revision of VAT is arbitrary and untenable. There is no link between CST rate reduction and VAT rate enhancement. It was never a part of the guidelines for CST compensation. Hence the Centre should have more liberal approach and it should work out an acceptable formula of compensating the loss to the States to the extent required.

Sir, last year, tax base was widened by introducing levy of Alternative Minimum Tax in new Chapter XII-BA on the Limited Liability Partnership. This year, the same provisions are proposed to be extended to all assesses other than companies. It is because of the extension of AMT, individuals above a certain limit will get affected. Sub-Section (5) provides that credit shall be allowable to be set off over and above the excess regular income in the AMT slab. It also will create problems and hardships to the real assesses in deciding the genuineness of the credit.

Under Section 4(1) of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 the Government was supposed to eliminate the revenue deficit by March 31, 2009. Now, through an amendment, it has been extended to 31st March, 2015. As a result, the exemption sought in the Finance Bill, the Government will not have any control over the non-plan expenditure. That is my fear. The

Government has the choice of spending liberally without any restriction on the non-plan expenditure.

Another important point is that some items of revenue expenditure are proposed to be reclassified as capital expenditure. This is against the advice of the Finance Commission. So, it is a sad reflection of bad fiscal management. The Centre preaches the States for fiscal prudence while it is not able to practise it.

The reduction of 0.25 per cent introduced in Securities Transaction Tax (STT) will result in the loss of revenue to the Centre to the extent of Rs. 30,000 crore. However, an increase of 2 per cent in the Service Tax and Excise Duty will affect the common man and soar up the Central revenue to an extent of Rs. 70,000 crore. But the hardship caused to the common man due to the increase, is unbearable. Had the Government, instead of reducing the STT, increased it at least by 0.50 per cent, it would have increased the resources by Rs. 70,000 crore. The Centre need not have touched the Service Tax rate and relieved the common man without additional burden. Generally, the entire general population bears the burden of indirect taxes. Only 3 per cent of the population bears the burden of direct taxes.

In conclusion, last but not least, one of the provisions of this Finance Bill states that tax assessment may be reopened for 16 years in case if any evasion is detected or suspected. This needs clarification from our hon. Minister. The rules require that income tax records should be maintained by the tax-payer for a period of only six years. The Central Board of Direct Taxes will come with the clarification in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, learned colleague from my party, Shri Yashwant Sinha has attracted the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister in a very logical way. My request will be that the points raised by Shri Yashwant Sinha will receive services attention of the hon. Finance Minister and if need be will sit together to hammer out a solution, it will definitely be better for the country.

Mr. Chairman, my relations with the hon. Finance Minister date back last 32 years. When in 1980, I came to Rajya Sabha, I have been getting his support and affection since then when I was a youth. For that I am grateful to him and will continue to be so. Our friend hon. Yashwant Sinha had said that next time in the new year when he will get an opportunity to address and to give guidelines to the

joint session of Parliament in Central Hall, that will make us blessed. Our prayers to the almighty is that this desire of ours is fulfilled.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a farmer who comes from a village and in everything I see the interest of farmer. In Ramcharita Manas after the victory of Lanka Ramji told Vibhishan you give something to the army of monkeys and bears. Vibhishan rained the garlands of gems and jewels upon them. Thus garlanded with these garlands of gems and jewels, they started breaking open beads one by one to find something. Everybody started laughing at this, thinking that these monkeys and bears are incapable of understanding the value of those gems. When asked why you are breaking open the beads came the reply that he was doing this to find out whether Sita Ram is there in that and if Sita Ram are not there then the gem is of no use to him. In the same way, in a financial system where there is no respect for the poor farmer of the village, it is useless. It has no value for us. I see this in that perspective.

When I read the introduction of Indian Constitution, it states sovereign socialist, secular, democratic republic so what is the meaning of socialism. For socialism Pandit Nehru had said - Socialist pattern of society. Even today people utter socialism every now and then but they keep using it without knowing its real meaning. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia defining socialism in this very House had said, I would like to quote his words then our colleagues will also understand that who claim themselves to be socialists. They will also understand the real meaning of socialism.

Socialism is like any other principle. One is wholesale while the other is retail, one is 'Sagun' the other is 'Nirgun'. Principle is one thing and programme is other. If you go one step down that step is called equality which we call 'samta' when we go down one step further this equality - which equality i.e. economic equality, social equality, political equality, religious equality. Now go down a step further then add maximum limit minimum limit. This is comprehensive definition of socialism. If on the basis of this we become the ruler, become the master of economy, the financial system is at our command, then if we do not mould the structure according to the norm of socialism then using only Nirgun socialism will not help in any way.

In socialism, when we talk of equality then we can view India from four points of view. One is 'Vanbasi', the other is 'Girwasi', then another 'Tatwasi' and the next is 'madhyawasi'. That in Madhya Bharat which Dr. Lohia used to call Hridaya Pradesh. This is the fertile land of Ganga-Jamuna which produces maximum foodgrains,

fruits, vegetables and milk and people there are strongest and are prosperous also. These are in the forefront in the matter of sending its youth in the army to defend the borders of the country. I request you that the Vanbasi and Girwasi, they do not have the agriculture land and do not have any source of income, they do have mines and mining goes on there in an unauthorized manner. I would request my naxalite friend they catch officers, kill police jawans, but they never ventured to captivate any of the persons indulging in unauthorized mining, meaning thereby never fallen naxalites captive any unauthorized person responsible for illegal mining. It seems that there is some sort of collusion between naxalites and the persons engaged in illegal mining. They want this area to remain infected by terrorism and extremism so that persons engaged in illegal mining may continue with their work freely without any hindrance, without any interference from the government agency. This point deserves attention.

I would like to request you, Shri K.S. Rao was speaking, I was listening to him very attentively, I would like to thank him, whenever he speaks he mentions about village- poor, farmer. Sir, Shri Yashwant Sinha was speaking and he raised the matter relating to poor farmers. According to census for the year 1951, the percentage of people living in villages was 82.7 and according the census for the year 2001, their percentage came down to 72.2. That is to say 10.5 percent of the village people just disappeared. Those 10.5 per cent village people who disappeared from villages they migrated to cities. They are not living a prosperous life. They operate thela - carry them. They have become rickshaw pullers, they are doing labour work and toil hard. As the monkey keeps its baby cling with her breast, similarly the poor women work as labourer by tiding their children along with their waist and work for the development of Delhi. They get tired, falls, bathe in sweat and at night. sleep under a tree on footpath. The economic machinery has made ten and a half percent village people poor, weak, helpless and neglected. We should pay attention to it.

Sir, in 1951 the number of farmers were 71.9 per cent and in 2001 their number was 54.4 per cent. 17.5 per cent farmers disappeared. If a man is kidnapped we find hue and cry everywhere. Media and channels broadcast it and all the newspaper report on it. But 17.5 per cent farmers from our villages and farms have'disappeared, where have they gone, who had kidnapped them, the figures reveal it. in 1951 the agricultural farmers were 28.1 percent, their number increased to 45.6 percent which means the 17.5 increase. The figures reveals that in

independent India due to financial economic machinery 17.5 per cent farmers went in the category of agricultural farmer because their land was distributed, family divided, the consolidation of land became smaller, no base was left, they moved to the category of agricultural farmers. It is the reality of our economic machinery and the condition of a poor. You may please pay attention to it. Hon'ble Yashwant Sinha ji has placed figures, he is a learned man, I not only say him a wise man but also respect him. He is a wise man that is why Jai Prakash Narainji trusted on his wisdom and he assisted the Samajwadi leader Karpuri Thakur in 1977 as his Secretary and helped in running the Government. So I would like to request you that 52.7 was arrived at by twenty from above and near twenty from lower 5.2, the figure was given by NCR ten years ago. Chaudhary Charan Singh gave these figures in 'Economic Nightmair of India, its causes and cure' and in it he stated that the NCR in his survey had disclosed that the total assets of Shriman Birla Maharaj was so much that if you keep the assets on one balance of the scale and the total assets, Houses, Property, Jewelry of the women of 20 per cent people of India on the other balance, the balance of Birla will be heavy.

These figures appeared 10 years ago. How much property Ambani has today? In Delhi, ten lakh people live on footpaths. How much property they own? Is there any evaluation of both? There is heavy difference between the two. It is the ved mantra- The God Sun gives heat from above, the vapours are made of the water, but when it takes the shape of cloud it rains all over the earth equally. He never discriminates. Similar should be the work of Government. It should recover the tax like Sun. The maximum should be recovered from those who are as much rich.

Sir, I would conclude my speech after one or two points. It is always said that this much amount has been paid to the farmers. In reply to my question dated 31.12.2010, it has been stated that an amount of Rs. 5,83,106.88 crore is loan on the farmers and for the same period the amount of loan on big houses was Rs. 10,54,390 crores. In this way the amount of loan on the few people is to the tune of Rs. 10 lakh or 11 lakh crores, whereas the amount of loan on 72 per cent farmers in India is Rs. 5 lakhs. I want to know why you are giving in loans? What have they done for them? I want to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister on one point. We had got figures in which it was stated that if the foreign loan on an individual is calculated the per capita amount of loan on every Indian will be 233 US dollars. You see every Indian is under

foreign loan. Yashwantji was saying you are borrowing the money. We say-

"Mangna Kaam Hai Chhotey Ka
Bikhmange Na Aadar Paathe Hai,
Bhagwan Bhi Bona Bante Hai,
Jab Daan Mangne Jate hai."

(Begging is the job of low people and the beggars never get respect. The God even took the shape of dwarf when he went for begging.)

If we are bringing loan, it has been the policy of Charbak "Yavat Jeevat Sukham JeeVet, Rinaum Kritwa, Ghirtam Piwet". We take the loan of more than five lakh crores and pay the interest thereon of more than three lakh crores. What we save? You fulfill your Budget by taking a loan of Rs. 5 lakh crores and on the other hand spent it extravagantly. How much amount has been spent from top to bottom on foreign tours? Work out its figure. You stop extravagancy and bring simplicity, improve good conduct and increase the funds of the country through hard toil. If you give strength to the farmers, villagers, workers they will show you what they can do.

Sir, in the end, I would like to say that see the census of 1971, 1981 and 1991, what was the rate of agricultural development at that time and how much it was diminished thereafter. At the time of independence the contribution of agriculture sector in the GDP was 50 per cent and Shri Yashwant ji is telling it has come to 14 per cent. It means that the village has gone poor and poorer. The villages are dying, it is in its last breath and the cities are expanding. The capitalists are looting, they are flourishing. It is my humble request to Hon'ble Finance Minister, you come and establish equality based society, remove the disparity between rich and poor. Save the country from those big people who are looting the exchaquer of this country. Save the money from corruption.

Bring back the foreign money and utilize it on irrigation. Bring happiness to the villages and the villagers only then the country will progress.

Sir, I am concluding after reciting two sentences. We are the farmers of the villages and we talk about the villages where the farmer work hard and tioil hard he along with his family hums:

"Dhup tap me mehnat karte, bache tadap tadap kar marte

Fir v pet nahi varta, Jeewan Katta ro-ro kar

Hum chalo basayein naya nagar

Hum chalo basayein naya nagar."

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Mr. Chairman, I stand for the support of Finance Bill presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. I want to place my some views here. First of all I want to thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister that inspite of economic recession in the world he has been able to face these odd situations in a very commendable way.

When the Budget is present everybody hope for certain reliefs from it. Some exemption in taxes will be given or will get subsidy. The commodities of our use will go cheap. As much as truth is in it, that much truth is, that till the government have no income and taxes are not collected what will it give. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has made proposals in a very balanced way to collect the taxes. The problem of fiscal deficit is there. Last year the fiscal balance of GDP which was 5.9 per cent has to keep within limit of 5.1 in the Financial Year 2012-13. In such a situation the assurance given by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that there will be no change in subsidy, food security is also a must and it has to be maintained and the entire subsidy will be kept within the limit of 1.9 per cent or 2 per cent. How much difficult would have been for the Hon'ble Finance Minister to work out fiscal consolidation. We should have looked into this Finance Bill after considering all these things seriously. It is a true fact that the entire world has passed through the economic recession or crisis in 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. It is not so that today we have come out of the crisis. But I would like to praise Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Finance Minister that they with the sustained efforts of consolidation have brought the total expenditure, which was increased to 14.9 of GDP in 2007-08 and 17.4 of GDP in 2008-2009, down the budget expenditure to 14.7 per cent in 2012-13. To my mind, this work of fiscal responsibility is a very good work. Besides it, if you see, he has given concession in taxes at many places. For many sections the age of the old people has been reduced from 65 to 60 years. The normal tax limit has been made Rs. two lakhs. Senior citizens are not required to pay any advances. The deduction of Rs. five thousand in the health sector is a welcome step. It is but natural that every individual tax payer wishes for the increase in the limit. As from the opposition Shri Yashwant Sinha ji has said that Standing Committee was of the view that the limit should be Rupees three lakhs. It was my own

wish. It is a correct suggestion. But it has been kept at Rupees two lakhs after due considerations.

If it was kept at three lakh, I think it would be better for compliance and more people were motivated for depositing tax voluntarily. Our Income Tax Department and officers would have not wasted their time in collecting normal tax instead tried to unearth the concealed untaxed income. So, I request the hon. Minister to do the same whenever he finds time.

The government have shown deposit of four and half crore rupees on account of direct taxes. But while doing so, it is favouring the small income group and individuals. Similarly, the government is talking about the income of Rs. 18,660 crore rupees from service tax to be collected from the professionals and related sectors. There is no doubt that government will get more revenue by increasing the service tax from 10.3 per cent to 12.36 per cent, but I think they will get more than they think. In my opinion, the burden on the consumer, who purchases goods as well as services, will be increased. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to reduce the service tax after preparing negative list and collecting increased tax, as the purchaser of small goods and services will be over-burdened.

Minimum alternate tax has been mentioned, now Partnership firms and association of persons also covered under this tax net. However, there is no other best step to make the tax base broad, but what will be the benefit. The small traders, industrialist, entrepreneurs use it as corporate vehicle, then they have to bear a small burden, but the small traders, industrialists, those who use to live in two tiers or three tiers cities, it will be troublesome for them. Minimum alternate tax may affect the opportunities of self-employment. It will be better to concentrate on the small tax payers. The opposition has presented the GAAR in a very horrible manner. But I think it is a very commendable step because it is a good scheme to cover those people who avoid the taxes by hiding behind the law.

Hon. Finance Minister has made it clear that now there will be no witch hunting or harassment by the officers. It will be the officers who have to prove that GAAR must be applicable on them. It is a very commendable step. The opposition has talked about appointment of two independent members. But if a single member is appointed, it will make the committee much powerful. It will be better if it is invoked in 2013-14 and subsequent year.

I request the hon. Finance Minister that GAAR manages the small traders and individuals so that they may not feel any trouble, harassment because they approach the CAs, spend money and thus problems arises in their day to day life. If a threshold limit is fixed that will be better.

Mehtabji said about advance ruling. I think advance ruling does not mean anything in GAAR. If advance ruling is allowed, there will not be any necessity in invoking GAAR. It does not mean anything. There was a detailed debates in newspapers on retrospective amendments. All are surprised that what is this. I appreciate the foresightedness of hon. Finance Minister and want to say that there are ten such retrospective amendments on this financial Bill which are favourable for SSC. The retrospective being discussed here, it seems that now assessment is finalised or it comes under DTA. Double taxation treaty means it will not be scrutinized further. There are 27 tax heaven, where we have not signed any DTA treaty. If any income which was liable for tax and has been earned in tax heaven sector, than that is liable for action in the interest of the country. Secondly, many countries like UK, Australia and China had done so. No such crime has been committed there and neither there has been any shortfall in foreign investment. The intention of our government is clear. People say that they have not paid any attention towards agriculture. I think budget should be discussed. Excise duty on big vehicles was a legitimate step and custom duty was reduced on the agricultural machines which shows that what is the intention of our government. Custom duty has been discussed so I would like to say in respect of decision on the increase of basic custom duty on the precious metal gold. There is a strange relation of the women of every class of the country with gold. One third demand of the gold in the world is ours. We imported 63 billion dollars gold last year. If any housewife has some money, she thinks to buy gold ornament for her bad time or for daughter or daughter-in-law. It is also a fact unofficially that if the gold with our women and temples is collected, the budget deficit of our country can be met fully. Some people think that as the gold smuggling was rampant earlier due to high custom duty, it may not be started again.

Sir, I will take 5-7 minutes more. But we forget that when gold was used to smuggled, it was due to so many impediments on import of gold. But today these impediments are not imposed. The big nationalised banks also import the gold. Today our Finance Minister has provided relief

on the excise duty and tax on non-branded ornaments. I thank him so much for his deed.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now it is six o'clock. If the House agrees, the time for the discussion can be extended further. It can be extended up to seven o'clock. After that we will take up 'Zero Hour'. Is that all right?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Thank you Sir, hunger, poverty and malnutrition are the horrible realities of our country. Funds can be allocated for these problems, policy can be chalked out, discussions can be held but the important issue is its implementation. As per last year's implementation report the five hundred crore rupees women's self help group development fund has still not been approved by the Cabinet. There is need to pay attention to this aspect also.

I have a special relation with the weaver community of Uttar Pradesh. I once again thanks hon. Finance Minister for not imposing any custom import duty on silk yarn and keeping it at five per cent as was earlier.

Sir, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister through you that three thousand crore rupee provided by the NABARD in Finance Bill for weavers has not reached to them. The guidelines were announced on 28th November, 2011. Two meetings of implementation, monitoring and review committee has been held, but only 50 crore rupee contingency fund has been released till now.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up, Madam.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Besides all these issues, there is another most important issue of unemployment in respect of which I would like to say only this much that tourism is a very significant source of employment. There are many places of historical and religious significance to solve the problem of unemployment. If the budget allocated for tourism is properly utilised and additional budget is also allocated for it, it will be beneficial for the people of those areas because with the development of tourist region,

many sources of employment like bazaars, fairs, tea stalls, betel shops, hotels, canteens, tempos, taxis are instantly generated in that area. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to provide additional budget allocations for the historical places of my area because this year he has not given any importance to the Ministry of tourism. I am sure that we will certainly get a source of employment.

Sir, since I have been elected for the first time, it is for the first time that I have been given an opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill. I had come here only with this desire and idea that I will do something very good in my lifetime for my birthplace Unnao so that in this most backward, poor and under-developed rural region of this country, people may get their rights. From my three years' parliamentary experience and from my study of the Constitution as a science graduate, I have come to know that most of our subjects are state-subjects and there are only a few subjects in the Central list. So the Central government can frame policies, schemes and can allocate funds and give its opinion but the responsibility of their physical implementation and bringing down of funds to the public is solely that of the State government.

In my Parliamentary Constituency, I have seen that when I reached there with the policies of the Central government, I found that they have a wrong list of BPL card holders and several names have been missing while the names of house owners and land holders have been included in that list and the persons of 35 to 55 years of age are getting old age pension. Fair price shops are giving only 2 liters of kerosene oil and pension to the widows was being given for a bribe. Persons with pucca houses were being given houses under Indira Avas Yojana. These things should be checked. I mean to say that parliamentary discussions in this House or otherwise have been there about the federal structure, among the members of ruling party or opposition members. It has been established that if a common man can get anything, it is possible only with the good governance of the State Government and right policies of the Central Government. Here I would like to request the State Governments particularly the govt, of Uttar Pradesh to let the allocated money come down to the people of villages in a proper manner. ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman Sir, before concluding I would like to tell an important thing that in the Finance Bill of 2009, Section 13(B) was introduced in the Income Tax Act. Section 13(B) is about the electoral trusts through which funds

could be raised and 100 per cent deduction can be availed on that amount under Section 80 GCB and Section GGC. But I am sorry to say that it has not yet been notified. I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to notify it so that at least the political parties may be free from corruption and black money and there may be transparency.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. You have taken a lot of time.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Many many thanks. There are several other points also but since today I have spoken for the first time on the Finance Bill in the Parliament, I would like to say in the end that this should be implemented and mere negative speaking won't do. We need to take a positive action.

[*English*]

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill, 2012, moved in this august House by the hon. Finance Minister. Let me participate in this discussion on behalf of our party, the Communist Party of India.

We went for choosing our own economic path when we formed the Government of our own ever after winning the Independence. The initial thrust was on uplifting even the lowliest of the poor common man. In 1978, we went for a Constitution Amendment thereby inscribing in our Constitution that ours is a democratic, socialist Republic. But we have given a go by to it now. From 1991, we have deviated from that avowed path. The new economic policy that came into vogue from 1991 in the form of liberalization, privatization and globalization has hit hard the poor making the poor poorer.

Our economic policy is now more tilted towards the corporate companies. Our taxation policy and the increase of base for revenue mobilization has deviated from the earlier avowed policies of helping the poor and uplifting them thereby ensuring economic growth and development. Our taxation policy, as it appears to be, is decided by our Finance Minister according to the whims and fancies of the multi national companies and the corporate sector. What corporate sector decides becomes our economic path today. This is what generally perceived.

*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

For instance, GAAR is on the anvil, that is what we have been hearing for quite some time hoping that it would empower our officials to deny tax benefits to corporates if it comes in the way of revenue mobilization for our Exchequer. Now, the channels and media are coming out with news to the contrary. It appears it may be given a go by. The hon. Finance Minister himself, in his introductory remarks, while commencing this discussion said that the Government would consider bringing in GAAR after an year. I do not think there is a definite period has been set. This year they have stated that it is postponed for an year. Next year also they may say the same thing. Tax evaders must not be allowed to go scot-free and the revenue mobilization must be effective. Only then we can strengthen our economy. Instead, yielding to corporates and tax evaders has become our current economic policy.

Common man has been affected very severely with the fluctuating trends in our economy. According to the UN Human Index Report, we occupy the 124 position. It is saddening to note that we rank far below than even many other countries including Latin American countries. When this being the state of affairs, we must not yield to the demands of those who resort to tax evasion or tax avoidance and our economy can not accommodate this. Hence, I urge upon the Government to go in for anti-avoidance move.

Our black-marketeers, hoarders and black-moneyed men park their money in tax havens. Our Prime-Minister has stated that our Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty may also give rise to black-money. It is evident that black money finds its way-in and way- out through double taxation signatory countries like Mauritius. At this juncture, it is also stated that we are about to enter into treaties with 84 countries. If Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty gives rise to black money, then we must be very careful to overcome this menace. Hence, stringent measures must be taken to stem this rot.

In our country, agricultural lands are being converted into plots and become prime real estate properties. Real estate owners are thriving at the cost of our traditional occupation, agriculture. In this year's Budget, it was announced that one per cent tax will be levied on real estate transactions. It is heard that the Government is going back on this also at the cost of revenue that can be mobilized. I do not know why the Finance Minister is said to be resorting to this move. The opportunity to help conserve the agricultural land is being lost at the hands

of the real estate people. I am afraid this may only embolden people who handle black money.

Garments produced both in hand loom and power loom sector have been put to a heavy tax burden and the tax has been increased from 10 to 12 per cent at a time when the export contribution of the textiles sector has dwindled from 15 per cent to 8 per cent. This is unrealistic move is forcing many such units to face closure rendering many poor weavers jobless. Even the last year's hike to 10 per cent had its toll on the textiles industry, especially the garments export sector. This year's move will further affect them leading them to further decline.

Loan waiver scheme was announced for the handloom sector, but no funds have been released as yet and it has not benefited either the individual handloom weavers or the handloom cooperative societies. They are facing added miseries.

Our economic policy must try to address to the problems of the common man who are not able to fend for themselves. Unto the last must be our concern. Our country has got the second largest human resource and potential and our country is also having almost all natural resources, some of them abundantly, but still we have a big socio-economic divide. We witness starvation deaths and people dying of hunger out of poverty.

In the name of new industrial policy, our traditional occupations, industries and businesses are heavily affected. Instead of insulating our economy, we are making a passing reference that the impact of recession in the economy of the developing world is affecting us. This must not happen and we should not allow that to happen. Our country's economy has got a different basis. The economies of other countries are different. Most of them depend on export import trade, whereas our country has got a strong economic base that is there strengthened by our traditional occupations and traditional approaches. Our natural resources and our vast human resources are enough to add strength to our economy. So, we are different from other economies. Our population must form the basis of our prosperity, growth and economic development. In this country, it is distressing to note that starvation deaths occur even now. If we make the corporate sector to pay properly the taxes without resorting to evasive methods and avoidance tactics, we can put an end to poverty and help the people to come up. Our social welfare measures

have to get the funds from our tax revenue and hence, we must attach importance to take action against tax evaders and overcome the problem of tax avoidance through effective measures. Only then, we would be able to spend on the much required infrastructure facilities that would augment our economic development. Urging upon the Union Government to bring about suitable modifications to ensure total tax mobilization without giving scope for tax avoidance any further, let me conclude my speech, opposing, on behalf of the Communist Party of India, the Finance Bill moved by the Finance Minister.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman Sir, for an example I would like to tell you that in this Finance Bill, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has given only a minor relief to the taxpayers by increasing the limit from Rs. 1,80,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 which will give a benefit of Rs. 2060 to a person with an annual income of Rs. 2,00,000 while the person with an annual income of Rs. 9 lakh, Rs. 10 lakh and those with Rs. 15 to 20 lakh will get the benefit of Rs. 12360, Rs.22660, Rs. 22660 respectively. It means that persons with lower income will get less rebate and those with higher income will get a higher rebate. Persons with an income of Rs. 10, 20 or 30Lakh per annum will get more rebate. Is it an equality oriented and poor oriented or a rich oriented policy?

Sir, here I would like to raise a point that this process of rebate started by the government will give higher rebates to the persons with higher income. It will help only the rich. How a poor will be helped. What is this policy of your Budget. I do not know that much. It is a simple calculation that a person with an annual income of Rs. 2 lakh has been given a rebate of Rs. 2000 and an income of Rs. 9lakh will attract a rebate of Rs. 12000. It means more the income, more the rebate. In fact the system should be equality oriented or poor-oriented means lesser rebates for the higher income and higher rebate for the lower income. Tell me if it is a different thing. Let us know as to in which direction this govt, is going and whether the policy of this government is poor oriented or favours the rich?

Sir, you have given a rebate of Rs. 2000 to the poor and increased the rate of tax by 2 per cent. What will be the actual value of that rebate of Rs. 2000. Due to increased level of prices, he shall have to spend more than Rs. 4000 to purchase a thing. It is for this reason that poor people in this country are perplexed. Here there is no consideration of the poor and the rich people are living the life of luxuries.

Sir, in this situation the corporate people are immensely rich. It has been stated that during the year 2010-11, the govt. had to suffer a loss of Rs. 88,267 crore just for different rebates given to the corporate in the income tax. It means that in a period of one year, corporate means rich people were given a rebate of Rs. 88,267 crore. So also, during the last year, the Central Government had to suffer a loss of about Rs. 4,60,991 crore and a total of Rs. 21,25,023 crore in a period of six years due to several rebates and concession in Corporate Income Tax, excise duty and customer duty. Sir, the question is that corporates i.e. rich persons were given concessions and rebates of Rs. 21 lakh crore in six years while the government finds problems and difficulties in case of farmers, poor, unemployed, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as government says that they do not have funds. The government should tell us as to what policy you have been implementing.

Just now Babu Hukmadeo was reading a book of Lohia ji and Yashwant Babu was also making his speech to ask this government as to what policy they have been implementing. Is this policy in the interests of the working people, labourers, farmers, poor or that of the rich and corporate? Forbes magazine has written that the number of millionaires and billionaires is increasing in this country. It is so much of injustice. The persons sitting on the other side want to mislead us by giving figures of every year. If the people of the village come to know of it, this peace won't be there. In the Six year's period, you have given away the rebate of Rs. 21 lakh crores to the corporate and on the question of the poor, rural farmers, you come out with the shortage of funds and talk of effecting cuts on a false excuse that more funds are being spent on subsidies. What is that subsidy? That is the reason of internal and external black money. Regarding the black money, they have said that they would come out with a White paper. When will you bring that White-paper? What purpose it will serve? When will you seize it? When will you bring it in your coffers? Situations in and outside this country are not good. There will be movements and you will see. They won't do anything on their own. I tell you that this government is not pro-active about black money and corruption. Hon'ble members should also warn this government on the issue of black money, corruption and public well-being. Why does this government not work and does not take any action against black money? Now they say that they would find out the tax but why this tax system generated black money? Since the times of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru they have been shouting on the increasing black money and corruption. On that issue, Santhanam

Committee and K. N. Wanchoo Committee were constituted to find out the enormity of black money and to suggest measures against it and also to seize it. When there is a movement, they say about it. Now they will come out with a white paper but who is responsible for the increasing black money and as to why it increased? So you allow rebates, concessions and facilities and let internal and external black money increase. Why the action is not taken against it?

Electoral reforms are necessary. In the last chapter of the Mahabharat, there is a story of Bhisham Pitamah who was on the bed of arrows he was sermonizing on which Draupadi burst into a laughter? Bhishma asked her as to why she was laughing. She told as to what had happened to his sermons and his knowledge when clothes being taken away from her body. He said that at that time he was living on loaves of Duryodhan and that had over shadowed his knowledge and now when that dirty blood has come out, he was sermonizing. So how this government which has been supported by the coprorates and has come to power with the help of their subscriptions, will hear the poor and take action against it? Bishma Pitamah could not do that. It is for this reason that black money has increased to this extent. See the conditions of the villages on that account. Corruption in the schemes of the poor has not declined. Moreover it has increased. In our State Bihar, corruption and bribery have increased 10 to 20 times. Isn't it? Yashwant Babu is sitting here. Jharkhand tells the story of corruption. Recently at the time of election tickets for Rajya Sabha, crores of rupees were seized. Everything including MLA and MP is selling there. They say that they will root out corruption. But is it the way of doing away with the corruption? Therefore, all these questions are to be taken up.

At that time of preparation of the Budget, they discuss with the C.I.I, ASSOCHAM, FICCI and other institutions of different shades and they are heard. Who will ask others? Farmers, poors, workers and the unemployed won't be heard. The government listens to the FICCI, ASSOCHAM, CII etc. Small traders and retailers are never heard. Nobody listens to them. Here I raise a question. Yashwant Babu must be remembering that for now, a retail trade of 20,000 is allowed which was earlier 15 thousand. With the increasing inflation and increasing prices, the limit is going up. How much time has passed when it had come up to the level of 20,000. Why is it not increasing? I want a clear

and categorical reply as to why it has not been increased/ Why is it staying at the level of 20,000? It is now at that level for the last twenty years. You don't want to let it increase and want to let it come to an end. The retailers are compelled to generate black money by violating laws and evasion of taxes. Therefore, give a reply as to why the limit has not been increased during the last twenty years in case of small traders and retailers?

Sir, today they talk about black money and corruption? Whether they have got that Rs. 4500 crore in the entire country lying somewhere in the jute bags? Rs. 450 crore they have got from Bihar. Hukumadeo Babu, wherefrom and in whose custody it was? From whose house those Rs. 450 crore have been recovered? It has been recovered from his House*...

.....he lived there time and again and these Rs. 450 crore have been found there lying in gunny bags. Hon'ble Finance Minister is now not here. Palanimanikkam Sahab is here. Tell us why did not you get it enquired into by the CBI? What action has been taken by the Income Tax Department in respect of the money recovered? Whether the entire amount of Rs. 450 crore was recovered from the entire country?* Rs. 2 to 2.50 crore was recovered from the pillows and mattresses etc. but Rs. 450 crore were found lying in the gunny bags. ...(*Interruptions*) from whose house it was recovered? Tell the names of all the persons ...(*Interruptions*) Why did not the CBI examine it? ...(*Interruptions*)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The specific allegations being made by the Hon'ble member will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)**

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It was known country wide that the money was found in the gunny bag. ...(*Interruptions*) this is Finance Bill. I want to know whether the Income Tax Officers seized it. Whether they seized Rs. 450 crore? What action was taken in respect of these Rs. 450 crore that had been seized? Whose money it was? Wherefrom it had come? Why the CBI inquiry has not been conducted till now? That is the question I want to raise. ...(*Interruptions*) it is wrong.

Sir, you know as to how much of the difficulties of the farmers has increased. It has been said that there was such a bumper crop of foodgrains that here was no

*Expunged as ordered by Chairman.

**Not recorded.

purchaser of it. The middlemen have been purchasing it at half of the support price. Today farmer is helpless. Where will he store it? He has to go in for the next crop. When the Finance Minister stood upto reply, we felt that he would give guarantee for the new purchase and Central government is the guarantor of purchase of the foodgrains produced by the farmers. They would get them the fair price of their produce. But farmers are not getting the fair price of their produce. Ask Uttar Pradesh. Ask Bihar. All the farmers there bring their produce from their houses, what is the condition of these farmers?

Similar is the condition of the unemployed. Today unemployment is increasing. Poor people, youth have been going door to door. Recently there was an advertisement of D grade vacancies in the Railways. A large number of people have been applying in these times of tough competition and unemployment? What action have you taken?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 15 minutes. Your leader also has to speak on this tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next speaker is Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir. I will conclude after making my last point.

[English]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Everyday we are being deprived to speak just because we belong to a small party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is just concluding.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Recently in order to save Ganga and for the cause of its cleanliness many sadhus took to jal tyag. Anshan Tyag, Sadhu Nigmanand laid down his life. We work on Jamuna which flows at Mathura. Jamuna water was so dirty that one would not like to touch it. There people sprinkle water on their body taking the same from pipeline water. In this situation, the Ganga, the Jamuna which are the symbol of our civilization and culture but their water has become so impure that people do not consider it fit to sprinkle it on

their body. Though so many people from the country and abroad visit Mathura, the land of Bhagwan Krishna.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All rivers are like that.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Delhi's condition is no better. Jamuna flow in Delhi too and its length is 5 kilometer.

Sir, lastly I would like to speak about library.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already raised it in the House.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, lastly I would like to speak about library that has the store of knowledge. Shri Nishikant Dubey organise book fair at Deoghar. Books culture is on the increase. But in our State our State Government is encouraging pub (Madira) culture. Village people demanded libraries not pubs (madiralaya).
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already raised this matter in 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: That is why I want the book culture, where is Knowledge Commission which can be expanded by the Government of India and the State Government to convert it into Book and Library culture. Internet is no doubt the store house of knowledge but it cannot substitute books. So both the Government of India and the State Government should usher in library culture and open libraries in every village. As of now it is a dead or lifeless institution, but an awareness should be created about libraries. Village people will progress by reading books. So this Bill which is a store house of knowledge should be passed.

[English]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, due to various reasons, the present Finance Bill of 2012 has gained much importance.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali

Due to the economic meltdown in the other parts of the world, Indian economy has also been adversely affected. The fiscal condition of India is gradually collapsing. Under such circumstances the Government of the day should strive to strengthen the national economy at any cost. Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy but actually it has become an unprofitable venture. Though the MSP has been increased manifold, yet the farmers are not getting that price as there is no official procurement centre set up by the Government. Price of fertilisers has increased along with the input costs in agriculture. Price of diesel has also probably doubled. Though agricultural credit facility has been extended but the small and marginal farmers are not getting the credits; only big, rich agriculturists are being given the loans thereby forcing the marginal farmers to borrow from the market or from village money lenders at steep interest rates. As a result, defaulters of loans are committing suicides in the country. Unless the agricultural sector develops, the country cannot prosper. Thus I request Hon. Finance Minister that steps should be taken immediately to boost agriculture. About 9 fertiliser factories have been closed down and now fertilisers are being imported. When prices of commodities are less in the country, import is resorted to and when prices are high in the domestic market, export is done. The BPL system has entirely collapsed, hoarding is rampant as a result of which prices of essential commodities are shooting through the roof. You must be aware of the plight of the poor families in this country.

Small scale industries, agro-based industries and cottage industries are very important sectors. Here we find that the Government is spending thousands of crores for the corporate sector and big enterprises while nothing is being spent for the small and medium enterprises. There is huge relief for the former in taxes but absolutely no relief for the latter. Approximately 80% of the total population is associated with the small scale sector and we should particularly keep this in mind. The ceiling of Rs. 5 crore for small industries should be raised otherwise they will not be able to sustain themselves in the face of stiff competition and will suffer losses. Thus the investment capacity should be increased. I would request Hon. Finance Minister to declare in this august House that what steps has he taken to encourage the small scale, medium scale and cottage industries and what facilities has been provided to help these grow further. The Indian economy, as I said in the beginning mostly depends on agriculture and small scale enterprises. If these sectors are ignored, the economic prosperity may never become a reality. Our population is huge. So we could have utilized the internal market for

economic development, just like China. But instead, the European recession is playing havoc with our economy. This is the result of the policy of liberalization which India has adopted.

In the income tax, the relief is upto Rs.2 lakhs but as Dr.Raghuvansh Prasadji rightly mentioned, those who are paying the tax, are deprived the most. They are earning less but paying more while those who earn more are paying less tax thus enjoying profits. So the relief should be increased to 3 lakhs and the tax slabs should also be changed. Another point is that small savings should be encouraged by raising the tax rebate.

You must be aware that prices of essential commodities are increasing exponentially; corruption has spread everywhere; unemployment is on the rise. All these are raising doubts about the continuation of the system of parliamentary democracy. We should realize this fact and act cautiously so that there is no breakdown of democratic institutions.

In the end I just want to say that as we represent smaller parties, we don't get enough time to speak on important issues in the Parliament and are always interrupted and cut short. This should not happen as we should be given some more time to express our views in this House. With these words I conclude my speech as I want to give other members also, an opportunity to share their opinions on the floor of the House.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Mr. Chairman, discussion is going on in the House. Hon.Members have put forward their points very carefully. Our senior Hon. Yashwant Sinha explained many things to the House in a very simple and confident manner. It is expected of him for he is an experienced man who has observed these things closely and handled them.

Today people are facing acute problem of inflation with the result they have to cut down on their daily consumption to be able to cope with the inflation according to their income. So these people had great expectations from this budget. However, this budget disappointed them. In this Budget service tax has been increased from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. STT has been reduced by 20 per cent. In direct taxes a loss of Rs. 500 crores rupees has been shown. In indirect taxes, 45940 crores rupees revenue gain has been shown. People having an annual income of Rs. 2 lakh have been exempted from income tax. This Budget has shattered hopes of common man. They feel

cheated. Their income has been eroded. They feel that on one side they have given while on the other side that has been taken away. In today's globalisation age when the future world is passing through the phase of globalisation, it is a critical time. The people who were advanced in the matter of industrial revolution have fallen flat. Two years back the entire world had experienced such recession which made several industries suffer badly and led so many people to commit suicide. But even at that bad time India did not suffer so much. Perhaps our habit of saving or our financial strategy which our old people have adopted, saved us. However we should remember that such opportunities do not present themselves often. So the future policies have to be chalked out after giving due consideration to old financial policies. We will have to move forward taking due care of the ground realities, then only we will be able to sustain.

Today while we see the pages of Indian History we come across attacks of varying nature such as economic, moral and religious. Naturally, some power was there who shielded us. Our existence did not have to feel the pangs of calamity. Something is there that always stand to shield us from various calamities in the form of attacks from our enemy or in the form of economic crisis. Today's developing India faces many challenges. First challenge that comes to us is from within. On one side there is poor lower class of India while on the other side a fistful of industrialists the moneyed med are there. This budget has also worked to benefit this class. There used to be a time when our industrialists object was not only earning money but also do some service to the people.

We all know about Ghanshyam Das Birla Ji who started many religious, educational institutions which worked for the well being of the people. Now take today's industrialists they live in big mansions. They consume ten part of electricity and water of Bombay. Poor people do not stand to benefit from them. So in view of this they should not be given benefit of any exemption. We see that a boy unable to bear the pangs of hunger due to poverty resort to stealing and steal a bread, then he is reprimanded and often such boy loses his life. But on the other side, corporate sector are extended big exemptions, why? Red carpet is laid for them, new rules are framed and rules are relaxed. Our Vedas state:

Sarve Bhavant Sukhina Sarva Santa Niramaye

Sarva Bhadrani Pashyante Ma

Kaschwid Dukh Bhagyavet

Our Parliament wall also have these epigraphs and sentence written on them which say let all be happy, let all be niramay. We envisaged such society but today's the disparity in different sections of the people is getting deeper. In such situation the affect of these epigraphs is almost nil. In our society it is said that shyness is the virtue of ladies, shyness is make up of ladies. But the behavior of today's ladies is different when they can be seen taking bath in the open in the river, pond, on the road side, under chapkal. During dark at night while going on a drive, we get ashamed to see ladies sitting for loo on the road side. Today the poor is becoming still poorer while the rich that is the fistful people, rich people's money is growing. Farmer is becoming labourer. The farmers of our Banka area are compelled to leave their occupation and migrate to far off areas for taking up labourer jobs. Our Banka has a large number of weavers, who are skilled and hard working but they have nothing. Today we are having a scheme, 'Food for All', But what is there in this Budget for food? What we are going to do to see that we can make available food to all. ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, I am going to conclude. Country has faith in Pranab Da. Sir, everybody knows that you have been through a long career in Parliament. Many periods you have gone through. You kindly assure the country and open big locker for its money to be used for the poor. Kindly make such arrangement. Kindly adopt major economic reforms by taking initiative in this direction. We all are proud of you, so you please do not hesitate in taking any decision, we will welcome it.

With these words, I conclude thank you.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Finance Bill. It is very important to participate on the discussion of Finance Bill. Through you, I got this opportunity, so I am grateful to you.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for withdrawing additional excise duty of one percent imposed on bullion traders. People in my Constituency, Barabanki, were also waiting for the announcement of hon. Finance Minister. When they were on strike, I was also with them. Today they are happy, entire country is happy. You know that under bullion trade jewellery work is done in homes. Lakhs and crores of people get employment in this sector. It was a direct attack on them. The Finance Minister has corrected it. The reason which was harming this trade has been withdrawn. I would like to express my gratitude for that.

First budget of UPA-I was of Rs. five lakh crore. In 2009, when first budget of 15th Lok Sabha was presented, it was of Rs. ten lakhs crore. The hon. Finance Minister said with pride that first budget of Rs. 10 lakh crore was presented in the history of independent India and this year's Budget is of approximately Rs. 15 lakh crore. It is an important thing. The total expenditure consists of revenue expenditure, debt servicing and deficit financing as estimated earlier, it is more than that. Even then, I would like to congratulate Finance Minister for good economic conditions of the country due to his efficient financial management. It is said that our growth rate is 6.9 per cent which is less than the estimated growth. There is nothing to worry about it. Today global economy is passing through a critical phase and slowly it is recovering. India is a part of it. Today international market is open and it is natural that our economy affects other economy. Same thing happened here also. If we look at other countries, you will find that America had a growth rate of 1.8 per cent last year, China had 8.2 per cent growth rate whereas once it had achieved the target of 20 per cent growth and for the next year it has fixed target of 8.8 per cent. Japan has 1.7 per cent growth, Pakistan 3.8 per cent and India has 6.9 per cent and for the next year, as estimated by the Finance Minister, it will be 7.6 per cent, I think it is encouragement for us and not disappointment. About agriculture, it is said that it contributes only 14 per cent in GDP whereas more than 60 per cent people are dependent on agriculture sector. Agriculture growth rate is 2.5 per cent, industry 3.9 per cent and manufacturing sector's growth is 3.9 per cent. It is a matter of concern. The Finance Minister has given several packages for encouraging this sector and several decisions have been announced. Service sector has registered maximum growth rate of 9.4 per cent. In this way GDP growth for the year, 2012-13 has been estimated as 7.6 per cent which seems to be practical. Till the decade of 1990 Indian economy was mainly dependent on Agriculture and 1990 onward, service sector and manufacturing sector had their special contribution in our economy. We need to take special care of these sectors. At present manufacturing sector has its contribution of 16 per cent in GDP and the Finance Minister has fixed a target to increase it to 25 per cent by 2022. In this way, we are heading toward growth path which is a right direction. An another main strategy which we have followed is growth of infrastructure, more investment in rural areas and in agriculture sector so that demand is generated and I think all sectors will be benefitted by this. If people living in rural areas have more purchasing power, then our entire economy will grow. I think infrastructure is

most important. I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for giving more stress on infrastructure. Under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna, two lakh kilometer new roads have been constructed and 1.33 lakh Kms old roads have been improved. Under Indira Avas Yojana, 25,67,000 houses have been constructed till now out of which 9,43,000 houses have been given to Scheduled Caste people. In this regard, I would like to say that it was said in Indira Avas Yojana, particularly, that 60 per cent houses should be for Scheduled Caste people but till now they have been given 30 per cent only. Therefore, this matter has to be looked into.

Under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Programme, 1 crore 60 lakh new connections have been given and 99,000 villages have been electrified. In my district Barabanki, I have made efforts and prepared DPR for remaining villages and got approval for that. For that Rs. 311 crore has been given by the Central Govt. to the State Govt. Our colleague from Samajwadi Party are sitting here and they have formed new Govt. there. The State Govt. says that they have not received any fund. But I would like to say that Rs. 311 crore was released on 26 March, 2012. I hope that the State Govt. will carry out electrification work in all Assembly constituencies of the States and Barabanki district will also be developed.

A lot of work has also been done in electricity generation sector, therefore, I would like to congratulate Power Minister. For 11th Five Year Plan a target of 78,000 MW was fixed but we could achieve the target of 52,000 MW only. In this Budget, it has been said that during the first year of 12th Five Year Plan we would create an additional electricity capacity of 15,000 MW.

All the targets fixed for providing basic infrastructure and development in rural areas, be it Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan or Raja Swabhiman mission, are commendable. It will develop rural areas and will provide facilities to the people. MNREGA scheme is a revolutionary scheme of UPA Govt. It has enhanced the purchasing power of rural people. It will definitely pave way for the development of our entire economy and the people will also get benefits of it.

Here it has been said that fiscal deficit has gone upto 5.9 per cent which is not good. For the next year, it is estimated as 5.1 per cent. I have great respect for Shri Yashwant Sinha ji but he has said so many things in his speech regarding fiscal deficit. I don't understand as I am neither a student of Economics nor an Economist. But I have a very simple thinking that we cannot prepare a budget for the country like a domestic budget of a family.

We cannot contain it to the income only. When we prepare a budget for the country, we have to keep in mind the vision of development of entire country. We prepare a budget keeping in view schemes and development works of next so many years. It is not necessary that whatever we earn or whatever taxes we collect we should limit our budget to that extent only. Therefore, I think there is nothing to worry about it. He has given several reasons that our revenue has reduced and debt servicing is more. But I think there is nothing to worry about it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not go into more details but would like to say something about one or two points particularly. A special component Plan 1979 was started by Indira Gandhiji. At that time it was thought by Indira ji that development of the country has been done through Plan process but Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people have not been benefitted to that extent as compare to others. Then it was thought that a Budget according to their percentage of population should be kept separate for them and accordingly schemes should be formulated for them and that money should be spent on them. But 33 years have passed since then but I don't think that the benefits that should have been reached to the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through this Plan process, have reached them.

In the previous budget it was mentioned that a separate 'head of the account' has been opened, we welcome it but after that we would also like that a separate booklet for SC/ST and Tribal Sub-Plan should be included in the special component plan, wherein it should be mentioned that which scheme has been prepared by which Ministry for exclusive benefit of this sections. Which schemes have been made for tribal and similar orders should be issued to the state governments. Today, if the similar share of the State Governments is included in the fund earmarked by the Central Government for special component plan, it comes to 2 lakh crore rupees annually. If this money is spent for the upliftment of this society, then I think this society will be changed radically and some years later the disparity will automatically be eliminated.

I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister of Finance as to why the action taking process was stopped in the midway. After making sub-head the further action did not take place. I am not agree at all with the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for various ministries. They include the benefits getting by scheduled castes under various schemes and show the expenditure incurred in the special component plan but it is not so. Particularly

a separate scheme should be made for them and the money should be spent which is meant for those schemes, it is my request to you.

Secondly, the money for scholarship is provided by the Government of India, Being the Chairman of National Commission for Scheduled Castes. I have visited the various states and found that scholarship is not reached to the people for the period of two to three years. The fees that should be paid every year, is not paid. The private colleges charge admission fees to the tune of Rs. 50 thousand, one lakh, two lakh and there are the orders of Government of India that their admission should be made with the payment of zero fees but money is taken from them and this amount is also not paid back, it takes time upto three years. That is why many male and female students drop their studies. In this manner, the entire aim to education is defeated. To take this society on the path of progress special emphasis is given on education and it must be do so. We are also of the opinion that education is the only means through which the situation of this society can be improved. Therefore, it is very necessary.

Regarding BPL list, our sister Annu Tandon had mentioned about it and I also would like to associate with her. Wherever we go, we see that the persons who are actually poor keep running here and there and complaints that they did not get pension, neither they got home, nor BPL Card and Ration Card. Therefore, this arrangement for them should be made at the earliest possible.

Similarly, provision of pension should be made compulsory. The persons who are entitled for old age pension, widow pension, disability pension should be given pension invariably. It should not be necessary for them that they should apply for the same and keep wandering in the offices. The factual position is that their pension is stopped after one or half year by declaring them as died, whereas they are alive virtually and say that they have been declared as died. Such kind of tricks are played. Therefore, clear instructions should be issued from here so that poor society could get some relief.

I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak but I would like to request specially to hon'ble Finance Minister that when they reply to this issue my thoughts regarding component plan and the expectations of society in this regard should also be given space in his reply.

19.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the 'Zero Hour'.
Yogi Aditya Nath.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on such an important subject.

Sir, the holy religious Kailash Mansarovar Yatra is organized by Kumaun Mandal Vikas Nigam under the auspice of Ministry of External Affairs. This 26 days religious visit (yatra) is not only a religious visit but it is also a cultural visit of India alongwith a premier spiritual visit which indicates our pauranik and historical relations with Kailash-Mansarovar Tibet.

19.01 hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

Such kind of visits have been main symbol of National Integration for the ancient era. In spite of all kinds of hindrances thousands of devotees still today go to holy Kailash-Mansarovar Yatra. The sensitivity which government has towards followers of other cults and religious visits, is not towards this holy religious visit of Hindus. Kailash-Mansarovar Yatra originates from Delhi and is organized by Kumaun Mandal Vikas Nigam alongwith some financial support upto Indo-Tibet broder Lipupass. Over the times, the complaints of misbehaviour with the devotees going to Kailash-Mansarovar Yatra have been received from Pilgrim Development Committee. It has also come to our cognizance that this year the Ministry of External Affairs has made this provision that the persons who have visited Kailash-Mansarovar once, should not be permitted to visit again.

Sir, it is the playing with the religious sentiments of Hindus. The devotees who have already visited Kailash-Mansarovar give contribution in making this 'Yatra' very easy encouraging new persons. But this attitude of the government is like to create hindrance in the religious sentiments alongwith an important Yatra of national integration.

Sir, not only this, its ill effect has also come before us. Ministry of External Affairs sends 16 groups, each group had 60 pilgrims earlier but now it has reduced to 30 to 40 pilgrims due to this.

I, through you sir, would like to demand that government of India should provide half of the expenditure incurred during 26 day's visit of each devotee going on Kailash-Mansarovar Yatra as grants. Besides, to make this yatra more easy basic facilities and security on 'yatra marg' should be increased. Effective action should be taken against the guilty officers misbehaving with devotees going on holy religious Kailash-Mansarovar yatra by pilgrim development committee. Special terminal and special arrangements should be provided at all the railway stations and airports in entire country for pilgrims going on Kailash-Mansarovar Yatra, Chaar Dham Yatra, Amarnath Yatra, Sabrimala Yatra in Kerala, Baijnath Dham Yatra etc. like all the holy religious visits of Hindus and besides providing reservation facility for them a special officer should be appointed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav, Shri Kamlesh Paswan, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Mahendra Singh Chauhan, Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary and Shrimati Botch Jhansi Lakshmi associate themselves with the issue raised by Yogi Aditya Nath.

[English]

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the fact that the Desalination Plant Project which was built in Kavaratti Island, Lakshadweep, which is my constituency, was started in the year 2005. It has the capacity of generating about one lakh litres of water which is fit for drinking and for other household purposes. The saline water is made potable water by this Desalination Plant. There is a proposal to construct six to seven more Desalination Plants in various Islands. But the contractors who are doing job find some problems. The first plant was built in eight months but the subsequent plants which were there in the pipeline are still not completed. When contacted, when we enquired from the competent authority, the Department, they say that there is some problem with the contractors. So, I would urge upon the Government that if there is a problem with the erring contractors, there should be penalty which should be imposed against those erring contractors.

There should be a stipulated time frame and period within which these desalination plants can be completed and potable water can be generated for those who are living in these isolated tribal islands. Therefore, I would urge the government to immediately intervene by issuing time limit to ensure that these desalination plants are built

so that the local schedule tribe islanders get potable water for their usage, and also penalty may be imposed on the erring contractors and stipulated time provide may be fixed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity for speaking on fleecing the country by Defence scientists. This matter is very serious and of great concern. We know that the science and scientists are backbone of the country and they are assets for the development of the country. The scientists of our country, particularly those who have devoted their whole lives to the field of defence, work very hard. They make new inventions so that country's security could be maintained and there is no threat to independence of the country. The scientists of our country are very respectable for us and we are proud on them. During the past five years total 650 scientists have resigned from the Apex organization of Defence Scientists - i.e. Defence Research and Development Organization - DRDO and joined the private sector. This is a matter of great concern. The figures given by Ministry of Defence show that during the year 2007 two hundred seventy three scientist, in 2008 one hundred and sixty two scientists, in 2009 sixty five scientists and in 2010 sixty three scientists and in 2011 eighty six scientists left their government jobs.

Sir, the defence scientists who left their job in DRDO gave personal compulsion as the reasons for it. But the attractive salary and other benefits and perks of private sector jobs are the real reasons which they are able to get very easily. Most of the scientists who resigned from DRDO are grade B scientists. Their salary after implementation of Six Pay Commission is Rs. 45000/- to Rs. 50000/- whereas the salary of the persons in Information Technology is more than Rs one lakh. Therefore, the real reason of their leaving the jobs seems to be the attraction of higher salary. Therefore, through you I would like to request the government that keeping the high price rise situation in the country the defence scientists should be given adequate salary and other benefits so that they get satisfied and could contribute in the development of the country more vigorously.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Sir, the subject or issue which I am going to raise during the Zero Hour is related to providing high education to children of rural areas. It is a matter of great request and pain that even after 64 years of achieving independence we have not been able to make proper arrangement for education of

children in rural areas. If we go through the history of India we find there is much inequality in the standard of education in urban areas and rural areas. Whether a son of a farmer cannot get good education? Whether a son of a farmer or worker does not have the right to get good education? It has been the practice of the Government to open big school and colleges in cities. I request that a practical policy should be formulated by Ministry of Human Resource Development so that the inequality between cities and rural areas could be abolished in the matter of standard of education. We have not been able to remove this disparity even after 64 years of independence of the country. It seems we need another 64 years to remove this disparity. I request that Ministry of Human Resource Development should open a residential school in each Legislative Assembly Constituency dominantly populated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes dominated areas which have become backward could get higher education. They could get education of the level or of the standard which we say is necessary for preparing the next generation for the country. But it will be possible only then when we are able to create good atmosphere for getting good education. If we wish to see an educated India then we will have to give strong wings to the children so that they could fly high.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not demanding to increase the quota of MPs in every school.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: I have demanded that at least one central school should be opened in every Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe area. In my parliamentary constituency there are three Scheduled Caste Legislative Assembly constituencies. These are Aagar, Aashta and Sonkachh. At least one central school be opened in each of these three Legislative Assembly Constituency.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. If anybody disturbs, I will not call his name.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. National Highways have been constructed and are being constructed

and a frequency has also been fixed that we have to work with this much speed and this much number of kilometer of roads are to constructed within this much time. But, today's frequency rate is very slow or low. Even the fencing that was put up or constructed on highways for security purpose has totally been damaged and the bridges, culverts and roads that have been built there are of very inferior quality rather are pitiable. They have got dismantled at every other place and they need repair. One thing more, we have seen that big accidents have taken place on national highways and as per the norms for construction of National Highway every national highway should have a Mobile Trauma Centre. But as on date no highway has any trauma centre or any ambulance.

Sir, through you I demand from the government that every national highway should be provided a trauma centre and a mobile ambulance and there should be provision of blood bank also in them. When an accident takes place first of all first aid is given to the injured and his first requirement is blood. After an accident injured are taken to district hospital but they die on the way to the hospital.

Second, I would like to say that there is a place named Deever Kotaari and there is one place Manjhanpur which is the headquarters of Kaushambi, I had gone there on Saturday/Sunday on the night of 4/5. A family of 14 people was returning from Urs-Milad in the night. They were travelling in Tavera. All of a sudden an accident took place and seven of them died on the spot. In my life it was for the first time when I saw 7 people were buried at a time in a grave yard. I would like to demand that such arrangements should be made at the National Highways or State Roads or district roads and centre should provide money for that. Every day serious accidents are taking place and at times 20 to 25 people go to attend the marriage and unluckily they meet with the accidents on the way and they die in such accidents. Therefore, some arrangements should be made from here. At times the victims are very poor. The seven people who died were of the age of 21 to 25 years. They all were young and one of them was married only two years back.

I would like to demand from the Government through you Sir, that arrangements should be made to check encroachment and check threat to security and Central Government should provide monetary assistance to state governments so that poor people could be helped by the states. The injured should be provided treatment free of cost. This is my demand before the Government.

SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Thank you, Sir, for giving me a chance to raise an important issue concerning two Districts of my State.

There is acute shortage of Indane Gas and Bharat Gas in Kerala, especially, in Ernakulam and Thrissur Districts. The consumers have to depend on black market for LPG by paying much higher price. There is a situation that even months after booking for filled cylinders, the agencies fail to make available the filled cylinders to the consumers. As most of the households depend on LPG for their cooking, the non-availability of LPG makes much difficulty to them because of the non-availability of LPG in time.

Hence I request that the Government may make necessary arrangements to avoid shortage of LPG and to ensure the easy availability of filled LPG cylinders to the consumers regularly.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the above issue raised by Mr. Dhanapalan.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Government through you. Government of India provide financial assistance for big and small irrigation schemes under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme. Sir, through you I would like to say to government that money is not being provided for the last many years for such projects. Uttar Pradesh is a big state. There water sources and other means are available. But work is not being done in a systematic way because of not providing money for such small projects. There are projects of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and a Bansagar project of Bihar which are lying incomplete and have not been completed as on date. There are Rainy rivers in the states. There is one Naad River in Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. If a check dam is constructed on this river the dozens of villages on the banks of this river would be able to get means of irrigation and water recharge work will also be done. There are two more big projects in Uttar Pradesh -Narainpur Pump Canal and Bhupoli Pump Canal. These projects are not being completed because of paucity of resources and money and water is not being supplied from head to tail. The farmers of Eastern Mahaich and North Narvan of Chandauli district have been agitating for getting the water.

20.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 8, 2012/ Vaisakha 18, 1934 (Saka).

Likewise, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards Sharda. Canal which is 250-300 Kilometer long and its water reaches upto Ghazipur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Bhadohi and Allahabad. It has got two-three canals in Varanasi. In the absence of maintenance, strengthening and renovation of these canals their water either flows down or does not reach upto the tail. This project is also lying incomplete. I will conclude just after raising two- three more points. The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme was prepared so that we could utilise water properly and supply water to farmers wherever it is required. Sometimes water to farmers wherever it is required. Sometimes due to heavy rains and for want of dredging of drains thousands of hectares of land and their crops go waste. There is Dhus Nonaar rain in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh and this project is lying with the Government of India. This project is lying incomplete for want of money. Similarly there is Jamania Pump Canal Project from Ghazipur costing 38 crore of rupees. This project is also facing problem for want of money. If this project is completed under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme then the farmers of eastern and northern parts of Chandauli district could be benefitted. In this manner our other projects could also get work. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I want to appeal the Government of India through you that Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme is an important project. Our Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent a demand. A letter has been sent to Hon'ble Prime Minister. A proposal has been sent to Hon. Prime Minister. A proposal has been sent. A proposal amounting 2000 crore of rupees has been sent for these projects.

I demand through you from the Government that Central Government should implement Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme and provide funds to Uttar Pradesh. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House and the Government to a very important matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can restart now.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I and every Indian is proud of being a citizen of our country where President. Speaker of Lok Sabha. President of ruling party, Leader of opposition party and Chief Ministers of two States are women.

Sir, not only this, recently the results of Indian Administrative Service has also come and in that also a women has stood first. In every field whether it is sports, science, scientists or Managers of multi- national companies everywhere women are on top.

Sir, all of us, demand 33 per cent reservation for women in Lok Sabha. I come from Bihar and women have been given 50 per cent reservation in Panchayati Raj System of Bihar.

Sir, there is a provision to de- recognise those doctors by the Medical Council who practice gender testing. Such doctors are being apprehended every month and legal action is also taken against them. But I want to know from the Government through you whether a degree of any doctor has so far been cancelled?

Sir, I demand from the Government that whenever such doctors are apprehended their degree and recognition from the Medical Council should be canceled and a case of intentional murder against them should be lodged.

Sir, I demand through this House that a statement should be given by the Government in this regard whether Government will tell this House that what action has been taken so far by the MCI against those doctors who are involved in female feticide?

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I would like to draw the attention of the concerned Minister and the Ministry to the pathetic condition of the EPF pensioners in our country. There are about 4 to 5 crore EPF pensioners.

The first EPF Act was passed in Parliament in 1952. It is after a long time, that is 43 years after that, a new Act, that is EPF Act, 1995 has come into existence. Sir, sorry to say, according to this Act, most of the benefits and also facilities which the pensioners enjoyed earlier were denied and rejected. It is because of the stringent provisions really imposed in the EPF Act, 1995. So, all the trade unions have given representations to the Government. The Government is also fully aware of the fact.

I remember that in the 14th Lok Sabha, the Standing Committee on Labour under the Chairmanship of Shri P.K. Vasudevan Nair, who is no more, had given a recommendation also to change this Act but no action has been taken. A large number of employees are getting very low pension. Many of them are getting only Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 as pension. I know, in my own State, there are about nine persons who are getting Rs. 10 and 64 persons are getting only Re. 1 as pension. The Ministers are well aware of the fact. It is because, there are stringent provisions in the Act. When the employees have to join the EPF under the EPF Act, 1995, they have to complete 10 years' service to get pension. It is not possible for many of them because though they have been in service for a long time, they were not in regular service. There was the other scheme, that is the Family Pension Scheme. The total pension period has to be counted but it is not taken into account. So, there are a number of anomalies. So the main issue is that they are asking or they are demanding Rs. 3000 as the minimum pension. Also, many other stringent provisions should be taken back. So the Government should take an action to review this Act. A new Act should be brought in because there are a large number of employees, about four or five crore employees are there.

So, I urge upon the Government to take this issue and amend the EPF Act of 1995 which is really against the interest of the labourers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.K. Biju is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards Western Kosi Canal of Bihar. The construction work of Western Kosi Canal and Kosi Flood Control work was started at that time when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister. The work of Western Kosi Canal is incomplete even today. The fertile land of farmers have gone. Canals have been constructed. Dams have been constructed by digging the soil but there is no arrangement of water for these. Rather by constructing Kosi Canal, water has stagnated there and as a result thereof the problem of flood is becoming more and more hideous. With the construction of this Kosi Canal our problem is solved a little but our children are dying more due to drawing in flood water. Had this canal been completed at the earliest then our fields would have been irrigated. There would have been more yield from these

fields. The farmers whose land has been taken away and or whose crops have been lost could have been benefitted to some extent.

Therefore, I urge the Government to provide maximum funds for construction of Western Kosi Canal. Its work should be done at war footing and it will be better the sooner it is completed. If this will taken time then the life of the barrage will expire by the time western Kosi Canal is completed. Again a new barrage will be constructed and that scheme will continue to remain useless.

Therefore, this scheme should be completed at the earliest in the interest of farmers by bringing it out from the clutches of engineers, contractors and politicians.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I with your permission, want to draw the attention of the House towards an important matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not be very loud.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, I am also very much serious about that.

[Translation]

Sir, there is a lot of difference between the people who have been labourers, farmers or weavers and those who have been an employee at the Govt. level. If a person is not in a Government service then his youth and the life of his family passes very decently but as soon as he becomes old difficulties come in his life. Govt. has provided old age pension for that purpose. Similarly, there is a scheme for disabled and widow. I mean to say that when that person needs medicine, needs money for his livelihood and when his body is also weakening then at that time Government pay him a pension of Rs 150 or 300 rupees. And if that pension is not being received by those widows, disabled persons and old aged persons for 9-10 months, then you can think of their condition. They have not received their pension from the Social Welfare Department of Government of India for the last nine months. When I was holding a meeting in Jammu and Kashmir, all aged persons and widows were shouting that they had not received pension for the last nine months. I want to say that new cases are to be made but pension is not being received in the old cases. I want to reiterate that it is a question of their social security, it is a question of their life. Those poor people were weeping. Who is there to take care of these poor people? I request the Govt. of India through you that their pension which has been stopped may please be

released. Further this pension should be enhanced. A man cannot survive now a days in 300 rupees. Therefore, they should get atleast a pension of 2000 rupees. Government of India should make a law that aged persons of India should also lead a life with honour as aged, widows and disabled lead their life in other countries. This is my request before you.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you that you gave me a chance to raise an issue of urgent public interest of my constituency.

Sir, I belong to Katihar constituency. Katihar is divisional headquarters of NF Railway but it is unfortunate that the trains destined for Southern India pass through one to five or six station without halt and the passengers willing to go to south India have to face a lot of problems. People in large number go to South India from Katihar for pilgrimage, for eye treatment to 'Shankar Netralaya', Chennai, for education, for treatment to Vellore and for other purposes. So, the people of its divisional circle which include Saharsa, Kosi-Punia region, Katihar, Purnia, Saharsa-Kithanganj, Supaul, Madhepura and neighbouring Nepal, who wish to go South India have to face a lot of problems.

So, I make a demand to the Railways Minister, I have met him also and it has been mentioned in budget too, even then I have to say here that people are in trouble and angry that trains pass from here but there is no halt. We have two paths. I urge the minister through you that the train which starts from Guwahati should be brought to Katihar via Barsil, Mukaria, Salmari, Sauneli, Dandkhora and from Katihar to Malda via Kumdepur. I wish to mention those trains which should pass through there. These trains are- Trivendram Express from Guwahati. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Then Guwahati to Ernakulam, 12507-12508; Guwahati to Mangalore 12509-12510. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: NJP to Chennai. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already mentioned it.

[Translation]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Sir, please give me one minute. Yashwantpur-Mujaffarpur Express, 15227-15228 which starts from my area is a weekly train. I demand it to run thrice a week.

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamthitta): Respected Chairman, Sir, I am extremely thankful to the Government for sanctioning a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Chennirkara in my Parliamentary Constituency. However, fund releasing is still pending. As a result of it, the functioning of the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Chennirkara is being seriously affected. Now, the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Chennirkara is functioning in a Government school building.

Sir, the State Government of Kerala has already allotted sufficient land and forwarded a proposal for releasing of fund in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Chennirkara for construction of a new school building.

I would, therefore, request the Union Government to kindly do the needful in this regard. I would also request the Government to kindly release sufficient funds for the extension work of the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Adoor in my Constituency. Due to constraint of space at Adoor Kendriya Vidyalaya, classes are being held in two shifts. For the morning shift, students start their journey at 5.30 a.m. and after the evening shift, students reach their homes after 9.30 in the night. This creates a lot of problems to the small students, teachers and parents. Hence I would request the Government to kindly release funds for construction of additional building of the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Adoor, Pathanamthitta in Kerala.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman, I would like to attract the attention of the honourable minister through you towards the Bhadohi Lok Sabha constituency, situated in the Poorvanchal of Uttar Pradesh and known as Carpet city. Export of worth thousands-crores rupees takes place from here. There is no industry in our district. That is a backward and rural area. But the people of this district earn foreign exchange by making carpet as cottage industry and they export it. I have to say with grief that I have met the honourable Minister several times, despite given me in written, construction of footover-bridge in the city, no action has been taken so far, it should be decided immediately.

Sir, I would like to attract your attention that the state government has given its approval in this regard. The foreigners come here and they go back after trapped in traffic jam for several hours. Nobody wants to come to Bhadohi. When we visit the area, we are trapped in Jam for hours. Students can't go to school on time because of it. It has been declared as economic zone. There is no other industry except carpet industry. This foot overbridge is urgently required for traders, farmers, students, and the citizens of the area. The demand of doubling the railway track was pending for a long time as there was a single track. The honourable minister has accepted it this time. The survey work has been started. I am thankful to him but the development of that area is not possible without foot overbridge.

Sir, I would like to attract the attention of the honourable Minister that immediate action should be taken to construct footover bridge in Bhadohi district having carpet industry only.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Honourable Chairman Sir, I would like to attract the attention of the government towards a very important subject. My colleague Lal Singhji touched that issue slightly. Lakhs of destitute people of the country who need support for their livelihood, are forced to live a painful life because they are trapped in the net of rules. I wish to attract the attention of the government towards them. The grant-in aid is provided to states for old age pension, social security pension, widow and physically handicapped pension under social security schemes of government of India and the beneficiaries selected under these schemes must have their name in the BPL list. As a result of which needy persons in large number are deprived of the benefit. I demand that the requirement of name in the BPL list should be removed. Today we see that there are a lot of senior citizens and widows who have nobody to look after them all such persons should be given benefit of such schemes. So, the Central government should take effective decision on it immediately. On the other hand, the pension amount is so meagre that it is very difficult to survive on it. I support and demand that it should be two thousand rupees as Shri Lal Singhji has rightly said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajender Agarwal, Shri Govind Prasad Mishra and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful for giving me time. I

would like to attract the attention of the government towards one issue. Today, Magadh Empire of Maurya era is discussed throughout the country including Bihar and Jharkhand whenever we discuss economics or political science and the name of Kautilya or Chanakya is taken with pride. Maghu language is spoken several parts of the country including Bihar and Jharkhand. This is the language of Maurya era, language of Chanakya, Kautilya and this language is on the verge of the extinction.

Sir, I demand from the Union Government through you that this heritage of India, heritage of Magadh Empire, language of Kautilya, Chanakya, the Maghu language should be included in the eighth schedule of the constitution. Maghai language is spoken in many parts of the country including Jharkhand. This is very sweet and historical language. The central government should make it rich and prosperous by including it in the eighth schedule of the constitution. This is my only demand to the central government through you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey associate himself with the issue raised by Shri Jagdish Sharma.

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you that you gave me a chance to speak.

The L.C. 244 and L.C. 252 railway overbridges on Bharatpur-Jaipur and Bharatpur-Mathura railway lines respectively in my constituency Bharatpur are under construction for the last 3-4 years. The pace of construction is very slow as a result of which the construction work of these R.O.B. is still incomplete. It has been blocking and affecting the road transport of farmers, labourers, traders and common man. Two kilometer long traffic jam and lines of vehicles can be seen at railway crossing. It affects the road-routes from Bharatpur to Delhi and Bharatpur to Alwar, Jaipur. I am pained to say in the house that the construction work of these railway bridges is has not been completed so far.

I urge the Government through this House that under-construction bridges should be completed immediately so that traffic can be easy, accessible and transport can be beneficial. Its slow pace should be investigated and I urge that the directions for its immediate construction should be given to Railways by you.

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Chairman Sir, I would like to draw your attention on the following matter. Plachimada,

a predominantly tribal village in Perumatty Gram Panchayat in my constituency, has over the last one decade become synonymous with the fight of the common people against Coca-Cola over exploitation of water.

The Coca Cola bottling plant, set up in March 2000, began drawing over five lakh liters of water from the wells on its premises each day. The plant was producing one liter of Cola from four liters of water, leaving behind 2.7 liters of wastewater and solid wastes. The company distributed the solid wastes to the farmers as fertilizers, thus harming the farmland too. The high-decibel campaign that ensued was quite spontaneous attracting world-wide attention and resulted in the temporary shutdown of the plant in March 2004.

The Kerala Government has appointed a 13-member high-powered committee, headed by the Additional Chief Secretary to the State Government, K. Jayakumar. The Jayakumar Committee found that there has been a steady decline in agriculture production in the area and the production of milk, meat, and eggs has declined. Metals like cadmium, lead and chromium have been detected in the sludge, which was distributed to the farmers as fertilizers. Skin ailments, breathing problems, and other debilities among the locals have been on the rise. They have noticed low birth-weight in newborns. Apart from this, children have dropped out of schools on account of the social, health, and economic factors caused by the pollution and the Committee suggested that an amount of Rs.216.25 crore should be paid as the compensation to the affected people for the loss in agriculture, health problems, loss of wages, loss of education opportunity and the pollution caused to the water resources by the Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Private Limited.

Following the Jayakumar Committee Report, The Plachimada Coca Cola Victims Relief and Compensation Claims Special Tribunal Bill 2011" was adopted by the State Assembly on February 24, 2011 and forwarded the Bill to the Centre for Presidential assent. But, the Central Government, instead of sending it for President's assent, sent it back to the Kerala State Law Department, primarily on the ground of legislative incompetence of the State to set up such a tribunal when National Green Tribunal is present. The Bill, once enacted, would legitimise the constitution of a special tribunal for securing compensation of Rs.216.25 crore, to the inhabitants from the Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Private Limited.

Sir, the Home Ministry, instead of proceeding with the Bill at the end of six weeks, heeded to the legal

opinion sent by Coca Cola India Private Limited. It was an impetuous for the Ministry and it sent the Bill back to Kerala State seeking explanation.

Sir, it is learnt that, recently the State Government of Kerala, citing that the State has legislative competence to set up such tribunal, has sent back the Bill to the Centre for Presidential assent.

But no action has been taken or conveyed to the State Government in this regard. I had also submitted this matter on 7.12.2011 during 'Zero Hour' in this House, but I am yet to receive a reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have already mentioned it.

SHRI P.K. BIJU: It is no wonder if one has to think that the Government is giving a preferential treatment to the corporate by snubbing the rights of the tribal people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI P.K. BIJU: It is evident that the Central Government in cahoots with the pompous corporate is trying to cover up the mind-boggling ground water exploitation in the garb of technicalities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhruvanayarana will speak now.

SHRI P.K. BIJU: The move also sabotages the constitutional provision of Article 21.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing will go on record. He has made enough of his point.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I said 'no'.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next time you stick to your time. You cannot make a speech. I gave you more time.

Shri P. Karunakaran is also allowed to associate with the subject raised by Shri P.K. Biju.

Shri R. Dhruvanarayana, you start. I gave him enough time.

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the social, educational and economic conditions of SC/STs in the country. As per the reports of the National Human Rights Commission, 37 per cent dalits are living below

* Not recorded.

poverty line, 54 of dalit children are under-nourished, 45 per cent dalits are illiterates and 33 per cent dalit households do not have basic facilities. Further, public health workers refused to visit dalit homes in 33 per cent of villages and dalits were prevented from entering police stations in 27.6 per cent of villages in the country. Dalit children had to sit separately while eating in 37.8 per cent of Government schools. Dalits did not get mail delivered to their homes in 23.5 per cent of villages. Dalits were denied access to water sources in 48.4 per cent of villages because of segregation and untouchability practices. Literacy rate for dalit women is as low as 37.8 per cent.

Even though our UPA Government has launched several pro-poor and pro-dalit programmes, but the implementation of these programmes is not done by the State Governments as per the guidelines. So, I urge upon the Central Government to take necessary steps to improve the social, educational and economic conditions of the SC/STs.

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the fate of the farmers throughout the country, and especially in Andhra Pradesh, is the same, but we are witnessing the farmers facing problems in Andhra Pradesh regarding their paddy. Their condition is very miserable. They are not able to sell paddy from their fields as there are no takers for their crops. In these circumstances, they are -somehow struggling themselves and taking paddy to the market, but nobody is prepared to buy it. The problem is that the rice-mills are unable to pay for their paddy them because their godowns are packed with rice.

At the same time, there has been a request made by the FCI to the Railways for rakes to be supplied, at least eight rakes per day. This is pending before the Railway Board. Unless the rakes are made available by the Railways, it cannot be shifted from their godowns. This is a very miserable condition.

The UPA-I Government and UPA-II Government did raise the MSP for paddy from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,050, for which I am grateful to the Central Government. Unfortunately, though 90 per cent of the MPs are from the farming community, still the fate of the farmers is so bad. It is very unfortunate.

Sir, I would request the Railways, through you, that they should come to the rescue of the farmers by making available eight rakes per day to the FCI to enable them to shift rice immediately and thereby come to the rescue of the farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This issue was discussed threadbare in the afternoon.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Govt. through you towards my parliamentary constituency, Giridih, Jharkhand. The coal mines of central coal field limited unit of cold India and Bharat cocking coal, both the subsidiaries of coal India are on fire. The coal worth of Rs. Thousand crore is on fire. Coal India, CCL and Bharat cocking coal have taken no step to extinguish fire. Caromines in BNK area under Beramu block is on fire and the prime cocking coal, being imported, is burning. We intimated the officers of that area in this regard but no action is being taken. I urge that the government of India should immediately look into the matter. The cocking coal which is burning should be saved so that foreign exchange can be saved. MR. Chairman, damage of worth of crore of rupees is going to take place. Thanks for giving me time to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next hon. Member is Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi. We have to wind up at 8 o'clock. Therefore, please restrict yourself and be brief.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. I want to bring to the notice of the Government, through this august House, the serious problem of scanty rainfall in spite of presence of clouds. I thank the UPA Government for starting flagship programmes for the welfare of farmers and agricultural production.

As the House knows, 70 per cent of our agriculture growth depends upon rainfall only. Though, the Indian Meteorological Department predicted normal rainfall for the coming monsoon period, there are places like North Coastal Andhra, which do not receive rainfall in spite of presence of clouds. For the last four years, there has been no normal rainfall during the Kharif sowing period. Due to scanty rainfall, sowing of seeds for various crops and ploughing of land is getting delayed. Consequently, agricultural productivity is reducing year by year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your plea? Please be brief.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Sir, normally, farmers sow seeds in the month of June or July. But due to delayed rains, they get sporadic rainfall in the month of August. Then, farmers start sowing seeds and plantation of paddy crop in August only. Due to this, farmers are not

able to produce the required food grains in North Andhra, which depends only on rainfall.

In my Parliamentary constituency, Vizianagaram, in every Kharif season, more than two lakh acres of paddy cultivation is supposed to take place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to your demand now. What is your demand?

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: But due to less rainfall, 70 per cent of cultivation is affected. It may be due to climate change. We are facing either irregular heavy rains or drought situation, namely, athivrishti-anavrishti.

I am not asking for creation of artificial clouds. Already, natural clouds are present over North Andhra. The Government should find out the reasons for no rainfall from those natural clouds so that farmers may be benefited from it.

Due to hilly terrain and coastal territory of North Andhra, it is raining in hilly areas as well as in the sea. In view of this scenario, I request, through you, that the Government should send a scientific team to Vizianagaram and find the reasons for not getting sufficient rainfall — as the plain areas or irrigated areas are getting it — in spite of presence of abundant clouds over North Andhra.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, some emissary has to go to see the God of clouds!

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Yes, Sir. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next hon. Member is Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal. Please be very brief.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Thanks, Mr. Chairman. Although the issue was raised in the morning but I want to give a different angle through you. I have been elected from Bikaner Lok Sabha constituency. The Production of wheat in Khajuwala, Anopgarh, Ghadsana, Rawla in my constituency and in nearby 'mandir', Kesrisinghpur, Karampur, Suratgarh, Peelibanga, Hanumangarh and Rawatsar has come into the market. There is shortage of trees. This matter was raised in the morning. It should be on demand. I want to say that everytime when foodgrains are brought into 'mandir', there remains a scarcity of tare. Why does the agriculture department not open such a cell which can be approached by the state government directly in this emergency situation.

The foodgrains kept in open in Kota because wet in rain and the tares sent from Kolkata were diverted for some other place. So, such a cell should be opened in Agriculture department so that tares can be provided at the arrival of foodgrains in the mandir. I demand the same, through you.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Thanks, Mr. Chairman. There is Singrauli district under my Lok Sabha constituency Sidhi. There is NCL coal company of coal India. A dozen of labourers lost their lives yesterday in illegal mining. Almost a dozen are injured. Singrauli district of my constituency is coal mines area. There are ten LCL mines. SR, Reliance and JP have been allotted coal mines in the area. Coal mines have been identified in the whole area by GSI, CMPDI. It is unfortunate that illegal traders of coal force the poor labourers to do risky tasks. It resulted in their deaths. I demand, through you, to the coal minister to order an enquiry and punish the guilty. At the same time, the families of the poor deceased should be given monetary help.

DR. RAGHVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, the of the farmers is enormous. Where and how can we express that. I recently visited Buxar, Vaishali and Mujaffarpur districts where the farmers walking on the side of river Budhi Gandak urged me to save them from Nylghau. Nylghau is also known as 'Ghor-Kharas' and 'Ghor-Gadder' at some places. In that area nylghau, boar and monkey collectively ruin the whole crops. The farmer cannot kill them due to fear of law, Supreme Court, Environment and Wild Life Act. But their ready crop, their lushgreen crops, trees and plants are damaged by Dilbakri, Ghar-Gaddar etc. several letters have been written to collector, state government and central government to save and protect the crops of the farmers. If their crops cannot be protected than compensation should be given to them. Otherwise, what is the use of such a government which cannot protect people from mosquito, danger, nylghau, boars and monkeys? So, I demand the government's statement about its policy in this regard. How can we save farmer's crops from destruction due to Nylghau, Neelbakri etc. ...(*Interruptions*) They should be given compensation. A statement should be given in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*) This problem prevails in several parts of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman, recently a news was published in local newspaper 'Amar Ujala' that 336 private management and engineering college in the country are illegal. As per the existing rules no college or institutions run by private institutes can impart

management and technical education without the recognition of AICTE (All India Council of Technical Education). Naturally, the degrees and certificates provided by these colleges are not recognised by governments. Sir, this is very sensitive subject that such illegal colleges are playing with the career of the students. I have come to know such cases personally where exorbitant amount was taken by such institutes running in various parts of the country in the name of facilities from the innocent guardians/parents and the amount was not refunded by the institutes where guardians took out their wards from the institutes due to lack of facilities.

I request, through you, the government that strict action should be taken against such institutes which do not fulfil the norms of AICTE and are not recognised from it. The full amount deposited by the parents should be refunded with penalty and effective laws should be put in place to save the education system from being robbery system. I hope government would take timely action in this regard.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, there might be left something after theft and robbery but fire spares nothing. Serious fire incidents took place in Sulatanpur Wasdih Vidhan Sabhat, Jainagar, Shivrajpur, Gayghat, Usmanpur, Trikalpur, Rautpar Raghav in Salempur, in velthra vidhan sabah Haldirampur, Navada, Kasoudadh, Aurai Kalay, Jameen Bigahu, Chennidh, Khura Khunta, Indauli, Bheempura No.1, Vahorva, Khurd,

Kakarausau, Gajiapur, Niduadih, Khandva, Bhujaini and in Sikandarpur Vidhan Sabah Bhujahi, Kathauda, Sikia, Mathia, Walupur, Jigidsher, Maghvalia, Lilkar, karsi, Ekail, Sonadih villages. ...*(Interruptions)*

20.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your demand.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Mr. Chairman, dozens of children and women, hundreds of animals were burnt in fire incidents but houses can't be built for them because they would not have their names in the BPL list. I demand the government of India to direct the District collector of district Devaria and Balia to relax the rules and houses should be built for those thousands of homeless families who lost their houses in fire incidents, so that their houses do not catch fire next time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 am on 8th May, 2012.

20.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 8, 2012/Vaisakha 18, 1934 (Saka).

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