

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

(Tenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



(Vol. XXV contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

Anoop Mishra

Secretary General
Lok Sabha

Devender Singh

Additional Secretary

Savita Nagpal

Director

Rakesh Kumar

Additional Director

Ram Autar

Joint Director

R. K. Mair

Editor

@2012 Lok Sabha Secretariat

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

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

INTERNET

The original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

© 2012 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition) and Printed by Bengal Offset Works, 335 Khajoor Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005

CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXV, Tenth Session, 2012/1934 (Saka)

No. 28, Monday, May 14, 2012/Vaisakha 24,1934 (Saka)

SUBJECT	PAGES
REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER	
Maoist attack on CTSF personnel in Chhattisgarh on 13th May, 2012.....	1-2
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 521 to 523.....	2-29
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos.524 to 540.....	29-74
Unstarred Question Nos.5981 to 6210.....	75-498
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	498-506
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA.....	506
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA	
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
20th Report.....	506-507
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
38th Report.....	507
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS	
(i) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment	
(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 17th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Welfare of Beedi Workers, pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment	
Shri Mallikarjun Kharge.....	507-508
(ii) Alleged delay in formal letter of approval in the Aircel limited-Maxis Communications deal	
Shri Pranab Mukherjee.....	534-536
PUBLIC PROCUREMENT BILL, 2012.....	508-510
SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS	
Re: Cartoons published in school textbooks brought out by NCERT.....	510-534, 536-537

*The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	PAGES
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to review defence preparedness and to address the problems in Defence Services Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi.....	538-539
(ii) Need to give priority in army to youth hailing from Rajsamand Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan Shri Gopal Singh Shekhawat.....	539
(iii) Need to include Narikoravan alias Kuruvikaran community in the Scheduled Tribes list in Tamil Nadu Shri S.S. Ramasubbu.....	539-540
(iv) Need for inclusion of any language spoken by more than 20 per cent population of any State in the School curriculum Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.....	540-541
(v) Need to start the process of registration of properties in Delhi particularly in the West Delhi Parliamentary Constituency Shri Mahabal Mishra.....	541
(vi) Need to fill up vacancies in National Fertilizers Limited Vijaipur, Guna District, Madhya Pradesh Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe.....	541-542
(vii) Need to amend the Motor Vehicles Act to provide assistance to the victims of road accidents within the seven days of occurrence of accident Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.....	542-543
(viii) Need to amend article 371 of the Constitution for securing public employment, educational opportunities and special development for the backward regions of Karnataka Shri Shivarama Gouda.....	543
(ix) Need to conserve and preserve the Swarn giri fort in Jalore district, Rajasthan Shri Devji M. Patel.....	543-544
(x) Need to develop S.N. Medical College, Agra, Uttar Pradesh on the lines of AIIMS, New Delhi Prof. Ram Shankar.....	544
(xi) Need to establish an AIIMS in Chandauli district, Uttar Pradesh Shri Ramkishun.....	544-545

SUBJECT	PAGES
(xii) Need to expedite construction of National Highway No. 28 connecting Lucknow and Muzaffarpur Shri Arvind Kumar Chaudhary.....	545
(xiii) Need to ensure electrification of all the villages in Jhanjarpur Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar Shri Mangani Lal Mandal.....	545-546
(xiv) Need to conserve the historical sites in and around Plassey and turn these into a heritage-cum-tourism circuit. Shri Tapas Paul.....	546-547
(xv) Need to extend Yelarigi Express (Train no. 16089-16090) upto Salem with stoppage at Morappur, Buddireddipatti and Bommidi of Dharmapuri Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu Shri R. Thamaraiselvan.....	547
(xvi) Need to make suitable amendments in the law for issuance ST certificates to all the eligible persons irrespective of his/her place of residence Shri P. Lingam.....	547-548
THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011	
Motion to Consider	
Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo.....	548-550
Shri Pralhad Joshi.....	550-552
Shri K. Jayaprakash Hegde.....	553-554
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	554-556
Shri Dhananjay Singh.....	556-557
Shri Bhudeo Choudhary.....	557-558
Shri K. Shivkumar alias J.K. Ritheesh.....	558-560
Shri Baju Ban Riyan.....	560-562
Shri P. Lingam.....	562-564
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.....	565-567
Shri Nishikant Dubey.....	567-569
Shri R. Dhruvanarayana.....	569-570

SUBJECT	PAGES
Dr. Ratna De.....	570-571
Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.....	571-572
Shri Ramkishun.....	572-573
Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik.....	573-574
Shri Hasan Khan.....	574
 DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193	
Steps taken to protect the river Ganga from pollution and the Himalayas from the ruthless exploitation	
Shri Rewati Raman Singh.....	574-584
Shri Satpal Maharaj.....	584-587
Yogi Aditya Nath.....	587-593
Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh.....	593-596
Shri Sharad Yadav.....	596-600
Shri Lalu Prasad.....	600-604
Dr. Ratna De.....	604-605
 ANNEXURE – I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	625
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	626-634
 ANNEXURE – II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	635-636
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	635-638

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Dr. Girija Vyas

Shri Satpal Maharaj

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 14, 2012/Vaisakha 24, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Maoist attack on CISF personnel in Chhattisgarh on 13th May, 2012

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, on 13th May, 2012 in a cowardly Maoist attack, six CISF personnel and a civilian jeep driver were reported to have been killed in the Kirandul town of Dantewada District of Chhattisgarh.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this tragedy which has brought pain and suffering to the bereaved families.

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, this is a very serious issue. Whatever is there in the CBSE books, it will have a bad effect on our children.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have the notice. It will be taken up at 12 o'clock.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: If such cartoons are published in CBSE books, what impact it will have on the

children? Through you, I would like the government to make a reply in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It will be taken up during "zero hour". Sit down right now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 521. Shri Baijayant Panda - Not Present.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri T.R. Baalu.

Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

11.00 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Construction Cess

*521. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected as construction cess during the last three years and the current year alongwith the amount utilised for the welfare activities of the workers during the said period;

(b) whether the Union Government has issued instructions to the States to use the said construction cess for the designated purposes;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments in this regard;

(d) the total number of construction workers in the country and the number of such workers who are registered; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to start compulsory registration of the said construction

*Not recorded.

† Since Shri Baijayant Panda was not present, Hon. Speaker allowed Shri T.R. Baalu to ask the supplementary question.

workers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per the information received from the State Governments, the total amount collected as construction cess and the amount utilized during the last three years and current year is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cess Collected (Rs. in Crore)	Amount spent (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	468	31.88
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21.77	4.11
3	Assam	77.48	0.35
4	Bihar	127.42	14.55
5	Chhattisgarh	76.3	4.47
6	Goa	5.68	0
7	Gujarat	74.59	0.41
8	Haryana	407.03	7.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	51.22	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11	Jharkhand	20.85	0.11
12	Karnataka	811.35	10.81
13	Kerala	242.48	211.40
14	Madhya Pradesh	364.72	139.62
15	Maharashtra	269.85	0.7
16	Manipur	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0
20	Orissa	167.85	0.08
21	Punjab	206.82	3.03

1	2	3	4
22	Rajasthan	159.66	2.29
23	Sikkim	0	0
24	Tamilnadu	200.03	135.03
25	Tripura	22.60	0.1278
26	Uttar Pradesh	307.2	3.54
27	Uttarakhand	9.3	0.03
28	West Bengal	212.74	4.53
29	Delhi	576.89	55.13
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	9.13	0.05
31	Chandigarh	14.96	0.47
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.16	0
33	Daman and Diu	0.73	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0
35	Puducherry	6.05	1.33
Total		4912.86	631.5078

(b) and (c) The Union Government has been issuing instructions to the States for speedy and proper implementation of Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 from time to time at appropriate levels. Instructions were also issued under Section 60 of the BOCW(RECS) Act, 1996 by Secretary, Labour & Employment on 27.9.2010. Union Minister of Labour & Employment has also written to the Chief Ministers of all States/UTs in April, 2010 for reviewing the position about implementation of these Acts in their States.

As per the information received from the state Governments, 34 States/UTs have notified the rules under the Act, 33 have constituted Welfare Board, 32 have notified Implementing/Cess collecting Authorities and 28 have constituted State Advisory Committees. Cess is being collected and utilised for welfare of construction workers in many States.

(d) As per the estimate of National Sample Survey (2004-05), about 2.571 Crore building and other construction workers are estimated in India. As per the information received from State Governments the number

of the registered building and other construction workers is 82.94 lakh (approximate).

(e) Under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, every building worker who is between the age of 18 and 60 years and who has been engaged in any building and other construction work for not less than 90 days during the last 12 months is eligible for registration as a beneficiary of the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Fund. Legislation does not provide for compulsory registration. However, Government's endeavor has been to register all construction workers.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam Speaker, the Government should work on the updated figures. Actually, the figures given by the National Sample Survey for the construction workers is 257 lakhs, whereas according to the hon. Ministers' statement, it is only 83 lakhs. There is a vast difference between these figures of 257 lakhs and 83 lakhs ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am saying that let it be taken up during "zero hour". Sit down right now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T. R. BAALU: Moreover, the money collected for the Welfare fund is about Rs. 4,912.86 crore, but the money extended to the Labour Welfare Board is like this.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Raise it during zero hour. *[English]* Please sit down. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

I know that it is a serious matter; let the Question Hour go on. Please raise it during the 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: The money collected from the workers of the construction activities is Rs.4,912.86 crore as per the hon. Minister's reply. At the same time, the money spent is only Rs.631.50 crore. It is not even about

25 per cent that has been extended to the labour force for the cause of labour welfare. So, neither the Central Government nor the State Governments is implementing the Building and Other Construction Workers Act of 1996, in letter and spirit.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Baalu, please sit down. Hon. Minister wants to say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please take your seats. The hon. Minister

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam Speaker, before the matter was raised here, the matter had come to the notice of the Minister of Human Resource Development and he immediately directed that that particular cartoon be removed ...*(Interruptions)* But after that, ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, all objectionable materials in the book, if necessary the whole book, should be withdrawn ...*(Interruptions)* I am just telling that whatever has been circulated will be withdrawn as far as possible and those books will not be prescribed as the textbooks. The entire publication will be withdrawn. What actions have further been taken in the context of the assurances the HRD Minister or myself will be giving, we will inform the House as soon as those actions are being taken.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: But who are the persons responsible for it. It is not only necessary to withdraw it but the persons responsible for this should be punished. They should be penalized.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The responsibility will be fixed and appropriate action against those who indulge in these things will also be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, shall I repeat my question?

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, you may please repeat it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is alright.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, the Government should work on updated data and latest figures. The Minister in his reply has said that as per the National Sample Survey 2004-05 - which means seven years old data - the total number of construction workers are 2.571 crore, whereas, as per his own figure the total number of workers are 83 lakh only. This shows the Government's casual attitude towards the building workers. As per his reply the total cess collected is about Rs.4912.86 crore and the money spent for the welfare activity is Rs.631 crore, which means only 25 per cent is spent on the welfare activities.

The most important issue is, as per sub-Section 2 of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, the Government of India is collecting one per cent welfare cess from the owners of the construction activities. We do not know where this money is lying and for what programme the money has been spent. I would like to know the total money collected State-wise and how much of that has been spent through the Welfare Boards of various State Governments.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I am very happy and I congratulate the hon. Member for seeking clarification on this Question. First of all, I would like to clarify that the hon. Member, Shri Panda had asked for only three years figure which I have given in the reply. Now, as the hon. Member is asking the latest census figure as also the total cess collected and the money spent in each State....

SHRI T.R. BAALU: You have not updated the figures. You have not mentioned the exact period as to from which year to which year it is applicable. The Government should give the updated data.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: If you read it, it says, "the total amount collected as construction cess during the last three years". It means, I am giving this figure for the last three years. I will give you the total figure also. As per 2001 census, there were 1.41 crore building and other construction workers in the country and as per the National Sample Survey 2004-05 there were about 2.57 crore building and other construction workers.

As per the latest National Sample Survey 2009-10, there are 4.46 crore building and construction workers. But persons who have been registered in the Board are

only 82,94,605 and the total Cess collected is Rs. 6,616 crore. Out of that, I am sorry to say, all the State Governments put together have spent only Rs. 965 crore which is only 14 per cent of it. If I read all the collection and the expenditure of all the States, only four States have been spent to some extent. They are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, partly Puducherry and Madhya Pradesh. Rest of the States have not taken interest to spend the money. This Act is implemented by the State Governments. According to the Act of 1996, we are collecting the Cess.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: You have collected one per cent.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: This is one per cent collection of the States.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: It is 0.3 per cent collection from the States.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: No, it differs. They can levy a maximum of one per cent. Same State may levy half a per cent. Your State levied 0.3 per cent.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: As per the Act, the Government can collect two per cent Cess but they have fixed one per cent. Outer limit is two per cent. How much money has been collected from the public sector undertakings and Government of India's construction activities?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: This is what I am telling. This is under the States' sphere. If the construction takes place, the money goes to State Government ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him give the reply.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The State Government collects and spends it. We can only direct them. We have got the model Act and we are requesting all the State Governments to spend the money because nearly Rs. 6,600 crore are lying with various States and they have spent just Rs. 900 crore. Therefore, I have, written a letter to all the State Governments in this regard and the Labour Secretary has also written letters to all the Chief Secretaries to spend the money.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, Hon. Minister has given reply, one in written form and secondly, he has given a reply standing here. We thought that though the written reply contains wrong information but at least he will make all the things clear in his reply here and we were hoping so. First, through you, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that he is escaping the responsibility.

You lay the onus entirely on the State Government. What is your responsibility? Do you have any responsibility? Rs. 6 thousand crore were collected in the welfare fund of construction workers over a period of 3 years. The State Government is not in a position to distribute this Welfare Fund even to the construction workers, what is your role after collecting so much fund from the State Government? What is being done by your department for the last 3 years? Why it has failed to insist upon you? It should at least have been given to the labour, there is no one to listen to. You have failed in it.

Secondly, the official document states that as per the National Sample Survey there are 2.57 crore construction workers. Later it states that as per Registered Buildings Construction the State Government has registered 82 lakh labourers. What is the responsibility of your Government? What are your officers doing? Only 82 lakh labourers out of a total of 2 crore 57 lakh have been registered. Why the rest have not been registered and why don't you own the responsibility? Five or 3 per cent gap is understandable but not even twenty per cent have been registered out of the total. What does the third para state? As per the third para if a labourer works for 90 days he is eligible for the welfare fund ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question, now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWAR RAO: If anyone works for 90 days in twelve months, he is eligible for Welfare Fund. If 90 days is the eligibility why aren't you spending funds? I would like to ask the hon. Minister that what action is being taken by him on the expenditure of only Rs. 31 crore out of Rs. 468 crore collected by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the form of Cess for Workers Welfare Fund? What action is being taken by them over non-expenditure of the amount for workers? The hon. Minister may state about the amount collected in the Welfare Fund ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, if the hon. Member reads the Act, he will be clear.

[Translation]

He must be informed enough to know about the responsibilities of concerned departments. It is the responsibility of the State. The State collects fund and it

only spends the fund. He should have rather congratulated me since only twenty lakh people were registered in the last 10 years. I have registered additional 60 lakh during the last 5 years. Is it a simple task? ...(Interruptions) Please listen to me carefully about what I am going to state. I will quote the amount collected by each State. The fund is spent by the respective state board. Andhra Pradesh has collected an amount of Rs. 625 crore during the last sixteen and a half years and Rs. 34 crore have been spent which means five per cent funds have been spent. ...(Interruptions) I will state the funds collected by each state. In Assam an amount of Rs. 82 crore was collected and Rs. 35 lakh have been spent. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: In Bihar an amount of Rs. 144 crore was collected and only Rs. 14 crore were spent which means only 10 per cent were spent. In Gujarat, Rs. 190 crore were collected and Rs. 41 lakh have been spent which means only 0.2 per cent of the amount spent. ...(Interruptions) The scenario is same in each state. Only Kerala has performed well. Kerala spent Rs. 453 crore out of the collection of 546 crore which means 82 per cent has been spent. ...(Interruptions) In Odisha, the state of the hon. Member who has asked this question, I would like to state that out of Rs. 167 crore collection Rs. 8 lakh have been spent, which means 0.04 per cent ...(Interruptions) This is the situation of Odisha. Tamil Nadu has done somewhat better. Out of Rs. 463 crore they spent Rs. 202 crore which amounts to 43 per cent.

Madam, barring the four states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pudducherry, Madhya Pradesh the funds have not been spent. It is their responsibility. It is the responsibility of the Board to provide them the benefits. Hon. Member, I am furnishing the latest figure. He asked me of the last three years, so I am giving the figures of that period ...(Interruptions) Now, the total figures ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWAR RAO: You are laying the onus on the State Government even now? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, Mr. Minister you may continue.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I had written to all the Chief Ministers in the month of April to utilise the

*Not recorded.

money lying with them and formulate welfare schemes by calling board meetings. Similarly, my secretary wrote a letter to all the Chief Secretaries in September, 2010. Till date, 21 meetings have been held as per provisions of this Act. I would make all efforts to ensure that the state governments utilise the optimum amount of funds and formulate new schemes. I am always ready to fructify the government's intentions of undertaking welfare measures for the poor. It is not right to blame the Union Government. As per the Act it is your responsibility and you should fulfil it.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Hon. Speaker, the Minister has given a long reply but I would say that this is an Act formulated by the Central Government. The Central Government has entrusted the state governments with its implementation. Action should be taken against the state governments which do not implement it. You do not take action. The figure for the Maharashtra government is 269 crore rupees and it has utilised merely 70 lakh rupees. We would ask it for a reply but you should also ask your Secretariat. I appreciate the efforts made by the States like Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Maharashtra has a Labour Welfare Fund. It pays for the education, sports and welfare activities for the children of many workers. Why are such activities not conducted for construction workers? I would like to know why such a meagre amount of cess was collected in Maharashtra? An amount of 811 crore rupees was recovered in Karnataka and 407 crore rupees in Haryana even if it was not utilised. Maharashtra is a hub of construction activity. Why was more cess not collected from there. You should ask your Secretariat. I think your Secretariat is not so active. It does not work. ESI Corporation is in the same state. What I want to say is that you should pull up the state governments and ask them to explain how they intend to utilise the entire amount of funds.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Hon. Speaker, he is also a member of ESIC and always takes part in the tripartite meetings. He has all the details of the situation in his State. I would like to say that if the State Government has not collected or not implemented it then we have no provision for making direct recovery. That is why we are proposing an amendment. If all of you cooperate with me...(Interruptions) Later on you will say that the Central Government is interfering in the collection. If the state government has not made the recovery then I have suggested an amendment. We are going to bring 7 to 8 amendments. If these are passed and in the scenario of state governments failing to do their duty we will definitely

make recovery and then forward a model scheme to all the states for implementation ...(Interruptions) You should cooperate. It is no use just blaming the Centre. I have already said that I have written letters and my Secretary has written letters. I have called a meeting and told all of them that it is their duty to make good use of these funds. Still, apart from four-five states others are not responding. I will try. I am also calling a conference of all the Labour Ministers. I will again call my Secretary and add a special agenda to ensure that the funds are utilised properly.

[English]

Industrial Pollution

*522. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

- (a) the number of industrial clusters identified as critically polluted;
- (b) whether the Government has grouped these polluting industries into red, orange and green categories;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the objectives of such classification;
- (d) the details of the industries of various States/ Union Territories grouped into each category; and
- (e) the steps being taken to control the pollution in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi had conducted a survey based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) for assessment of pollution load of industrial areas in 88 major industrial clusters in the country. Out of these, 43 industrial clusters have been identified as critically polluted.

(b) and (c) CPCB has categorized 17 categories of highly polluting industries and 54 categories as Red category. The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) also classify, based on pollution potential, industries into Red, Orange & Green with the following objectives:

- Fixing fees for issue of Consents to industries.
- Setting of duration of validity of Consent.
- Prohibiting certain class of industries in Eco-sensitive areas / Critically Polluted Areas/Other Notified Areas.

(d) The information received from some of the SPCBs/PCCs is available at Annexure.

(e) To ensure that the industries discharging their

effluents / emissions into the environment (air/water) comply with the stipulated norms, CPCB monitors the industries under its ESS (Environmental Surveillance Squad) programme.

Based on the surveillance report suitable action is taken against the defaulting industries by CPCB, SPCBs and State/Central Government with directions under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974/ Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981/ Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Annexure

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Total No. of Red Category Industries*	Total No. of Orange Category Industries	Total No. of Green Category Industries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	4133	No information	No information
2.	Punjab	862	578	35936
3.	Karnataka	6069	5368	14977
4.	Jharkhand	4400	140	35
5.	Maharashtra	12184	15645	47251
6.	Tamil Nadu	11650	No information	No information
7.	Gujarat	7308	No information	No information
8.	West Bengal	12810	16442	9432
9.	Goa	518	860	594
10.	Bihar	1137	4458	1836
11.	Delhi	Nil	9260	5550
12.	Daman, Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	1315	4177
13.	Rajasthan	9291	7980	2318
14.	Orissa	3127	5000	11901
15.	Andhra Pradesh	4437	5498	1208
16.	Kerala	3710	6246	3355
17.	Himachal Pradesh	1020	No information	No information
18.	Mizoram	56	437	225
19.	Madhya Pradesh	127	199	301

* States have their own categorization of industries covered under Red, Orange and Green Category; wherein, an industry covered under Red Category in one State, may be in the Category of Orange in other State.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Hon. Speaker, the climate changes taking place due to pollution are dangerous for agriculture and human life. It is being viewed seriously in many countries in the world. But the Government of India has completely failed to tackle pollution. A number of polluting industries are functioning with the permission of the Union Government and all restrictions upon them have been removed. On the other hand, the Union Government is not permitting the opposition ruled state governments, to set-up new industries. Non-Resident Indians wish to set-up industries in Bihar and Gujarat due to the favourable conditions there but the Union Government is hiding behind pollution laws to impede their development. The industrialists in the country want to set-up industries in Bihar as a result of the efforts being made to address the shortage of power in the state but the Union Government is being uncooperative and putting up roadblocks in the way of the development of the state by tarnishing the image of the popular state government. The problem of industrial pollution is not so bad in Bihar.

Hon. Speaker, my parliamentary constituency Sheohar and other districts are bereft of industries due to the attitude of the Union Government. Water based irrigation schemes are not being sanctioned in Bihar although North Bihar is ravaged by floods every year. The state which has raw material in abundance ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Rama Deviji, please put your question.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Hon. Speaker, I am doing that only. Why should industries based on such raw material not be put up on locations with abundance of raw materials instead of in large cities? This would lead to balanced development of the nation, pollution would be curbed and migration in search of employment would also be checked. I would like to ask the Minister as to the number of new industries refused permission under pollution laws during the last three years, the number of such cases pending as on date alongwith the number thereof pertaining to Gujarat and Bihar?

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I am just trying to understand what the hon. Member was asking, whether she was asking as to how many industries have been set up. As far as this Question is concerned, I would like to inform her as to what measures we are taking for environmental protection.

As far as her State of Bihar is concerned, as many as 1,137 Red category, industries are there, which are critically polluting; there are 4,458 Orange category industries, which are severely polluting; and there are also 1,836 Green category industries, which are not so polluting.

As far as moratorium on establishing industries in Bihar is concerned, there is only one part of Bihar, which is the East Singhbhum District, where a moratorium has been established by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Apart from that there is no moratorium as far as the Ministry of Environment and Forests is concerned to set up industries anywhere in Bihar.

Industries are classified as 'A' and 'B' categories, depending upon the size of the industry and the polluting potential of the industry. For 'A' category industries, one has to apply to the Central Government; and for 'B' category industries, one has to apply to the State Government.

As far as 'A' category industries for the State of Bihar is concerned, not even one application is pending for clearance by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, at the Central level. So, if there are any questions for setting up of industries at the 'B' category level, I would suggest to the hon. Member that she ask the Chief Minister of Bihar why those industries are not coming.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Madam Speaker, the industries of seventeen categories have been categorized as polluting industries in the country and 43 industries out of 88 industrial clusters have been the major polluting industries in the country. The Union Government has been condoning them and these industries start operating again after being closed for some time. The workers are suffering from silicosis due to severe pollution caused by illegal mining in the mining areas. The government is silent about that. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is doing opposite of its mandate for which it was constituted. Industries are being set up in those areas where polluting industries have already been functioning instead of the areas which have no industries till date. The Union Government has granted special approval to several such industries which were opposed by the local people or the State, Governments have recommended closure thereof. The hon. Minister may please enlighten in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, once again, I would like to go back to the statement which has

been laid on the Table of the House - 88 identified industrial clusters on the basis of Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) criterion have been identified; 43 are severely polluted which are above the scores of 70; the number is given between one and hundred. Above 70s critically polluted and between 60 and 70, there are 32 industrial clusters and there are 13 industrial clusters which are between scores of 50 and 60.

Madam, it is completely wrong to say that the Central Government is not taking steps at all. Madam, before this, there were no scientific parameters by which a critically-polluted area could have been identified. This was purely done on the basis of perhaps public complaints or complaints from local people on a purely localised basis. However, Madam, after the UPA Government took Office, a scientific method of assessing pollution has been laid down. It is a very specific method which I would like to share with the hon. Member. The first step is that the status of the area is assessed based on the ground information. The framework proposed is as follows: the source of the pollution, the pathways through which the pollution reaches and the receptor, viz., the public.

The second step is by which various environmental indicators are assessed and the status of environmental resources such as land, vegetation, air, and water are investigated. Spatial and temporal data/information shall be used for this purpose including satellite.

The third step is the structured consultation with all stakeholders, local stakeholders, experts and policy makers. A purely scientific method for the first time in 2009 establishing these parameters is being monitored by 174 local units all over the State by the Central Pollution Control Board and also monitored by the State Control Boards. This was the basis on which these clusters were identified. Thereafter, Madam, because of continuous monitoring moratorium was also lifted when the environmental indicators have improved. Moratorium was lifted five times -in October, 2010, in February, 2011, in March, 2011, in May, 2011 and July, 2011. So, not only has this Government introduced scientific method of measuring the index of pollution in all areas with established moratoriums where there is critical pollution, we also constantly review it scientifically. We lift the moratorium wherever the environment pollution improves and we thereafter critically assess it at every level. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Madam, Cuddalore is my Constituency which is a District Headquarter. There are more than 100 industries in the SIPCOT area. They are under the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) system. They are not maintaining the standards to recycle its waste. These companies are classified as not only critically polluted but also severely polluted companies.

Pollution means an undesirable change in the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of air, water and soil. In that area there was a beautiful sea-shore and backwater. But now that beauty turns into ugly because the polluted waste water mingles with the backwater and the sea water. The Authority does not take any action against those companies. We welcome the companies to start the industries in the backward areas but they should not destroy the atmosphere and the livelihood of the people.

Also, one of the most important questions, the major question is this. Manali is a basic industrial cluster in Chennai. About the Manali Petro-Chemical Project, they have cleared all the queries raised by the Pollution Department. But till now, they have not received the clearance from the Government of India. About the Manali and the Cuddalore Projects, the Ministry of Environment and Forests should take action and check the pollution problem and do everything needed. May I know about this?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: As far as the hon. Member's constituency Cuddalore is concerned, on the CEPI Index, particularly the Environment Index, Cuddalore stands at 77.45. However, the moratorium on Cuddalore was lifted. That was lifted in February, 2011 but it is still being constantly monitored and reviewed to find out if the parameters improve or the parameters deteriorate. The State has actually prepared an Action Plan as far as the State of Tamil Nadu is concerned. It is being constantly monitored.

As far as Manali, which is in the City of Chennai, is concerned, the Index is 76.32. Manali is a special area which is a heavily populated area right in the Northern part of the City. It is a continuous on-line surveillance that is being carried on in Manali.

As far as Manali is concerned, although steps have been taken to reduce the pollution, the reduction has not yet reached the desired levels. Therefore, the moratorium on Manali continues. It is a heavily populated area. Right now, it is 76.32 in the Index. As soon as there is some improvement in the Index, then, we will reconsider the lifting of the moratorium on Manali.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam, the primary cause of industrial pollution is prevalence of outdated and inefficient technologies that generate a large amount of waste ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I just want to make an observation. When a Member is speaking, no other Member is supposed to cross between the Member who is speaking and the Chair. I just now observed that the Leader of the House has very respectfully observed it. I would request other Members to be very very particular about this.

Shri Semmalai, please proceed on.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Most of our industries do not come forward to modernize and update their technologies. In the written Statement given by our hon. Minister, she stated that the Central Pollution Control Board had conducted a survey in collaboration with the IIT for assessment of pollution load of industrial areas only. I think no special study has been conducted so far in this regard. This is what I understand from the reply. Will the Ministry undertake a study to evolve the impact of industrial pollution caused by the use of outdated technology in certain major industries? May I ask the hon. Minister to state about this categorically?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: A comprehensive survey has been undertaken. We have a comprehensive list which I can read out to the hon. Member. That again is based upon what I said earlier the orange, red and green categories. We even have a study based upon the type of effluent whether it is sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter. So, comprehensive studies are carried out. There are specific limits placed upon this. For example, sulphur dioxide, in a context of 24 hours, it should not be more than 80 concentration in a given number in the atmosphere.

So, we have an entire list of 12 starting from sulphur dioxide to nickel which is monitored constantly using scientific parameters. It is not as if a study is carried out. Extensive study and a very scientific study is being carried out by the CPCB; these studies are communicated also to the State Pollution Control Boards. It is a very technical algorithms, by which the evaluation is arrived at. We also have a construction process of assessing the environment index, which is first defining the environment system, then, the variable levels of selection and classification, data collection and processing, data application, then, imposing the CEPI, then performance comparisons, decision making

and policy making. Then, algorithms are also there. I can share with the hon. Member, if he wishes.

The methodology is also used to indicate the presence of toxin, organics that are possible carcinogens, known carcinogens, and also the ways by which they reach the people who are affected. So, there is scientific and specific methods by which we determine it. These are constantly monitored. We share the information from time to time with the State Pollution Control Boards. Finally, we have group 'B' which are probably human carcinogens, a list of about 50 and where they actually occur. For example, high temperature firing, household combination; we have group 'C' which is known human carcinogens, that is an entire list, including where it occurs. And also industries which are highly polluted. Therefore, it is a very scientific study. We share it with the State Pollution Control Boards. In between, there is an exchange of information which is also being constantly monitored.

SHRI MOHAN JENA: As per the answer given by the hon. Minister, the total number of Red category industries in Odisha is 3,127. Similarly, out of 88 major industrial clusters in the country, 43 industrial clusters have been identified as critically polluted. Madam, I do not know as to how many industries and mines of my Lok Sabha constituency, Jajpur, are coming under this unwanted category. But I can say emphatically that due to industries and mines, the air, the rivers - Bramhani, Baitarani and Birupa - are being polluted seriously and the groundwater and forest depletion is visible in my district. So, my question is this. Will the hon. Minister enlighten me about this and provide me data about the degree of pollution or damage and action taken in this regard?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: As far as Odisha is concerned, among the 43 clusters, three of them are critically polluted. Three are found in Odisha - Angul Talchar, Ib Valley, Jharsiguda, which is 82, 74 and 73 respectively in the pollution index. Severely polluted fall under the orange category. Paradip alone is 69.26. As far as hon. Member's constituency is concerned, I don't have the details over here. In green category, 13 are polluted but not severely polluted. As far as Odisha is concerned, they come under orange category.

As far as the hon. Member's constituency is concerned, I will get the details. If there is any specific projects that he would like details about, I would be happy to share with him, Madam.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, I was going through the figures provided by the hon. Minister. So far as Jharkhand state is concerned, there are 4400 industries in red category, 140 industries in orange category, and 35 industries in green category. Maharashtra is just below it and there are 12184 industries in red category, 15656 industries in orange category and 47251 industries in green category. So far as other states are concerned the situation is almost same as there are less industries in red category and the number of industries in remaining categories is greater. But in Jharkhand the red category industries are greater in number. The fact is that there are large coal mines in the area of Parliamentary Constituency which I represent in this Lok Sabha. Coal is a great source of pollution as not only mining of coal but coal based industries also cause greater pollution. The Damodar river is in Jharkhand which passes through my constituency.

[English]

The Damodar river is almost on the verge of extinction.

[Translation]

because there are coal mines along both sides of the river and all the pollutants go into the river. If you visit any coal based industry in my area wearing white clothes, those clothes are likely to become black till evening due to coal ashes falling on them. It has almost destroyed farming. I had talked to former minister Shri Jairam Ramesh on phone and also written a letter to him and requested him to send a special team in our area for inspection. Later on I came to know that the inspection team had visited. But there is no result of the said inspection. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister to send a special team of Central Pollution Board in Hazaribagh and Ramgarh districts. I will myself accompany that team and show them as to how many industries are there and how the pollution has made the life of the people a hell. How can we get rid of this? There is a need for preparing a plan in coordination with the State Pollution Board. This is what I would like to request through you.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, I am happy to assure the hon. Member that we will, in consultation with him, send a team from the Ministry of Environment and Forests to study the conditions in Jharkhand. We are aware of the conditions in Jharkhand.

As the hon. Member himself observed, it is basically a coal mining area and unfortunately, this is the eternal conamism. Coal is a major part of our energy needs and because of coal mining, there is a tremendous impact upon the environmental integrity of the country as far as the air quality is concerned. Even the ambient air quality that we use is much higher for coal bearing areas. The tolerable air quality limits are fixed at a much higher level for these areas than for residential areas. This is a problem which we are looking at very seriously and the steps which we are taking in a general way are that we are insisting that, for example, if the transport of coal is beyond 500 kms., it should be only of beneficiated coal, that is, washed coal which does not have an impact upon the environment.

We are taking measures to see, as far as possible, that this is not thrown into the rivers. As far as the Damodar River is concerned, the Damodar Valley Corporation is a public sector undertaking. Even so, we are imposing the strictest conditions upon even this undertaking with regard to the Damodar River and there are other industries also, mostly coal industries over there. Therefore, this is a problem. I acknowledge that this is an ongoing problem. But this is something that, I think, we can only sort out after consultation with all stake holders. But so far as the immediate steps are concerned, I assure the hon. Member that, in consultation with him, we will send a team there to see what we can do to find instant amelioration of the conditions.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Hon. Madam Speaker, many many thanks to you. The question which I want to ask is not just related to pollution but related to life and death in my Parliamentary Constituency. The groundwater in my Lok Sabha Constituency has become severely poisonous and polluted as the leather tanning units and slaughter houses are discharging polluted water here and taking the polluted water to aquifers through reverse boring. This fact has been reconfirmed in the report of the Central Ground Water Board in March, 2012. The situation has become so worse that the Central Ground Water Board has directed Unnao administration to seal all the handpumps used for drinking water. The serious thing is that the maximum sources of pollution are in densely populated district headquarter. Through you, I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether in addition to the State Pollution Control Board of the State Government the Union Government proposes to bring any new law or scheme at its own level for the tanning units

and slaughter houses of Uttar Pradesh? Please provide details in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, it is absolutely true, the hon. Member's constituency of Kanpur has an index of 17.09 on SEPI and as the hon. Member pointed out, it is largely due to the Tanning industries. The situation, as far as discharge of effluents due to the tanning industries is concerned, is extremely serious.

One attempt was made in an attempt to change the technology used, that is, to use a cryogenic procedure for the tanning of the hides, but then again we ran into difficulties because it was not practical to implement it at a much wider scale. So, the old methods of tanning and the old methods of effluents still continue.

As far as the State Pollution Board is concerned, Madam, we have a general action plan by which the survey is conducted; there is a consultation with the State Pollution Control Board; sets up committees with local stakeholders, technical and convene meetings on a bi-monthly basis. This has been done in Kanpur as well. Local representatives and Government Departments are also ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Madam, I have asked the question regarding Unnao. Kanpur is different. In Unnao, nothing has been done. I am not talking of the State Pollution Control Board, I am talking of the Central Pollution Control Board.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, the same issues that are there in Kanpur also apply to Unnao as well ...(Interruptions)

Madam, I do agree that it is an important issue. We will take it up, in fact, we are taking it up in a very serious way.

The issue of effluents due to tanning is something that is similar in Unnao as well and therefore, this can be done only in consultation with the State Pollution Control Boards. We are working along with them. The role of the Central Pollution Control Board, Madam, I would like to inform the hon. Member, is only to assist and advise and to guide the State Boards. The work of the State Boards cannot be done by the Central Board, but I would like to say that till now, all these years, the Central Board has played a very pro-active role in setting parameters, scientific guidelines, etc. ...(Interruptions) The work of the State Boards cannot be done by the Central Board. The work of

the State Boards has to be done by the State Boards only. We are giving them technical advice, guidance, setting parameters, workshops, helping them to deal with issues, providing even training and deciding on general policy guidelines. But the work of the State Boards has to be done only by the State Boards.

[Translation]

SHRI TAPAS PAUL: Hon. Madam Speaker, the Chief Minister of 'Maan, Maati, Maanush' government Ms. Mamata Banerjee is going to complete one year of her tenure. Ms. Mamata's government has done as much as in a period of one year what the CPM government could not do during a period of 34 years. If the Union Government supports the Chief Minister, West Bengal will progress further. I would like to tell the hon. Minister, through you, that sponge iron manufacturing is a problem in Bantura, Pufulia, Jhargram because

[English]

I was the MLA and also the member of the Pollution Department.

[Translation]

Sponge iron is creating a serious problem of pollution. The public of this area is facing a serious problem. There are several sponge iron industries in Bankura, Purulia and Jhargram. I would like to request you to send any team there and do something in this regard so that the public is saved from facing the problem.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, if the hon. Member gives me details, it is my duty and I will certainly make sure that a team is sent there.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Adhalrao Shivaji Patil - Not Present. Shri Dharmendra Yadav, you speak.

[English]

Export from Labour Intensive Sectors

*523. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the exports from some labour intensive sectors from the country are lagging behind in the international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has completed the sectoral reviews and made final analysis to identify the sectors which are lagging behind in the international market;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to provide incentive package for such sectors including tea, handicrafts, readymade garments and other labour intensive sectors; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Few labour-intensive sectors like Handicrafts, Carpets have shown decline in exports during 2011-12 in comparison to 2010-11 while Leather & Leather products, Engineering, Textiles (Readymade garments and Cotton textiles) and Tea have shown increase in exports. The decline in certain sectors can be attributed significantly to shrinkage of demand in developed countries due to global economic slowdown.

(c) to (f) Consultations with the stakeholders are held on regular basis and performance of various export sectors are reviewed and need based corrective action is undertaken to increase exports. The Government and RBI closely monitor the internal economic developments as well as the domestic situation on a continuous basis. In order to give impetus to export sectors, various measures including need-based incentives have been taken by the Government and RBI in the form of stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14; and in announcement made in February/October, 2011. Government has provided support to the different export sectors, in particular, the labour intensive sectors, which have been adversely affected by the global economic slowdown.

Some of the various measures taken include export incentives under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY), Focus Market Scheme (FMS)/ Special Focus Market Scheme within FMS, Focus Product Scheme (FPS)/ Special Bonus Benefit Scheme within FPS, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) for market expansion and product diversification, concessional export credit, interest subvention for specified sectors, import of capital goods under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme at concessional duty for technological upgradation and measures for procedural simplification and rationalization.

Merchandise exports of principal commodities from India during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12

Figures in Million US Dollar

Sl. No.	Commodities	2010-11	2011-12	Growth % (2011-12 over 2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Carpet	1037.94	840.72	-19.00
2	Cashew	619.24	915.29	47.81
3	Coffee	661.76	954.14	44.18
4	Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	6137.42	7207.09	17.43
5	Engineering Goods	49814.70	58239.04	16.91
6	Fruits & Vegetables	1206.05	1608.60	33.38
7	Gems & Jewellery	40508.72	45879.96	13.26
8	Handicrafts excl. hand made carpet	257.19	196.21	-23.71

1	2	3	4	5
9	Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	458.73	458.47	-0.06
10	Leather & leather manufactures	3821.27	4681.33	22.51
11	Man-made Yarn/Fabrics/made-ups etc.	4284.67	5078.15	18.52
12	Rice	2544.76	4916.81	93.21
13	RMG of all Textiles	11614.20	13699.33	17.95
14	Spices	1768.07	2733.25	54.59
15	Tea	736.44	808.92	9.84
16	Tobacco	875.34	827.15	-5.51
Sub-Total		126346.5	149044.5	21.33

Source - DGCI&S)

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, the details presented by the hon. Minister in reply to this question is totally incomplete. The Government and the Ministry have attributed the recession at international level to the decline in export absolving themselves completely from the responsibility. Whereas I believe that global recession could be one of the factors contributing to decline in export, constant neglect of small scale industries has compounded the problem. For example, if we talk of Uttar Pradesh, then its carpet industry, handloom industry, glass industry, silk industry are being ruined completely. I believe that if there is any industry which generates highest degree of employment after agriculture, it is the small scale industry and the Government is neglecting this sector to this extent that the carpet industry of Uttar Pradesh is in a dilapidated condition. Glass industry has also been ruined and the weavers too are on the verge of destruction. The Government has cited neither any policy or any such programme in its reply through which any concrete step would have been taken to resuscitate these industries, nor elucidated any export policy, assistance, subsidy or provision for electricity for these weavers through which I could believe that the Government is serious' for promoting export. I myself believe that the Government of India through its policy of liberalization has thrust open doors of international competition to our countrymen. I would like to ask from the Government about the benefits being provided by it to its small traders, weavers as is being provided by other countries in the form of low interest loans, subsidy

to their small traders, weavers. For instance, in our neighbouring country China, loan is being provided to the exporters at extremely low rate of interest and they are being provided with a lot of facilities and support which is making China a leading exporter in the world.

Our domestic market is also flooded with Chinese goods but the Government is not taking any concrete measure.

Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the steps being taken by him to enable the small weavers, traders and small scale industries to tide over in international competition.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam Speaker, my hon. colleague has raised a very good question. We can discuss international import-export in the context of the situation prevailing internationally. I would like to congratulate our exporters for breaking every record set by this Ministry and this country each year even in critical international scenario. We fixed the target of three hundred billion dollars this year and our exports have reached \$ 303-304 billion. I would also like to inform my colleague that \$210 billion out of these \$303 billion is related to employment generation sectors which have recorded an increase of 20-22 per cent this year. Exports alone should not be our area of concern rather we should also focus our attention on employment opportunities in the export sector. I am glad that we have been able to generate approximately 7.31 lakh new employment opportunities. It was also discussed that we should provide more incentives in the

export sector and this is quite appropriate. The U.P.A. Government during its second term focused its attention only on labour intensive -sectors in view of the international scenario and its offshoot Vishesh Krishi Gramin Upanj Yojana under which five per cent incentive is provided for over 1000 products, under focus market scheme three percent incentive is provided in 112 countries. There are 900 such products in the Focus Product Scheme for which 2 per cent incentive is given. Similarly 2 per cent incentive is given for 4000 products in Market Linked Focus Scheme. Our ideology is for labour intensive sector as it is directly related to the progress of the country. I cent per cent agree with my colleague. That is why seven per cent incentive has been given to the handicrafts sector in the focus product scheme which is normally five per cent. Seven per cent incentive has been given to silk corporates, toys manufacturing industry, handlooms, sports goods, leather and ancillary products, bicycle parts(Interruptions) If you do not have any problem since it's a very important issue and it's my duty to apprise the House. Grapes and fruit sector has been given seven per cent incentive under the Vishesh Krishi Gramin Upaj Yojana. Five per cent has been given for tea and coffee ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: As per our ideology, as far as corporate sector is concerned, our Government has sanctioned a special cluster worth Rs. 125 crore for Corporate Manufacturers in Bhadohi. Mega clusters have been sanctioned in the leather sector. The hon. minister of Finance has announced mega clusters in the Handloom sector in his budget speech. The attention of the UPA Government is entirely focused on the labour intensive sector.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

*524. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing textile research laboratories situated in different parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal for upgradation or enhancement of research facilities available in the textile research laboratories in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Bihar;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up new textile engineering units in the country including Bihar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There are 8 Textile Research Associations engaged in textile related research activities. There are 8 Centres of Excellence (CoE) supported under the Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India with a mandate to encourage Research & Development in the area of technical textiles. Textiles Committee, a statutory body under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India also has laboratories primarily engaged in testing and certification. State-wise details of research laboratories of Textile Committee, Textile Research Association and Centres of Excellence under TMTT are given in the enclosed Statement. Textile Educational Institutes viz., Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and Mumbai; Government Central Textile institute - Kanpur; Veer Mata Jijabai Technological Institute, Mumbai; Technological Institute of Textile & Sciences, Bhiwani etc., and some of the leading textile industries have also established their own laboratories for research and testing.

(b) and (c) The research activities in the textile sector are supported and enhanced through the Research & Development Scheme of Ministry of Textiles. Under TMTT, each CoE has been allocated Rs. 20 crore for various activities, including upgradation of laboratories. The essential facilities created in these CoEs mainly include facilities for testing and evaluation of products of identified segments of technical textiles with national/international accreditation and collaboration with foreign institutes/laboratories; resource centre with IT infrastructure, facilities for indigenous development of prototypes; facilities for training of core personnel and regular training of personnel from the technical textile industry; knowledge sharing with stakeholders; incubation centre and setting up of standards at par with global level.

(d) No, Madam.

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

Statement*State-wise details of Textile Research Laboratories*

State	No.	Remarks
Andhra Pradesh	2	Textiles Committee
Delhi	1	Textiles Committee
Gujarat	4	Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association - 1 Also CoE for Composite under TMTT - 1 Textiles Committee - 1 Man Made Textile Research Association - 1
Haryana	1	Textiles Committee
Karnataka	1	Textiles Committee
Kerala	1	Textiles Committee
Maharashtra	8	Textiles Committee - 1 Bombay Textile Research Association - 1 Also CoE for Geo -textiles under TMTT - 1 Wool Research Association - 1 Also CoE for Sport Textiles under TMTT - 1 Synthetic & Art Silk Mills Research Association-1 Also CoE for Agricultural Textiles under TMTT-1 DKTE Society's Textile & Engineering Institute- 1 CoE for Non-wovens under TMTT
Punjab	1	Textiles Committee
Rajasthan	1	Textiles Committee
Tamil Nadu	7	South India Textile Research Association - 1 Also CoE for Medical Textiles under TMTT - 1 PSG College of Technology - 1 CoE for Industrial textiles under TMTT) Textiles Committee - 4
Uttar Pradesh	3	Textiles Committee - 1 Northern India Textile Research Association - 1 Also CoE for Protective textiles under TMTT - 1
West Bengal	2	Textiles Committee - 1 Indian Jute Industries Research Association - 1

[English]

Environmental Clearances to Road Projects

*525. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of road projects are awaiting environment, and forest clearances;

(b) if so, the details of the projects cleared and those under consideration during the last three years. State-wise including Arunachal Pradesh and project-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the clearance of the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A total of 11 road Projects are awaiting Environmental clearance. 560 road projects are awaiting Forest Clearance. Details of projects granted Environment and Forest clearances during the last three years and those under consideration are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) For facilitating early appraisal of projects various steps have been initiated which include: (i) monthly and longer duration of meetings of Expert Appraisal Committee for consideration of projects (ii) regular monitoring of the status of the pending projects, (iii) Streamlining of the procedure and iv) preparation of manuals & model ToRs for guiding the proponents to prepare EIA report etc.

Statement-I

No. of Road projects cleared/ under consideration for Environmental Clearance from 2009-2012 (April)

State/UT	Projects granted clearance	Projects under consideration
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1	
Andaman and Nicobar	-	
Arunachal Pradesh	-	
Assam	1	
Bihar	13	

	1	2	3
Chandigarh		-	1
Chhattisgarh		1	
Delhi		-	
Goa-			
Gujarat		4	
Haryana		1	
Himachal Pradesh		-	-
Jammu and Kashmir		2	
Jharkhand		1	
Karnataka		3	
Kerala		1	1
Madhya Pradesh		7	3
Maharashtra		6	
Manipur		-	
Meghalaya		-	
Mizoram		-	
Nagaland		-	
Pondicherry		-	
Orissa		1	
Punjab		-	
Rajasthan		4	
Sikkim		-	
Tamil Nadu		5	
Tripura		-	
Uttarakhand		-	
Uttar Pradesh		2	4
West Bengal		1	1
Total		54	11

Statement-II

The road projects cleared/ under consideration in Ministry of Environment and Forests for forest clearance during the years (2009-2012 (April))

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No of Projects cleared		No of Projects under consideration	
		Final Approval	In Principle Approval	Pending with Gol	Pending with States/UTs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	15	33	4	14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35		3	6
3	Assam	5	0	0	0
4	Bihar	34	35	9	11
5	Chhattisgarh	2	1	1	0
6.	Goa	0	1	0	1
7	Gujarat	125	56	16	39
8	Haryana	100	57	8	81
9	Himachal Pradesh	143	66	22	158
10	Jharkhand	8	1	0	3
11	Karnataka	6	9	3	0
12	Kerala	0	1	1	1
13	Madhya Pradesh	31	15	6	9
14	Maharashtra	13	9	4	4
15	Manipur	0	2	1	3
16	Meghalaya	2	0	0	1
17	Mizoram	0	1	0	2
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
19	Orissa	2	4	0	0
20	Punjab	74	40	9	51
21	Rajasthan	25	20	1	9
22	Sikkim	14	13	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	10	11	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Tripura	0	1	0	3
25	Uttarakhand	475	198	8	20
26	Uttar Pradesh	149	59	15	24
27	West Bengal	10	3	1	0
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0
29	Chandigarh	0	0	0	3
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	2	0
31	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	1
32	Delhi	1	1	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
35	Total	1283	638	115	445

Setting up of NIFT Centres

*526. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR
BWISWMUTHIARY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to establish new centres of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in the country, including one in the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard alongwith the proposed funds allocated/ spent for that purpose;

(c) whether the Government has provided Central Funds and also taken other initiatives for promotion, development and export of the indigenous Bodo-Tribal handloom products and textiles made of natural fibre with a view to boosting the socio-economic development of the tribal people of Bodoland Territory;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) has 15 operational campuses in the Country, including one in the North Eastern Region at Shillong. In addition the Board of Governors of NIFT has agreed in principle to open a NIFT Speciality Centre at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu; and to set up a new NIFT campus at Budgam, Jammu & Kashmir. As per NIFT Policy, the respective State Governments provide land and infrastructure for these centres after which they are operationalized. The location of the 15 operational campus is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to promote the production and marketing of handloom products from Bodoland territorial areas, under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, 6 cluster projects and 6 group approach projects have been sanctioned in the Bodoland Territory and Rs. 140.23 lakh has been released by the Central Government. To provide marketing platform to the handloom weavers and their societies, 15 marketing events have been sanctioned to Bodo Land Territory Council (BTC), and another 11 marketing events have been sanctioned to Bodoland Regional Apex Weavers & Artisans Cooperative Federation, Kokrajhar (BRAWFED) during the last 2 years under Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme and Rs. 160.38 lakh has been released.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*The List of 15 NIFT Centres*

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Name of the States	Academic year of Commencement
1.	Bengaluru	Karnataka	1997-98
2.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	2008-09
3.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	2010-11
4.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1995-96
5.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	1995-96
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1995-96
7.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	2010-11
8.	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	2009-10
9.	Kannur	Kerala	2008-09
10.	Kolkata	West Bengal	1995-96
11.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	1995-96
12.	New Delhi	New Delhi	1986-87
13.	Patna	Bihar	2008-09
14.	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	2007-08
15.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2008-09

*[Translation]***MNCs in Port related Activities**

*527. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Multi-National Companies (MNCs) have been outsourced or have taken over certain port related activities in the major ports;

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

(c) the terms and conditions on which these activities have been taken over/ outsourced;

(d) whether adequate precaution has been taken to prevent leakage of security related information to other countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) and (b) The projects awarded to various Multi National Companies (MNCs) and to their consortia on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The terms and conditions on which the projects have been awarded are in accordance with the Model Concession Agreement in force and as per the revenue sharing criteria quoted by the bidders. The Model Concession Agreement is approved by the Government.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Security clearances in respect of all the bidders for the port related projects are obtained from the various concerned agencies like, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Intelligence Bureau and Cabinet Secretariat, etc. before awarding of the project.

Statement*Projects Awarded to MNCs*

Projects		Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Capacity (in MTPA)
1	2	3	4
Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust			
•	Construction of a new 600 meters quay length Container Terminal	600.00	15.00
•	Redevelopment of Bulk Terminal to a Container Terminal	1078.00	22.50
VOC Port Trust			
•	Container Terminal (Berth No.7)	135.00	5.00
Paradip Port Trust			
•	Development of Deep Draft Iron Ore Berth on BOT basis	591.35	10.00

1	2	3	4
• Development of Multipurpose Berth to handle clean cargo including Containers on BOT basis	387.31		5.00
Cochin Port Trust			
• International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT)	2118.00		40.00
Mumbai Port Trust			
• Construction of Offshore Container Terminal Berth on BOT basis	1460.00		10.00
Ennore Port Limited			
• Development and Operation of the Container Terminal	1407.00		18.00
• Development and operation of Non-TNEB Coal Handling Terminal	400.00		8.00
Chennai Port Trust			
• M/s. Chennai Container Terminal Pvt. Ltd	500.00		30.88
• M/s Chennai International Terminal Pvt.Ltd	600.00		28.95

Indian Army in UN Peacekeeping Missions

*528. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions undertaken by the Indian Army to maintain peace in various countries during the last three years and the current year, Country-wise;

(b) the number of Army personnel deployed in the said missions;

(c) the number of Army personnel killed therein;

(d) whether the United Nations makes payment to the Indian Army in this-regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) The Indian Army is presently participating in seven UN Peacekeeping Missions since the last three years as per details below:

Sl. No.	Name of Mission	No. of personnel
1.	Congo (MONUSCO)	3770
2.	Lebanon (UNIFIL)	900
3.	South Sudan (UNMISS)*	2227
4.	Golan Heights (UNDOF)	190
5.	UNISFA (Abeyei / Sudan)**	02
6.	Ivory Coast (UNOCI)**	09
7.	East Timor (UNMIT)**	01

* As a consequence of creation of a new country - South Sudan, the existing Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) was closed on 9th July, 2011 in which 2454 personnel were deployed on that date and the Mission in South Sudan was started with effect from 9th July, 2011.

** Observer Mission.

(b) A total number of 7099 army personnel are currently deployed in these missions.

(c) The total number of Indian Army personnel killed during the last three years in UN Peacekeeping Missions has been 10, i.e. seven in Congo (MONUSCO), two in Sudan (UNMIS) and one in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

(d) Yes, UN pays death / disability compensation to the killed / injured soldiers.

(e) An amount of USD 70,000 is paid to the Next of Kin in death cases, whereas the disability compensation is decided as per the degree of disability suffered by a soldier on active duty in UN Peacekeeping Operations.

[English]

Rubber Prices

*529. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rubber industry has been facing the problem of fluctuation in the prices of natural rubber;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the prices of the natural rubber both in the international and domestic market during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the commodity futures can help contain the prices of rubber in the domestic markets;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the views of the experts in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect interests of the rubber planters, rubber industry and the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Price of natural rubber (NR) depends on the supply-demand position, the price of synthetic rubber, global economic concerns, oil prices, exchange rates of major exporter currencies and weather factors. Fluctuations in these factors lead to fluctuations in rubber prices. The prices of NR in the international and domestic market during the last three years are given in the following table:

Price of Natural Rubber

Year	Natural Rubber (Sheet) (Rs./Kg.)	
	Domestic	International
2009-10	114.98	111.13
2010-11	190.03	195.55
2011-12	209.05	209.15

(c) and (d) The commodity futures can help to minimize the fluctuations in the price of rubber in the domestic markets. Futures trading in natural rubber with adequate regulations to prevent manipulations, may be beneficial to all stakeholders in the rubber industry. A Panel of Experts, constituted by the Government in 2010 in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, had also opined that futures trading is a competitive market tool to supplement and support physical trading, especially in the context of integration of the domestic natural rubber sector with the world market. Future trading of natural rubber was introduced in India in 2003. The price trends and demand-supply gap of rubber in the domestic as well as international markets are regularly monitored by the Government.

(e) The Government is taking several steps to protect the interests of rubber planters, rubber industry and consumers through the various Plan Schemes. During 11th Plan period, six schemes on Rubber Plantation Development; Rubber Research, Processing, Quality

Degradation & Product Development of Rubber, Market Development and Export Promotion; Human Resource Development and Rubber Development in North-East were implemented to protect the interest of all stakeholders of the rubber sector.

Landless Agricultural Labourers

*530. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of landless women and men workers who are engaged as agricultural labourers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the ratio of female and male workforce in the said sector;

(c) the contribution of this workforce to the National income; and

(d) the social security measures undertaken by the Government for the above workforce?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALILIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per Census, 2001, there were more than 10.67 crore landless agricultural workers. Out of which about 5.73 crore were men and about 4.94 crore women. State-wise number of landless agricultural workers (men and women) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The female and male landless agricultural labourers are in the ratio of 54:46.

(c) As per Economic Survey, 2011-12, the agriculture sector accounts for 12.3% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2010-11.

(d) With a view to providing social security to unorganised workers, including landless agricultural labourers, the Government enacted the "Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008". The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board to recommend social security schemes, namely, life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganised workers.

The following are the recent initiatives undertaken by the Government for unorganised sector, including landless agricultural labourers:

(i) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 01.04.2008, to provide smart card

- based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector.
- (ii) The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to providing insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households between the age of 18 years and 59 years.
- (iii) The Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 60 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme.

Statement*State-wise landless agricultural workers as per Census 2001*

Sl. No.States / Union Territories		Number of Landless 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.	Chhattisgarh	1262559	1828799	3091358
6.	Goa	15970	19836	35806
7.	Gujarat	2509651	2652007	5161658
8.	Haryana	717133	561688	1278821
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55658	38513	94171
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.	Orissa	2587196	2411908	4999104
21.	Punjab	1104140	385721	1489861

1	2	3	4	5
22. Rajasthan		1055332	1468387	2523719
23. Sikkim		8762	8238	17000
24. Tamil Nadu		4256360	4381270	8637630
25. Tripura		162640	113492	276 32
26. Uttar Pradesh		8245599	5155312	13400911
27. Uttarakhand		190494	69189	259683
28. West Bengal		5080236	2282721	7362957
29. Andaman and Nicobar 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-divisions of Senapati District in Manipur State as census results were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons

[Translation]

National Highways Network

*531. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of one lane/two lane/four lane/six lane and eight lane roads in the country, State-wise;

(b) the salient features of the policy with regard for striking a country-wide balance for laning of roads;

(c) whether the Government proposes to spread the National Highways network in the districts declared as under-developed and backward in each State including Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the National Highways passing through the State of Bihar are being strengthened and widened by the National Highways Authority of India and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the progress of the said work in Bihar is satisfactory and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C. P. JOSHI): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. The responsibility for development and maintenance of other roads are vested with the concerned State Governments and other concerned agencies/ organizations. The State/ Union Territory (UT)-wise details of length of less than 2-lane, 2-lane and 4 and more lane NHs are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Government has taken up widening / upgradation of NHs under various phases of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP). Apart from this, the Government has also taken up development / upgradation of NHs and State Roads under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North East (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package

and Special programme for development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. The widening and upgradation of other NHs not included under these programmes are taken up under Annual Plans, depending upon the inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) Declaration of State Roads as new NHs, including those passing through Scheduled./ Backward Areas, in various States including Bihar, is considered from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

(e) and (f) Details of the development of various NH

stretches under NHDP in the State of Bihar entrusted to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are enclosed as Statement-II.

The progress of NHDP in Bihar have been adversely affected due to delay in Land acquisition, shifting of utilities, cutting of trees and obtaining forest clearances, unprecedented floods, adverse weather conditions, law and order problems, and poor performance of contractors. The projects are reviewed and monitored on regular basis at various levels and necessary corrective actions are being taken up accordingly in order to resolve the outstanding issues so as to ensure their smooth progress.

Statement-I

The State / Union Territory (UT)-wise details of length of less than 2-lane, 2-lane and 4 and more lane National Highways (NHs)

(Length in km)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Total Length	Less than 2 Lane	2 Lane	4 or more Lane
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,537	318	1,849	2,370
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,027	1,811	216	0
3.	Assam	2,940	505	2,007	428
4.	Bihar	4,106	1,537	1,812	756
5.	Chandigarh	24	0	0	24
6.	Chhattisgarh	2,289	370	1,758	160
7.	Delhi	80	0	0	80
8.	Goa	269	42	201	26
9.	Gujarat	4,032	140	2,032	1,859
10.	Haryana	1,633	31	826	776
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1,506	842	646	18
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,245	353	779	113
13.	Jharkhand	2,170	792	1,133	245
14.	Karnataka	4,396	820	2,316	1,260
15.	Kerala	1,457	298	1,039	120
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5,064	1,126	2,986	952
17.	Maharashtra	4,257	51	2,524	1,682

1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Manipur		1,317	850	444	23
19. Meghalaya		1,171	665	506	0
20. Mizoram		1,027	784	243	0
21. Nagaland		494	291	203	0
22. Odisha		3,704	676	2,494	534
23. Puducherry		53	0	49	4
24. Punjab		1,557	0	891	666
25. Rajasthan		7,130	1,422	3,668	2,040
26. Sikkim		149	149	0	0
27. Tamil Nadu		4,943	60	2,637	2,245
28. Tripura		400	362	38	0
29. Uttar Pradesh		7,818	358	5,366	2,095
30. Uttarakhand		2,042	1,564	464	14
31. West Bengal		2,681	478	1,593	610
32. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		300	300	0	0

Statement-II

The details of National Highway (NH) development projects under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in the State of Bihar under NHA I

A. Golden Quadrilateral (NHDP Phase I)

Section	NH No.	Length in Bihar (km)	Status
Varanasi-Mohania -Sasaram -Dehri-On-Aurangabad- Barachatti-Gorhar	2	204	Completed.

B. East West Corridor (NHDP Phases I & II)

Sl. No	Section	NH No.	Length (km)	Status
1.	Purnea-Gayakota	31	42	Work completed except in 24 km.
2.	Purnea-Araria- Forbesganj-Simrahi Kosi- Jhanjharpur-Darbhanga-Muzzafarpur	57	286	
3.	Gorakhpur-Gopalgang-Muzzafarpur	28	159	

C. NHDP Phase-III projects

Sl. No.	Section	NH No.	Length (km)	Status
1.	Hazipur - Muzaffarpur and Muzaffarpur Bypass	77	63.17	Work in progress.
2.	Patna - Bakhtiarpur	30	50.6	Work in progress.
3.	Motihari-Raxaul and Raxaul bypass	28A	68.79	Work in progress.
4.	Forbesganj-Jogbani	57A	9.258	Work in progress.
5.	Khagaria-Purena	31	140	Work in progress.
6.	Gopalganj- Chapra	85	92	Work in progress.
7.	Patna-Buxar	30&84	125	Concession Agreement signed.
8.	Khagaria-Bakhtiarpur	31	120.15	Letter of Acceptance (LOA) issued.
9.	Chapra-Hazipur	19	65	Concession Agreement signed.
10.	Sonbarsa-Muzaffarpur	77	86	Work in progress.
11.	Mokama-Munger	80	69.27	Work in progress.
12.	Patna - Gaya- Dobhi	83	127.12	Yet to be approved.

D. Status of NHDP Phase - IV projects.

Sl. No.	Section	NH No.	Length (km)	Status
1.	Muzzafarpur-Barauni	28	107	Concession agreement signed.
2.	Ekgangarsarai-Jehanabad-Arwal	110	55	Feasibility study and alignment under finalization.
3.	Biharsharif-Barbigaha-Mokama	82	54	
4.	Maheshkoot-Saharsa-Purnea	107	171	
5.	Chapra-Riwaghat-Muzzafarpur	102	75	

E. Status of NHDP Phase-V projects

Sl. No.	Section	NH No.	Length (km)	Status
1.	Six laning of Varanasi -Aurangabad	2	160	Work in progress.
2.	Six laning of Aurangabad - Barwa Adda	2	70	LOA issued.

[English]

Transparency in Tendering Process

*532. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines and awarding

procedures being followed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) with regard to National and International Bidding Process;

(b) whether some irregularities have been detected in bidding and awarding of the projects of NHAI during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the authorities responsible for such irregularities;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring more transparency in the functioning of NHAI through transparent tendering and procurement process, better vigilance and pronounced transfer policies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C. P. JOSHI): (a) Details of awarding procedure being followed by NHAI are enclosed as Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The following steps have been taken to ensure transparent procurement process and consequently transparency in functioning of NHAI:

- i) All tenders are invited through NHAI website and publication in newspapers with wide circulation.
- ii) From 1st July 2011, e-tendering has been made mandatory for procurement.
- iii) The Request For Qualification (RFQ)/ Request For Proposal (RFP) document and its addendum, clarifications, important dates, list of bidders etc. are hosted on NHAI website.
- iv) Annual RFQ exercise is done for the whole year to bring transparency and expedite RFQ stage.

Statement

Details of awarding procedure for construction of National Highways being followed by NHAI

Two stage bidding process is adopted for award of the projects.

The first stage (the 'Qualification stage') of the bidding process involves qualification of interested parties who make an application in accordance with the provision of the RFQ.

In the second stage i.e. RFP stage, all prequalified bidders are called upon to submit their financial offers in accordance with the RFP and other documents to be provided by the Authority "The Bidding Documents".

The selection of agencies for award of Item Rate and BOT (Toll/Annuity) contracts is done as per following method;

Item Rate Contract: The work is awarded to the bidder whose bid has been determined to be substantially responsive to the bidding documents and who has offered the lowest evaluated bid price taking into account any discount offered by the bidders.

BOT (Toll)/Annuity) contract: Generally the work is awarded to the lowest bidder. The remaining bidders are kept in reserve and may, in accordance with the process specified in the RFP, be invited to match the bid submitted by the lowest bidder, in case such lowest bidder withdraws or is not selected for any reason. In the event that none of the other bidders match the bid of the lowest bidder, the Authority in its discretion invites fresh bids from the remaining bidders or annul the bidding process as the case may be.

Defence Procurement Policy

*533. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated steps to update the Defence Procurement Policy;

(b) if so, the measures that have impelled this exercise;

(c) whether it is a routine exercise or is something that has been impelled by specific inputs from users and vendors in addition to other stakeholders and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total quantum of defence procurements across all sectors from 1 April, 2000 to 1 April, 2012 having an offset component;

(e) the total quantum of offset purchases/projects which have taken place during the said period;

(f) whether the offset policy has helped in the indigenization of defence equipment or the creation of a defence production base in the Indian private sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the total quantum of equipment procured from private defence companies in India during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Madam, the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) is refined and updated periodically. DPP was last reviewed in 2010 on the basis of experience gained during its implementation and feedback received from various stakeholders including Armed forces, Indian defence industry, Industry Associations and Original Equipment

Manufacturers. DPP-2011 was promulgated with effect from 1st January, 2011. The amendments aim at expediting decision making, simplification of contractual and financial provisions and establishing a level playing field for the public sector and private sector.

(d) and (e) 17 Offset contracts have been signed so far with a value of about US \$ 4.279 billion. Details are given in the enclosed Statement. The offset contracts are at various stages of execution.

(f) The offset policy was introduced in 2005. It is a

relatively new policy and in the process of evolution. The first offset contract was signed in 2007. Implementation of the Offset contract is co-terminus with the execution of the main contract as per present guidelines. Indian Industry both public and private sector are benefitting through investments and purchases by foreign vendors who have signed Offset contracts. The positive impact of Offsets on development of the indigenous Defence industrial base will be visible in the coming years.

(g) The amount spent on Capital Acquisition from indigenous sources during the last five years is as follows:-

(Rupees in crores)

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Amount spent	21612.24	17993.08	20347.74	25920.48	31444.55

The accounting system does not separately capture data regarding procurement from Indian private sector companies.

Statement

List of Contracts with 30% Offset Clause

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Offset amount (in US dollars)	Date of signing of contract
1	2	3	4
Air Force			
1.	MPR	5,406,000	16.10.2007
2.	Mig-29 Upgrade	308,271,669	07.03.2008
3.	Mi-17 V-5 Helicopters (MLH)	405,070,000	15.12.2008
4.	Medium Altitude EO/IR recce System for Jaguar Aircraft	21,086,031	06.02.2009
5.	P-IV (HAROP) System	44,310,000	13.02.2009
6.	C-130 J-30 ac FMS Case	219,000,000	06.03.2009
7.	Low Level Transportable Radar (LLTR)	34,750,000	29.07.2009
8.	AW 101 VVIP Helicopter	224,140,000 (Euro166,878,608)	08.02.2010
9.	Sensor Fuzed Weapon	102,540,000	15.11.2010
10.	C-17 Aircraft (VHETAC - FMS Case)	1,091,700,000	14.06.2011
11.	Mirage-2000 Upgrade	592,810,000 (Euro 441,367,882)	29.07.2011
12.	MICA IR and RF Msl	386,400,000 (Euro 287,690,000)	31.01.2012
		Total = US \$ 3,435,483,700	

1	2	3	4
Navy			
1.	Fleet Tanker	55,279,455 (Euro 41,563,500)	23.04.2008
2.	Long Range Maritime Reconnaissance Anti Submarine Warfare Aircraft	641,260,500	01.01.2009
3.	Fleet Tanker under Option Clause	55,279,455 (Euro 41,563,500)	31.03.2009
4.	Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR)	11,164,800	06.11.2009
5.	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)	80,774,390	04.03.2010
		Total = US \$ 843,758,600	
Grand Total = US \$ 4,279,242,300			

Environmental Clearance to Projects near Sanctuaries

*534. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any specific policy/guidelines for giving 'environmental' clearance to the factories/projects in the areas adjoining the reserved forests or sanctuaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has granted the environmental clearance to a steel plant near Daroji Bear Sanctuary in Bangalore;

(d) if so, whether the proposed project is within the eco-sensitive area of the sanctuary;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) had issued an Office Memorandum on 2.12.2009 detailing the procedure for consideration of proposals & for grant of environmental clearance under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 which involve forest land and or wildlife habitat (Core Zone of elephant / tiger reserve etc.) and or located within 10 km of the National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary. The project proponent is required to submit their application for

wildlife clearance/ clearance from Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife to the Competent Authority before obtaining environment clearance.

(c) to (f) The proposal of M/s JSW Steel Ltd. for the expansion of steel plant from 4 MTPA to 10 MTPA at Village Tornagallu, District Bellary, Karnataka was accorded environmental clearance on 7.5.2007. Subsequently, environmental clearance was accorded on 13.1.2012 for the Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) Plant of 1.2 MTPA capacity which is located within the premises of the 10 MTPA steel plant subject to obtaining clearance under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 from the National Board for Wildlife. The steel plant is located within 10 km distance of the Daroji Bear Sanctuary. While according environmental clearance, environmental safeguards have been stipulated which inter alia include installation of online ambient air quality monitoring stations, continuous stack monitoring facilities for the stacks, electro static precipitators & bag filters to control the particulate emissions, display of monitored data in the public domain, compliance with the prescribed standards under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, adoption of zero effluent discharge, development of green belt in 33% of the plant area.

Fall in Prices of Tea

*535. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any monitoring mechanism to replicate the implementation of Tea Marketing Control Order (TMCO) in all the tea growing States;

(b) if so, the details of the ground reality and the impact of implementation of this Order particularly on the small tea growers;

(c) whether there has been a sudden decline in the prices of the green leaves produced by small tea growers in the North-Eastern States including Sikkim;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the small tea growers including fixation of minimum support prices for green tea leaves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b): Yes, Madam. Under the Tea Marketing Control Order (TMCO), 2003, a Price Sharing Formula (PSF) has been notified for ensuring equitable sharing of sale price of made tea between the suppliers of green leaf and the manufacturers. The PSF stipulated by the Tea Board is worked out after factoring in the cost of producing green tea leaf by the small growers; cost of manufacturing in the bought leaf factories; and the out-turn percentage (i.e. conversion of green tea leaf into made tea). The PSF varies from region to region in the country and is about 65: 35 on the average. The State-wise details are as under:

Tea growing areas / State	Share Tea Leaf Supplier: Made tea manufacturer
1	2
Assam	65:35
West Bengal	58:42
Tripura	68:32
Bihar	44:56
Arunachal Pradesh	59:41
Himachal Pradesh	44:56
Uttaranchal	69:31
Kerala	58:42
Nilgiris area	65:35
Other tea growing areas of India	56:44

The implementation of the PSF calls for close monitoring of the transactions. Towards this end, Monitoring Committees have been set up under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners in five major tea growing districts in Assam and two in West Bengal. These Committees have been mandated to review the tea price situation and other related issues at monthly interval for the entire season of 2012. Based on the recommendations emerging from the Monitoring Committees, the PSF can be reviewed at the end of the year and the formula suitably modified, if necessary, and the revised one given effect to in new plucking season of 2013. Parallely, a separate Small Grower Development Directorate is being established and 95 posts of various categories have been sanctioned for it. This Directorate is expected to become functional by September, 2012 and there will be adequate manpower to monitor more effectively the implementation of the provisions of Tea Marketing Control Order.

(c) and (d) Madam, there was a sudden fall in the price of green leaf in the month of October, 2011. Since the labour got busy with Durga Puja holidays stretching to more than 15 days, there was overgrowth on the plantations. The resulting coarse leaf being inferior for making good tea, prices over the next two weeks declined. Thereafter with regularization of plucking rounds, prices have improved from November, 2011 onwards.

(e) The details in this regard have been indicated in reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Sewage Treatment Plants

*536. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the performance of States in operating and maintenance of the existing sewage treatment plants was subjected to review at the recently held meeting of the National Ganga River Basin Authority;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome of the discussions held therein; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for better functioning and upgradation of existing sewage treatment plants and setting up of new sewage treatment plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) In his address in the third meeting of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) held on 17th April 2012, the Prime Minister, while inviting attention of the State Governments on the factors contributing to the pollution of river Ganga, mentioned that the performance of the States with regard to the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the existing sewage treatment plants (STPs) needs substantial improvement and called for optimal utilization of the existing STPs, ensuring proper O&M, effective monitoring of discharge of effluents by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and to strengthen the enforcement mechanism in this regard.

(c) Ganga Action Plan is being implemented since 1985 for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga through implementation of works like interception and diversion of sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation works, crematoria works etc. As per present estimates, nearly 2900 million litres of sewage is generated every day in the towns along Ganga River. So far, a capacity to treat 1091 million litres per day (mid) has been created in these towns under Ganga Action Plan.

The NGRBA has decided under Mission Clean Ganga that that no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents should flow into Ganga by 2020. In order to meet the shortfall in the sewage treatment infrastructure, projects amounting to nearly Rs. 2600 crore have been sanctioned under the NGRBA for development of sewer networks, sewage treatment plants, electric crematoria, community toilets, development of river fronts etc. The newly sanctioned projects in 19 cities will create an additional capacity to treat 470 mid. This will also supplement the sewage treatment capacity being created under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). The States are also in the process of preparing new project proposals for taking up pollution abatement works including creation of new STPs and renovation/up gradation of existing STPs in various Ganga basin towns. A World Bank assisted project to be implemented over a period of 8 years at an estimated cost of Rs 7000 crore has been approved for conservation and restoration of water quality of the river Ganga and the States have been asked to send appropriate proposals for creation of sewage treatment capacity under this project also.

Several measures have been taken to improve the implementation of projects under NGRBA which include adoption of design, build and operate (DBO) model to ensure proper maintenance of STPs with sharing of O&M (Operation and Maintenance) costs between the Centre and the States for the first five years in the ratio of 70:30 respectively, technology selection based on lowest lifecycle cost, institutional strengthening of urban local bodies (ULBs) and SPCBs. States are requested to ensure that adequate funds are available for O&M of STPs and pumping stations. Further, a tripartite Memorandum of Agreement is required to be signed by the Centre, State Government and the concerned Urban Local Body in this regard.

Optimal utilization and proper O&M of the STPs are the responsibility of the respective State Governments/ implementing agency/urban local body. Further, the SPCBs are vested with the statutory powers under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to monitor the performance of STPs and to take appropriate action accordingly.

FTA with EU

*537. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether negotiations are going on to finalise the India-European Union (EU) Free Trade Agreement (FTA);

(b) if so, the details of the contentious issues involved therein and the efforts being made by the Government to resolve those issues;

(c) the present status of the negotiations being held in this regard and the details of the economic benefits likely to be accrued after the conclusion of the said FTA;

(d) whether the pact in its present form is being opposed by various groups within the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement

(BTIA) with the European Union (EU) and negotiations were punched 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. Till now, fourteen rounds of negotiations have been held and negotiations across various sectors are ongoing and are at an advanced stage. As is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, it would be premature to share the details of negotiations including the contentious issues and efforts being made to resolve them on account of sensitivities involved. Disclosures before finalisation of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations. Views of stakeholders are taken into consideration 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 investments.

Protection of Mangroves

*538. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any specific plan to protect the mangroves in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether some foreign countries including China have expressed to share the Indian experience in protecting the mangroves; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government seeks to protect, sustain and augment mangroves in the country by both regulatory and promotional measures. Under the regulatory measures, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (2011) recognizes the mangrove areas as ecologically sensitive and categorizes them as CRZ-I which implies that these areas are afforded protection of the highest order. As per para (v)(4)(a) of the notification, Critical Vulnerable Coastal Area (CVCA), which includes Sundarbans and other identified ecologically sensitive areas shall be managed with the involvement of the local

coastal communities including the fisherfolk. Destruction of mangroves, for activities other than those specified in the Notification, is prohibited and attracts punitive action under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Under the promotional measures the Ministry has a centrally sponsored scheme for Conservation and Management of Mangroves in the country. Under the Scheme, on a nation-wide basis, 38 sites have been identified as appropriate for planting of mangroves and their conservation and management. 100% central assistance is extended to coastal States/Union Territories, who so request, for implementation of their approved Management Action Plans which comprise components such as Survey and Demarcation, Afforestation and Restoration of Mangroves, Alternate and Supplementary Livelihoods, Protection Measures, Education and Awareness etc. During the last three years, the Ministry has provided financial assistance to Coastal States/Union Territories to the tune of Rs.21.30 crores for the conservation and management of mangroves. Further, under the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Project, an amount of Rs.24.00 crore has been allotted to delineate coastal ecologically sensitive areas, including mangroves. To restore, regenerate and for plantation, an amount of Rs.61.00 crore, Rs.18.51 crore and Rs.4.37 crore has been sanctioned to Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal under the ICZMP Project. As per the State of Forest Report 2011, published by Forest Survey of India, the mangrove cover in the country stands at 4662.56 km² which is 0.14% of the country's total geographical area. Compared with 2009 assessment, there has been a net increase of 23.56 km² in the mangrove cover of the country. This can be attributed to increased plantations and regeneration of natural mangrove areas.

(d) and (e) Attention is being drawn to a news item in the English daily 'The Hindu' in which an article entitled 'China looks to Indian success story in fight to save its mangroves' featured on 14.04.2012. However, no formal request from China has been received by the ministry in this regard. Further, India is also one of the eight participating countries in the 'Mangroves For the Future (MFF) programme', which is a regional initiative in the South and South-East Asia. The MFF is led by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources (IUCN) and it focuses on conservation and management of mangrove and other coastal and marine ecosystems.

Use of Defence Land

*539. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for utilising the unused defence land for public use in a time-bound manner and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the measures taken to ensure strict implementation of the said policy;

(c) the steps taken to monitor the progress in the matter;

(d) whether defence land has been encroached upon by the land mafia; and

(e) if so, the action taken to remove such encroachments and also against the delinquent officers responsible for preventing the encroachments and unauthorised use of defence land?

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

(a) to (c) Defence land is meant primarily for various defence needs. The Requirement of defence land is, gradually increasing and hence cannot be frozen at any point of time. Keeping in view, both present and future requirements of the Services, no defence land including land which is presently vacant, can be declared surplus for any purpose.

(d) No such proven activities by Land Mafia have been reported. However, in case of Srinagar a reference has been made to CBI to inquire into alleged involvement of antinational elements/terrorist organizations/land mafia etc. CBI investigation is under progress.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Patent to Medicinal Plants and Products

*540. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted patents to certain foreign companies for the indigenous medicinal plants and their products;

(b) if so, the number of such companies which have been provided the patents and the names of the drugs for

which it has been granted;

(c) the likely impact of this decision on the conservation of the medicinal plants and their products in the country;

(d) whether the Government has held any discussion with the State Governments before taking such decisions;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(a) and (b) Medicinal plants as well as the products derived from Medicinal Plants which is traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties of traditionally known component or components are not patentable under Section 3(j) and Section 3(p) of the Patents Act, 1970 respectively. However, substantial improvement in products derived from medicinal plants, which fulfils the criteria prescribed for patentability in the Patent Act, 1970, can be granted patents. So far, eighteen (18) such patents have been granted to foreign companies. Of these, five are derived from medicinal plants which are indigenous to India. The details of the patents granted are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (f) The Biodiversity Act, 2002 takes into account the impact of awarding an intellectual property to a product derived from medicinal plants, on the conservation of the medicinal plant. This process is carried out in consultation with state level biodiversity authorities. Section 6(i) of the Biological Diversity Act states that "No person shall apply for any intellectual property right by whatever name called, in or outside India for any invention based on any research or information on a biological resource obtained from India without obtaining the previous approval of the National Biodiversity Authority before making such application". However, this provision is subject to Section 40 of the Biodiversity Act, 2002, which states that the Central Government may, in consultation with the National Biodiversity Authority, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any items, including biological resources normally traded as commodities. Ministry of Environment & Forests vide their Notification dated 26th October 2009, has declared that the provisions of the Act would not apply to 190 biological resources which are normally traded as commodities.

Statement

Sl. Patent No.	Title	Patentee	Nationality	Indian Medicinal plant
1 2	3	4	5	6
1 248562	An antioxidant-promoting composition	Lifeline Nutraceuticals Corporation	U.S.A.	This medicinal composition contains plant extract of turmeric plant, which is of Indian origin.
2 231692	Compositions for preventing or treating Pollenosis, Allergic Nephritis, Atopic dermatitis, Asthma or Urticaria.	Matsuura Yakugyo Co., Ltd.	Japan	The first plant used in this composition is Cucurbits moschata is basically originating from either Central America or northern South America, but is also widely cultivated in India. The second plant used in the composition is Carthamus tinctorius, which is grown/cultivated in India.
3 213308	A nutritional supplement	The Quigley Corporation	U.S. A.	This composition contains extract of turmeric plant, which is of Indian origin.
4 190850	Process for the preparation of herbal pharmaceutical composition for the management of menopausal syndrome	United Global Ventures Limited	Hongkong (China)	The medicinal plant used in this composition is Tinospora cordifolia, which is known by the common name Guduchi, is an herbaceous vine of the family Menispermaceae indigenous to the tropical areas of India.
5 243564	A process for the preparation of a herbal composition for the treatment of viral infections	Sage R&D	U.S.A.	Compositions derived from Chinese herbal medicines. Aeginetia indica is the active ingredient found in India too.
6 211690	Process for preparation of a composition for both human and veterinary application	Ropapharm B.V.	Netherlands	The first plant material used in the claimed composition is Origanum vulgare, which is a common species of Origanum, a genus of the mint family (Lamiaceae). It is native to warm-

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	242831	An anti-microbial composition	The Quigley Corporation	U.S.A.	The first ingredient used in this composition is ginger powder extract, which consumed as a delicacy, medicine, or spice. Ginger cultivation began in South Asia and has since spread to East Africa and the Caribbean.
8	219874	A composition useful for the treatment of viral infections in an animal	Sage R&D	U.S.A.	This composition is derived from Chinese herbal medicines, medicinal plants and extracts thereof. Aeginetia indica is the active ingredient found in India too.
9	221614	A herbal injection and a method to produce the same	Maoxiang Wang	China	The plant material used in this composition is from genus Ixeris, which is flowering plants in the daisy family. The active ingredient of this plant is used in Chinese traditional medicine. Ixeris Sonchifolia found in Indiatoo
10	200879	Composition for heart disease, method to prepare same	Tianjin Tasly Pharmaceutical Co Ltd	China	The plant material used in this composition is Salvia miltiorrhiza, which is also known as red sage, Chinese sage, tan shen, or danshen. It is a perennial plant in the genus Salvia, highly valued for its roots in traditional Chinese medicine. Native to China and Japan.
11	209391	Negatively charged polysaccharide derivable from aloe vera and a process for preparing the same	2QR Research BV	Netherlands	The medicinal plant used in this product is Aloe vera. The large scale agricultural production of Aloe vera is undertaken in

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	214166	Herbal Composition for angina pectoris, method to prepare same and uses thereof	Tianjin Tasly Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	China	Pakistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, China, Mexico, India, Jamaica, Kenya, South Africa and USA.
13.	219566	Nutraceutical for the prevention and treatment of cancers and diseases affecting the liver	Bui, Cuong, Q.	USA	The medicinal plant used in the said compositions is native to Japan and China
14.	238006	A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of prostatic hyperplasia and prostatitis	Bright Future Pharmaceutical Laboratories Limited	Hong Kong	The product contains the compositions from the medicinal plants Aloe Vera and Brassica oleracea, which are grown in other countries alongwith India widely.
15.	221711	A process for preparing a novel medicament mixture	Suleiman Dado	Austria	The medicinal plants used in the said composition are endemic to southern China, with further outposts in Europe, and central, southern and eastern Asia.
16.	244699	An improved composition of a drug	Malireddy S. Reddy	USA	The process involves mixing honey, olive oil and optionally one or more of beeswax, propolis, camomile, sage, Aloe vera, thyme, lavender and/or various oils.
17.	206049	A method of producing a herbal composition for Angina Pectoris method to prepare same and uses thereof	Tianjin Tasly Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	China	The drug is selected from the group consisting of herbal drugs, allopathic drugs, periodontal drugs, and combinations thereof.
18.	216577	Herbal composition for Angina Pectoris	Tianjin Tasly Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.,	China	The medicinal plant used in the said compositions is native to Japan and China

Ferry Service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5981. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Administration sent any interim/final reply within 15 days to the MP's communication dated 17 October, 2011 regarding providing vehicle ferry service from Chatham to Dundas Point in Andaman and Nicobar Island;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the action proposed to be initiated against the defaulting Government servants of Andaman and Nicobar Administration?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have informed that acknowledgement was sent to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament by them vide D.O. letter No.I-3/90-LGS/6101 dated 20th October, 2011. Thereafter, a final reply was sent to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide Administration's letter No.3-63/2012-SH dated 24th April, 2012.

(c) Does not arise.

Schemes for Child Labour

5982. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme which is funded by the United States and monitored by the International labour organisation to end child labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main features of such a scheme;

(c) the details of the funding pattern;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time-frame to execute the said scheme;

(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) Under the technical co-operation programme, a Project on child labour titled "Converging against Child Labour: Support for India's Model" is being implemented in 10 districts in 5 states in collaboration with ILO/IPEC. The project is being funded by USDOL. It is being implemented in two districts each in Bihar (Sitamairhi, Katihar), Jharkhand (Ranchi, Sahibganj), Madhya Pradesh (Jabalpur, Ujjain), Gujarat (Vadodra, Surat) & Orissa (Kalahandi and Cuttack). The Project has been formally launched on 31st July, 2010. The main objective of the project is withdrawing and

preventing 19000 children (between 5-14 years) from hazardous work. The target children will benefit from a range of educational and training opportunities plus monitoring and tracking. About 2,000 working adolescents (from 14 through 17 years of age) will benefit from opportunities for training, awareness raising and links to employment. Some 5,000 target families will receive support and training to improve their incomes. Other families will indirectly benefit by being linked to poverty alleviation schemes and improved home-based production processes that no longer involve children.

(c) The Project is funded by United States, Department of Labour with contribution of US \$6,850,000. The Government of India contribution is in kind in the form of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme and other participating schemes.

(d) to (f) The duration of the project is 42 months.

Withdrawal of EPF by international workers

5983. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) rules, the withdrawal of accumulated balance standing to the credit of international workers or foreign nationals account is now permissible only at the time of his/her retirement from service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any international workers or foreign nationals who worked in India or abroad have been finding it difficult to withdraw their money or earn any interest since the* Government have stopped payment of interest on inoperative EPF Account;

(d) if so, the details of such international workers whose EPF accounts have been lying inoperative; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to allow these workers to close their accounts?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) In accordance with amended para 69 (under para 83 of Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952), an International Worker is allowed to withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the fund:

- on retirement from service in the establishment at any time after attaining the age of 58 years;
- on retirement on account of permanent and total incapacity for work due to bodily or mental infirmity duly certified by the medical officer;
- In respect of a member covered under a Social Security Agreement entered into between the

Government of India and any other country, on such grounds as may be specified in that agreement.

(c) to (e) The provisions of inoperative accounts are not applicable in respect of International Workers.

[*Translation*]

Drawback with forged documents

5984. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any notice to the exporting companies who have applied for duty drawback during the last two years;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the companies who have claimed drawback on the basis of forged documents;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such companies which have submitted forged documents for claiming duty drawback; and

(e) the outcome of such actions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Directorate General of Foreign Trade has issued notices based on following considerations:

i. Reports received from the Audit and other Government Departments.

ii. Decisions of Policy Interpretation Committee.

(c) No case of claiming drawback on the basis of forged documents has come to notice.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Employment to Labourers

5985. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of single mandays required to be created per day in regard to providing employment to the labourers of the country at present;

(b) the number of mandays being created at present in proportion to this requirement;

(c) whether the Government has devised any plan to provide employment to all workers in the country; and

(d) if so, the nature of the plan thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Average number of days of employment per year for all usual status workers was projected at 318 days during 2006-07 to 2011-12 under the Eleventh Five Year Plan. As per results of 66th round of quinquennial labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office conducted during 2009-10, average number of days per year for all usual status workers was estimated to be 318 days that exactly corresponds to projected figure under the Eleventh Plan. Corresponding figure for wage labour during the same period was estimated at 307 days per year. Maintaining average number of 318 days of employment in a year, total requirement of persondays in a day for wage labourer could be around 1997.33 million during 2009-10.

(c) and (d) Government is taking all necessary steps to enhance the 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 implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Swaranajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana.

Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) suggests 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 & other elements of rural infrastructure and the services sector.

[*English*]

Multinational Companies involved in Trade

5986. SHRI. S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Multinational companies involved in trade at present in the country and the areas left out of bounds for them;

(b) the number of Small, Medium and Cottage industries that have been closed so far since the entry of multinational companies;

(c) whether the multinational companies are rampantly exploiting Indian resources;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to make any law in this regard; and

(f) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As on 10th May, 2012, there were 3196 foreign companies as defined under section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956. Currently, the Foreign Direct Investment is prohibited in the Retail Trading (except single brand product retailing); Lottery Business including Government/private lottery, online lotteries, etc.; Gambling and Betting including casinos etc.; Business of chit fund; Nidhi company; Trading in Transferable Development Rights (TDRs); Real Estate Business or Construction of Farm Houses; Manufacturing of Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes; Activities/sectors not opened to private sector investment including Atomic Energy and Railway Transport (other than Mass Rapid Transport Systems). Foreign technology collaboration in any form including licensing for franchise, trade mark, brand name, management contract is also prohibited for Lottery Business and Gambling and Betting Activities.

(b) The year-wise number of small, medium and cottage industries that have closed so far since entry of Multi-national Companies is not available. However, the total number of closed Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSME) as per the latest Census of Registered MSME Sector, i.e., 4th All India Census of Registered MSMEs with reference year 2006-07, stands at 4.96 lakh. However, there are several reasons for closure of an enterprise ranging from problems of credit, marketing, raw materials and competition.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

NH-67

5987. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NH-67 between Nagapatnam and Tansore is in dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to repair the said NH; and

(c) if so, the time by which the repairing of said NH is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Repair and Maintenance are being carried

out on regular basis. Recently repairs costing Rs.1.66 Crores have been carried out and the road is in trafficworthy condition.

Environmental Clearance for POSCO Project

5988. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has suspended the environment clearance/granted to POSCO mega steel project in Odisha in January, 2011 until the Ministry of Environment and Forests reviews it afresh;

(b) whether the tribunal has pointed out that memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Odisha Government and POSCO states that the project is for production of 12 million tonnes of steel per annum whereas the environment impact assessment report is for 4 MTPA Steel production in the first phase;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) had granted environmental clearance on 19.7.2007 to an integrated iron and steel plant by M/s. POSCO - India Pvt. Ltd. in Odisha subject to various environmental safeguards. Based on the report submitted by a four member Committee, additional conditions were stipulated on 31st January, 2011.

In an appeal filed before the National Green Tribunal (NGT) challenging the environmental clearance accorded on 19.7.2007 as well as the order dated 31st January, 2011 imposing additional conditions, the NGT vide its Judgment dated 30th March, 2012 has suspended the order dated 31st January, 2011 of MoEF. NGT has further directed the MoEF to make a fresh review of the Project with specific reference to the observations/apprehensions raised by the Review Committee by issuing fresh Terms of Reference.

The MoU has been signed between Odisha Government and POSCO for setting up of a 12 Mtpa steel plant. NGT has directed MoEF to consider proportionately optimizing the land requirement for setting up of 4 Mtpa steel plant in the first phase.

[Translation]

Sainik Welfare Board

5989. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Ex-servicemen registered in Rajasthan;

(b) the districts where Sainik Welfare Boards exist;

(c) whether such Boards have not been set up in certain districts;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total funds provided to the Welfare Boards alongwith the details of schemes on which the funds have been spent during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) As per records with Rajya Sainik Board Rajasthan, there are 1,77,630 registered ex-servicemen in the State of Rajasthan.

(b) All the districts in the State are covered by Zila Sainik Welfare Boards. The districts where Zila Sainik Welfare Board offices do not exist are covered by Zila Sainik Welfare Offices in the adjoining or the nearest district. At present there are 19 district Sainik Welfare Offices in Rajasthan in following districts-Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Sikar, Sriganganagar, Tonk, Udaipur.

(c) and (d) As per stipulated norms Zila Sainik Welfare Boards are usually established by the State Government in districts having Ex-servicemen and dependents population of 7500 or more.

(e) The information is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

During last three years Scheme wise funds provided to Rajasthan Rajya Sainik Board are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Maintenance of Rajya and Zila Sainik Welfare Boards	200.88	117.58	172.25
2.	Financial Assistance under Raksha Mantri Discretionary Fund	47.89	59.89	24.71
State Government Funded Schemes				
3.	WW-II pension by State Govt.	720.00	893.00	893.00
4.	Honorarium by the State Govt.	747.00	738.00	728.00
5.	Scholarships from Amalgamated Fund	5.45	9.20	12.40

Funds for Transportation System

5990. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned funds to improve the transportation system of various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States for which funds have been sanctioned by the World Bank for the said purpose and the amount of funds allocated to each of the State from that funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Government of India and the World Bank signed an agreement for World Bank loan of US\$ 105.23 million and Global Environment Fund (GEF) Grant of US\$ 20.33 million on February 05, 2010 for Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP) to promote environmentally sustainable transport nationally and to improve the usage of environment-friendly transport modes through demonstration projects in selected cities of four States, namely, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh. The details of the funds sanctioned are as under:

Summary of GEF Grant through World Bank/ World Bank Loan to States

State	IBRD Loan (Amount in Rs Million)	GEF Grant (Amount in Rs Million)
Karnataka (Mysore)	-	90.72
MP (Indore)	-	91.68
Maharashtra (Pimpri-Chinchwad)	2,097.71	91.68
Chhattisgarh (Naya Raipur)	668.98	91.20
Total	2766.69	365.28

In addition to the above, the Government of India and the World Bank signed an agreement for World Bank loan of US\$430 million on July 23, 2010 for Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A to improve the passenger carrying capacity, operational efficiency, level of comfort, and the institutional capacity of entities involved in the suburban rail system of Mumbai Metropolitan area.

**Stretch from Jharkhand Border
to Keonjhar, Odisha**

5991. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of stretch between Jharkhand Border and Ramoli, Keonjhar, Odisha has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which construction of this stretch is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The work for the construction of stretch between Jharkhand Border to Rimuli along National Highway (NH) 75 ext. is not sanctioned. However, projects for the construction of stretch between Jharkhand Border at Birmitrapur to Rimuli have been sanctioned, the details of which are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of project	Present Status.	Completion target
1.	Birmitrapur (Jharkhand/ Odisha Border) - Rajamunda - Barkote on NH-23.	Work has been awarded and Concession Agreement yet to be signed.	May, 2015.
2.	Rimuli - Roxy - Rajamunda on NH-215.	Work is in progress	January, 2014.

[English]

NH -8 and NH-12

5992. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal with regard to Bundi (NH-12) and Bijolia-Ladpura-Bhilwara-Gangapur-Rajsamand (NH-8);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR

CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam. A proposal has been received in the Ministry for declaration of the State road connecting Bundi on NH 12 and Rajsamand on NH 8 via Bijolia-Ladpura-Bhilwara-Gangapur.

(b) and (c) Ministry has declared 5 State Roads having a total length of 838 kms and another 4 State Roads having a total length of 792 kms in the State of Rajasthan as National Highways on 3rd August 2011 and 22nd February, 2012 respectively. This includes the section of State Highway connecting Rajsamand- Gangapur-Bhilwara Ladpura ,which has been declared as NH-758 whereas the section from Ladpura to Bijolia is already a National Highway No:76. The section connecting Bijolia on NH 76 and Bundi on NH 12 has not been included in the declaration. Declaration 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-state priority and availability of funds.

[Translation]

**Development of SC/ST under Special
Component Plan**

5993. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) the amount allocated by the Government to the various departments under Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan (SCSCP) during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the names of the Departments to which the said amount was provided. State-wise including Karnataka;

(b) whether all the amount provided under the said plan has been utilised;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of funds yet to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) As per information provided by the Planning Commission, a statement showing State-wise Annual Plan Outlay and SCSP Outlay during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, and SCSP expenditure for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 and 2011-12 (anticipated expenditure) is enclosed as Statement.

Further information is being collected.

Statement

SCSP Outlay/Expenditure for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Si. No.	State/U.T	% of SC Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2009-10			Annual Plan 2010-11			Annual Plan 2011-12					
			Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Percent- age of allocation against ndr. Total State Plan Outlays	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Percent- age of allocation against ndr. Total State Plan Outlays	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Percent- age of allocation against ndr. Total State Plan Outlays			
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	1201000	1178.18	9.81	1178.18
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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	5600.00	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	15.79	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]

EPZs

5994. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Export Processing Zones (EPZs) established in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the volume of exports being made by each of the EPZs;

(c) whether any new EPZs is proposed to be set up; 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) In addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 589 proposals out of which 389 SEZs have been notified. A

total of 153 SEZs are already exporting. A list showing state wise distribution of SEZs is enclosed as Statement.

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.

Exports from the SEZs during the last three years are as under:

Years	Physical Exports from SEZs (Value in Rs. Crore)	Growth Rate (over previous year)
2009-2010	2,20,711.39	121.40%
2010-2011	3,15,867.85	43.11%
2011-2012	3,64,477.73	15.39%

Statement

State		Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the Act, 2005)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh		110	77	37
Chandigarh		2	2	2
Chhattisgarh		2	1	0
Delhi		3	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2	1	0
Goa		7	3	0
Gujarat		47	32	15
Haryana		46	35	3
Jharkhand		1	1	0
Karnataka		61	41	20
Kerala		29	20	6

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh		18	6	1
Maharashtra		103	64	18
Nagaland		2	1	0
Orissa		10	5	1
Puducherry		1	0	0
Punjab		8	2	1
Rajasthan		10	10	4
Tamil Nadu		70	55	31
Uttar Pradesh		34	21	8
Uttarakhand		2	1	0
West Bengal		21	11	6
Grand Total		589	389	153

Coconut Processing Units

5995. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in the country where coconut processing units has been set up, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more coconut processing units in various parts of the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said units are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The Coconut Development Board has been supporting the establishment of various Coconut Processing Units in different states under the scheme "Technology Mission on Coconut" (TMOC) since 2001-02. Accordingly Coconut Processing Units have been set up in eight States and one Union Territory. The places/Districts where Coconut Processing: Units have been set up are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Coconut Development Board is trying to promote more value added products from coconut in all coconut growing states through TMOC with the technical

and financial support from Coconut Development Board. The scheme is implemented on a project basis depending upon the viability of the project proposal received and its conformity to the operational guidelines of the Mission. An amount of Rs 6.35 Crores has been earmarked under TMOC during 2012-13.

(d) The scheme is implemented on project basis with back ended subsidy; adequate awareness has been created through print and electronic media. Accordingly, projects are expected to be received from Registered societies, NGO's, Entrepreneurs, individuals and other institutions from various states Application for availing assistance under TMOC can be submitted throughout the year. The Project Approval Committee approves the projects vetted by the Internal Screening Committee in its meetings held quarterly for extending assistance under TMOC.

Statement

State	Places/Districts
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari, East Godavari, Ambajipeta, Ambajipet Mandal, Vishakhapatanam, Palakol, Ongole, Hyderabad, Sivakodu

1	2
Goa	Goa
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba District (Jammu)
Karnataka	Mysore, Vakavadi Village, Kundapura Taluk, Udupi, Katbalthur, Vijayanagar, Tumkur, Siddhapura, Annapura, Tiptur, Gedlehalli Village, Madhihalli, Nelmangala Taluk, Bantra Village, Yelmudi, Aryapu Village, Elimale
Kerala	Madavana, Muttithadi, Arattupuzha village, Kundoor, Annamada, Thanisseery, Kallamkannu, Thrissur, Trichur Athani, Velappaya, Mathilakom Kannur, Kolachery, Mattanoor, Thalassery, Palayad, Moothakunnam, Vaduthala, Nedumbassery, Aduvassery, Paingottoor, Maradu, Angamaly, Thrikkalathoor, Chellanam, Nedumbassery, Chathanad, Binanipuram, Mangattukara, Kalady, Udayamperoor, Elenthikara, South Aduvassery, Manickamangalam, Ponnani, Mallapuram, Cholukulam, Kottayam, T.V. Purarr, Cherthala, Kayamkula, Allepy, Chandiroor, Calicut, Badagara, Thiruvambady, Kozhikode, Kakkattil, Chathamangalam, Manipuram, Kattippara, Kooranchundu, Kasaragod, Hosdurg, Palakkad, Kanhirapuzha, Vandithavalam, Kozhikottiri, Panthakkalmedu, Alathur, Pattambi, Omalloor, Kulanada, Pullikada, VCO(RUBCO Technology-11 units), VCO (RUBCO Technology-6 units)
Maharashtra	Gultekdi (Pune)
Orissa	Shaheed Nagar (Bhubaneswar)
Tamil Nadu	Kanjampuram, Tuticorin, Thootukudi Dist., Pollachi,

1	2
	Kariyachettipalayam, Meenakshipuram, Avinashi, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram, Erode, Kallankadu, Nanjaiuthukuli, Salem, Reddiyur, Nallampalayam, Namakkal, Padamudipalayam, Thenkasi, Panchpalayam, Kangayam, Sikkarasam, Karuvampalayam, Nallipalayam, Tirupur, Mayiladuthurai, Trichy, Dindigul, Thanjavur, Nataraja Nagar, Tirunelveli Town.
UT of Lakshadweep	Andrott Island, Lakshadweep

Note: Some places/districts have more than one units.

Delivery of equipment by HAL

5996. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the complaints of Indian Air Force regarding the delayed delivery of equipment by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. IAF has expressed concerns over the deliveries of some of the products of HAL. There have been delays in some projects in current range of production by HAL due to rework of Jigs supplied by the OEM in respect of Hawk; delay in establishing the facilities for complex engine components and radar software in respect Of SU-30 MKI aircraft; delay in certification of Shakti engine by the OEM in respect of ALH; changes in Standard of Preparation (SOP) in respect of LCA and delay in engine development by the OEM in respect of IJT.

The government continuously monitors the performance of the company and takes steps to address the issues. In respect of Hawk, SU-30 MKI aircraft and ALH, the issues have been addressed. In respect of LCA and IJT development efforts have been intensified.

Dry Cells

5997. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in import of dry cells and decline in production of dry cells in non-SSI sector during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the domestic production of dry cells and reduce the import of dry cell batteries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The import of dry cells has substantially decreased while the production has shown marginal decline.

(b) The decline can be attributed to rising input costs and reduced demand due to increase in prices and change in consumer preferences to more energy efficient products.

(c) For enhancement of domestic production of dry cells, the industry is de-licensed and eligible for foreign direct investment up to 100% on the automatic route.

[Translation]

Assistance to NGOs

5998. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to which financial assistance has been granted under the various schemes in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the names of the schemes under which the financial assistance has been granted to these NGOs;

(c) the amount of financial assistance granted to these organisations, scheme-wise;

(d) the names of NGOs found involved in irregularities out of these; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D.

NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The details of Non-Governmental Organizations to whom financial assistance has been granted under various Schemes in Andhra Pradesh during 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) None of the NGOs was found to be involved in irregularities.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of NGOs and the financial assistance granted to them in Andhra Pradesh under various schemes during 2011-12

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of NGOs	Amount released
1	2	3
I.	Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes	
1	Bapuji Youth Association	11.96
2	Centre for Rural Education and Development Society	4.71
3	Child Foundation of India	11.19
4	Goutham Education Society	14.66
5	Grameena Samkshema Sangham	9.79
6	International Educational Society	4.36
7	Jayasree Mahila Sangam	9.81
8	Lok Seva Kendram	12.07
9	Mahila Mandali	1.76
10	Mother's Educational Society For Rural and Orphan	6.64
11	Padmavathi Palleseema Abhivruddhi Mahila Mandali	10.32
12	Rural Organisation For Social Activity	4.36
13	Samscruthika Mahila Mandali	17.51
14	Sri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali	4.36
II.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	
1	Aathmeeya Manasika Vikasa Kendram	17.00

1	2	3	1	2	3
2	Adi Andhra Educational Society	5.00	23	Human Resource Development Society	16.00
3	Al-Shifa Minority institutions for Mentally Retarded & Old Aged	23.00	24	Immaculate Conception Home for the Handicapped run by Diocese of Cuddapah Society	13.00
4	Andhra Pradesh State Forum for Economically Weaker Section	24.00	25	Indian Red Cross Society (Nellore)	10.00
5	Annamma School for the Hearing & Physically Handicapped & Baby Care Centre	20.00	26	Indian Red Cross Society(Kakinada)	9.00
6	ANURAAG	23.00	27	J & J Karunoday a institute for MR	21.00
7	Anuraag Human Services	19.00	28	Kalyani Rural Rehabilitation and Educational Society	16.00
8	Arun Special Centre	8.00	29	KIRANAM	8.00
9	Asha Jyothi Welfare Association for the Disabled	7.00	30	Lakshmi Mahila Mandali	8.00
10	Backward Area Rural Development Society	33.00	31	Lakshya Sadhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped	13.00
11	Care Land	31.00	32	Lebenshilfe	68.00
12	Chaitanya Disabled Welfare Society	17.00	33	Leema Deaf and Mentally Handicapped Welfare Association	12.00
13	Chaitanya Mahila Mandali	25.00	34	Maharishi Sambamurty Institute of Social Development Studies	20.00
14	Darshini Handicapped Welfare Society	5.00	35	Manasika Vikas Kendram	101.00
15	Development and Welfare Association of the Blind	6.00	36	Mandala Vikalangula Samskshema Sangam	16.00
16	Devnar Foundation for the Blind	49.00	37	Mandava Charitable Trust	3.00
17	Durgabai Deshmukh Vocational Training & Rehab. Centre (Andhra Mahila Sabha), Hyderabad	71.00	38	Manochetana	14.00
18	Eco Club Brahma Institute for the Mentally Handicapped	17.00	39	Mother Theresa School for the Blind	16.00
19	Educational Society of the Assissi Sisters of Mary Immaculate	22.00	40	Nehru Yuvajan Seva Sangham	28.00
20	Gracy Organisation for Development Services	7.00	41	New Don Bosco Educational Society	8.00
21	Helen Kellers' School for Deaf & Mentally Retarded Children	36.00	42	Nirman Association for the Mentally Handicapped	2.00
22	Hellen Keller Memorial Association for the Blind	32.00	43	Omkar Lions Education Society for the Deaf	21.00
			44	PAMENCAP	19.00
			45	PAMENCAP(Godavarikhani)	15.00
			46	PAMENCAP(Karimnagar)	13.00
			47	Parivarthan	15.00

1	2	3	1	2	3
48	Pavani Institute for Multiple Handicapped & Spastics	26.00	74	St. Ann's Manovikas Kendra run by St. Ann's Social Service Society	28.00
49	PAWMENCAP	24.00	75	Surya Kiran Parents Association for the Welfare of M.H.	69.00
50	People's Action for Social Service	7.00	76	Swarna SwayamKrushi Society	8.00
51	Pragathi Charities	53.00	77	Swayam Seva Association for Parents of Rural Children	6.00
52	Prakasam Yuvajana Sangham	11.00	78	Swayamkrushi	38.00
53	Priyadarsini Service Organisation	67.00	79	Sweekar Rehabilitation Institute for Handicapped	159.00
54	Rastriya Seva Samithi	54.00	80	Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Research and Rehab. For MH	103.00
55	Ravicherla Integrated Development and Education Society	9.00	81	The Karimnagar District Freedom Fighters' Trust	61.00
56	Residential School For the Blind	47.00	82	The Rural Education and Development Trust	11.00
57	Rural Association for Developmental Awareness and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	8.00	83	Uma Educational and Technical Society (Uma Manovikasa Kendram), (Kakinda)	63.00
58	Rural India Medical & Relief Society	15.00	84	Upkar Dr. Pasupuleti N. H. Rao Charitable Trust	17.00
59	Sadhana Society for Mentally Handicapped	32.00	85	Ushodaya Educational Society	12.00
60	Sai Seva Sangh	13.00	86	Vani Educational Academy	18.00
61	Sarojini Devi Memorial Society	11.00	87	Vasantha Lakshmi Charitable Trust & Research Centre	11.00
62	Satya Integrated Rural Education and Economic Development Society	17.00	88	Vegezna Foundation	39.00
63	Seva Sadanam	10.00	89	Velugu	25.00
64	Shanthiniketan	30.00	90	Victory India Charitable Tent of Rescue Yacht	26.00
65	Shekinah Foundation	34.00	91	Voluntary Organisation of Rural Development Society	47.00
66	Smt. Merla Ramamma Memorial Trust	22.00	92	Vutukuri Venkata Subbamma Welfare Society	30.00
67	Sneha Society for Rural Reconstruction	22.00	93	Women and Child Welfare Centre	44.00
68	Society for Education & Reh of Visually Handicapped	28.00	94	Zilla Sarvodaya Educational Society	4.00
69	Society for Education of the Deaf & Blind	60.00	95	Zion Educational Society	13.00
70	Sri Dakshinya Bhava Samithi	31.00			
71	Sri Sai Educational Society	5.00			
72	St. Marthoma Educational Society	29.00]			
73	St. Ann's Manovikas Kendra	23.00			

1	2	3	1	2	3
III.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)		20	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Orphanages Boarding Home	4.00
1	Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti	161.00	21	Sarda Educational Society	3.58
2	Ravicherla Integrated Development & Education Society	10.00	22	Indira Memorial Weaker Section Dev.Society	4.54
3	S.K.R.Pupils Welfare Society	5.00	23	Indira Priyadarsini Girijana Backward Class Mahila Mandali	7.32
IV.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons		24	International Christian Crusade (ICC) Social Service Association	2.99
1	Nav Bharat Socio-Economic Development Society	3.59	25	Kothapet Mahila Mandali	6.80
2	Rupa Educational Society	5.80	26	Narasarpet Taluka Scheduled Tribes Youth Club	8.43
3	Society for Welfare and Awakening in Rural Environment (SWARE)	3.30	27	Omkar Rural Development Society	8.61
4	Sree Venkateswara Convent Educational Society	3.66	28	Prakasam Nagar Mahila Mandali	2.10
5	Sri Rakesh Educational Welfare Society	8.18	29	Social Educational and Rural Development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Christians Welfare Society	4.08
6	(I) Chaitanya Educational & Rural Development Society	11.88	30	Soniya Gandhi Harijana Girijana Balheena Vargamula Mahila Mandali	9.45
7	Jagajjeevan Balaheenavarga Abhiruddi Sangam	5.79	31	Sree Sarda Mahila Vignana Samithi	10.16
8	Rayalseema SC, ST & BC Dev. Society	2.62	32	Udayasri Mahila Samajam	8.23
9	Padmawathi Mahila Mandali	4.07	33	Kandrika Mahila Mandali	9.76
10	Sree Krishna Devaraya Yuvajana Sangam	4.79	34	Sri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali	2.12
11	Khadi Silk Gramodyoga Samithi	2.39	35	Pragthi Youth Sangam	3.96
12	Mother India Community Development Association (MICDA)	13.46	36	Annapurna Manav Samkshema Samithi	5.66
13	People's Action for Social Service (PASS)	14.27	37	Anuraag Human Services	2.44
14	Peoples Organisation for Welfare and Education Ratification	2.35	38	Jyothi Welfare Association	4.25
15	Rashtriya Seva Samithi	14.79	39	Sri Triveni Educational Academy	3.69
16	Sarvodaya Women Welfare Society	3.80	40	Country Womens Association of India	5.89
17	Sri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali	3.05	41	Mother Therissa Mahila Mandali	4.97
18	Help the Women	3.62	42	Senior Citizens Forum	2.96
19	Pushkaramatha Convent Committee	2.80	43	Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society	7.25

1	2	3	1	2	3
44	Nav Bharat Educational Society	6.13	73	Netaji Yuva Kendra	2.39
45	Pratibha Educational Society	5.52	74	Prakasam Zilla Balaheena Vargala Colony Varala Seva Sangham	6.90
46	Priyadarshini Mahila Mandali	4.88	75	Priyadarshini Mahila Mandali	3.37
47	Rural Tribal Development Society	4.61	76	Sabari Girijana Mahila Mandali	3.35
48	Rural Upliftment of Health and Educational Society	2.44	77	Samatha Mahila Vedika	6.57
49	Navodaya Seva Sangam	4.34	78	Sree Mahalakshmi Mahila Mandali	8.17
50	Sandhya Rural Welfare Society	2.17	79	Valmiki Seva Sangham	9.13
51	S.A.V. Gupta Educational Society	13.09	80	Vasavi Educational Society	4.88
52	Rural Social Welfare Association	3.47	81	Vutukuri Venkata Subbamma Welfare Society	3.36
53	Swarajya Laxmi Organisation for Women	4.24	82	Sri Bhavani Mahila Mandali	5.93
54	Mahalaxmi Mahila Mandali	6.30	83	St. Anthony's Educational Society	3.25
55	Arya Dayananda Mahila Mandali	4.88	84	Venkateswara Social Service Association	5.81
56	Asthana-A-Chistia Mahila Mandali	4.80	85	Upkaar Dr. Pasupuleti Nirmala Hanumantha Rao's Charitable Trust	4.86
57	Bharathi Mahila Voluntary Service Orgn.	3.99	86	Rural Development Society Old Age Home for Women	5.12
58	The Divine (India)	4.86	87	Priyadarshini Service Organisation	2.00
59	Haritha Mahila Mandali Society	3.25	88	Sri Venkateswara Yuvajana Sangham	8.28
60	Indiramma Mahila Mandali	4.66	89	Shri Sachidananda Venkateswara Avd.	4.39
61	Nehru Bharathi Educational Institution	4.00	90	Social Action for Integrated Development Society (SAIDS)	3.40
62	Polymers Educational Society	10.67	91	VELUGU	1.46
63	Health Care & Social Welfare Society	7.75	V.	Prevention of Substance (Drue) Abuse	
64	Lakshmi Mahila Mandali, Chejerla	5.81	1	Association For Social Health In India	14.43
65	Sri Lakshmi Parvathi Mahila Mandali	1.68	2	DOVE	28.78
66	3 Men Academics	4.88	3	Health Care and Social Welfare Society	9.42
67	Adarsha Mahila Mandali	4.12	4	Helping Hand Society	4.10
68	Arunodaya Mahila Mandali	3.36	5	Peoples Action For Social Service	12.57
69	Chandra Vamsa Organisation for Rural Development	4.88	6	Rashtriya Seva Sangh	8.20
70	Indira Priyadarsini Mahila Mandali, Vitalnagar	1.79	7	Rural Organisation For Social Activities(Rosa)	8.16
71	Lakshmi Mahila Mandali	2.12			
72	Mahila Mandal	4.06			

1	2	3
8	Social Transpermatation And Rural Technology	8.38
9	Society for Education & Environment Development(SEED)	13.60
10	Society for Welfare & Awakening in Rural Environment	6.84
11	Society Uplifting Rural Poor & Socially Stranded	8.39
12	Green Valley Foundation	8.88
13	Community Development Society for Weaker Sections	9.42
14	Pushkara Matha Convent Committee	1.50

[English]

Funds for Promotion of Bamboo

5999. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether a number of State Governments have sent project proposals to the Union Government regarding promotion of bamboo and its growth for clearances;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years alongwith the location to be covered thereunder, State wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the funds allocated for the same, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Madam.

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

Accidents of Merchant Ships

6000. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of merchant ships registered in the country which met with accidents during the last three years;

(b) the details of the loss of lives and property alongwith the details of damage to marine species/habitats from such accidents;

(c) the number of merchant ships of the Shipping Corporation of India affected in these accidents;

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard specially with regard to preventing such accidents/collisions and also for protecting the marine environment;

(e) whether the Government has sought any damage charges from the owners of these ships; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) During the last three years, 93 merchant ships registered in India met with accidents.

(b) During the last three years, 23 lives have been reported to be lost in these accidents. Damages to Marine species/habitat or public property due to accidents on Indian Merchant Ships have not been reported.

(c) As per the accidents reported to the Directorate General of Shipping, 19 Ships of the Shipping Corporation of India were involved in these accidents.

(d) All accidents falling within the meaning of casualty are investigated under the provisions of section 359 of MS Act, 1958, as amended. Subsequently, DG Shipping issues Marine Casualty Circulars, highlighting the causes of accidents and lessons learnt. Also stringent Flag State Inspections (FSI) are being undertaken to ensure compliance of all International & National Safety and environment protection requirements. An Emergency Towage Vessel manned by specialized crew has been positioned from last year on the West Coast of India for tackling Marine Emergencies during the monsoons.

(e) and (f) All efforts are made to facilitate recovery of charges, consequent to incidents of casualty from the ship owners or their insurance companies.

World Bank Aid to Control Pollution

6001. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided financial assistance to State Governments to maintain a pollution free environment; and

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided to various State Governments including Gujarat

during the last three years and current year, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A project titled 'Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project was signed on 22.07.10 with World Bank for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loan of US\$ 25.21 million and International Development Association Credit of SDR 25.7 million (equivalent to US\$ 38.94 million). The project involves States of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The objectives of the proposed project are: (i) to build tangible human and technical capacity in selected state pollution control agencies for undertaking environmentally sound remediation of polluted sites; and (ii) to support the development of a policy, institutional and methodological framework to establish a National Program for Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites.

New Commodity Board

6002. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes the formation of any new Commodity Board so as to promote the production and export of that commodity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the Commodity Board which is presently looking after the Cashew Industry; and

(d) the details of the schemes for the promotion of export of cashew and the foreign exchange earned from the export of cashew during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M.

SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal to form a Cashew Board by merging the activities of Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI) under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Cashew Division of the Directorate of Cashew and Cocoa Development (DCCD) of the Ministry of Agriculture is planned. The Planning Commission in this connection had held two meetings on 9th December, 2009 and 14th June, 2011 with the Department of Commerce and the Ministry of Agriculture. Presently, a draft Note in the form of EFC is under preparation of this Ministry for seeking approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee of the Ministry of Finance and the Project Appraisal & Management Committee of the Planning Commission.

(c) Presently, there is no Commodity Board to look after the cashew industry. However, the Directorate of Cocoa & Cashewnut Development (DCCD) under the Ministry of Agriculture, looks after production related activities whereas the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI) sponsored by the Department of Commerce, looks after the export related activities of the cashew industry.

(d) Under the Plan scheme in the XI Five Year Plan, the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India was provided an assistance of Rs.9.02 crore for upgrading processing facilities. In addition, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to State for Development Export infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence etc. to boost export of agri products which includes cashew industry also. The foreign exchange earned from export of cashew and allied products during the last three years are given below:

Year	Cashew Kernel		Cashewnut Shell Liquid		Total (CK+CNSL)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
	(M.T)	(Rs.Crs)	(M.T)	(Rs.Crs)	(M.T)	(Rs.Crs)
2008-09	109522	2988.40	9099	26.06	118621	3014.46
2009-10*	117991	2801.60	11227	27.62	129218	2829.22
2010-11*	91559	2598.15	11364	31.85	102923	2630.00

Source: CEPCI,

*: Various Custom Houses

Transparency in Defence Deals

6003. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued instructions to all the Defence Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to maintain probity and transparency in their dealings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this step has been taken in the wake of recent irregularities in defence deals; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that all the Defence PSUs adhere to probity and transparency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (d) Meetings are held at various levels to review the performance of DPSUs at which they are asked to maintain probity and transparency in their dealings.

Defence PSUs have also been instructed to enter into Integrity Pact with their vendors to avoid all forms of corruption by following a system that is fair, transparent and free from influence.

Labour Commissioner

6004. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Labour Commissioners working in the country to look into the complaints received from registered trade unions of various Public Sector Undertakings, State-wise;

(b) whether these officers are sufficient to look into the pending cases in the country; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) There are 33 sanctioned posts of Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) in the Central Industrial Relations Machinery which handles implementation of various Labour Laws and to look into the complaints received from registered trade unions of various Public Sector Undertakings. The State-wise distribution of the posts of Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) is indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Due to increasing workload, there is requirement of additional Officers in the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. Restructuring of the posts in the Central Industrial Relations Machinery is under process as part of the Cadre Review of Central Labour Service.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of RLC (C)s
1.	Gujarat	1
2.	Rajasthan	2
3.	West Bengal	2
4.	Karnataka	2
5.	Orissa	2
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Jammu	1
8.	Tamilnadu	1
9.	Kerala	1
10.	Uttrakhand	1
11.	Bihar	1
12.	Jharkhand	2
13.	Assam	1
14.	Andhra Pradesh	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2
17.	Maharashtra	3
18.	New Delhi	1
19.	Chhattisgarh	1
20.	In CLC(C) Hqs	5
Total		33

Export of Endosulfan

6005. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to permit the export of Endosulfan with riders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The matter relating to export of Endosulfan is sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

[Translation]

Vacancies of Doctors in ESIC

6006. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of doctors under the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in various States particularly in Maharashtra as on date; and

(b) the time by which the above vacancies are proposed to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Number of vacancies of doctors under Employees' State Insurance Corporation in various States including Maharashtra is enclosed as Statement. There is only one ESIC Hospital in Maharashtra located at Andheri, Mumbai and the vacancies of ESIC Hospital, Andheri are shown against vacancies of Maharashtra.

(b) Filling up of vacancies is an ongoing process. Recruitment of doctors in respect of State-run Hospitals & Dispensaries is the responsibility of respective State Government. Recruitment to ESIC run hospitals and dispensaries is done by the ESI Corporation.

Statement

State-wise Vacant post of Doctors in Hospitals run by ESIC

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Vacancies of Doctor
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	7
4.	Delhi	43
5.	Gujarat	78

1	2	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27
7.	Haryana	46
8.	Karnataka	22
9.	Kerala	160
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40
11.	Maharashtra	56
12.	Orissa	25
13.	Punjab	42
14.	Rajasthan	40
15.	Tamil Nadu	21
16.	Uttar Pradesh	7
17.	West Bengal	43
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	18
19.	Jharkhand	36
Total		750

[English]

Fall in Profits of SAIL

6007. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has drastically declined during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for decline in profits particularly in third quarter of 2011-12;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to improve the profits and operations of the SAIL;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of Profit After Tax (PAT) of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) during 2008-09 to 2010-11 and third quarter of financial year 2011-12 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Quarter 3, 2011-12
PAT	6170	6754	4905	632

In financial year 2010-11, as compared to financial year 2009-10, the profitability declined mainly due to adverse impact of input prices, particularly imported coal, salary & wages, higher interest & depreciation and reduction in interest earnings and increase in royalty on minerals etc.

In third quarter of 2011-12, the profitability declined mainly due to lower production, sales volume of saleable steel, adverse impact of input prices, and increase in royalty on iron ore, higher interest & depreciation and adverse foreign exchange variation. The adverse impact has been partially offset by higher net sales realization of saleable steel.

(c) to (e) In order to improve its profits, the steps taken by SAIL include improvement in production by targeting higher proportion of crude steel through energy efficient continuous casting route, increasing share of value added products in product mix, improving coal dust injection rate in blast furnaces, improving health of major units/steel making equipment etc. Other measures to improve overall profitability include improving techno-economic parameters, particularly coke rate and specific energy consumption, increasing sales of by-products, scrap, sale of idle assets and non-moving/obsolete stores and spares, curtailing expenditure on traveling and other administrative expenses etc.

*[Translation]***Cashew Workers**

6008. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the conditions of cashew workers is pitiable in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such workers living below poverty line in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce suitable welfare measures like pension, gratuity and

Employees State Insurance (ESI) facilities for the said workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the necessary orders issued by the Union Government to States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Employees' State Insurance Scheme is applicable to cashew workers in covered units within the Implemented Centers. Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies to Cashewnuts industries w.e.f. 30th September, 1962 and accordingly social security benefits in the form of Provident Fund, Pension and Insurance are provided to the eligible members under Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 and Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976.

*[English]***Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST**

6009. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants for Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC/ST students in the last five years;

(b) the number of students received this fellowship in the last five years;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any targets for this scheme;

(d) if so, the targets have been fulfilled; and

(e) the total amount spent on the scheme during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The number of fresh fellowships to be awarded each year under Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) Scheme for Scheduled Caste (SC) students has been increased from 1333 to 2000 from the year 2010-11. 667 fresh fellowships are awarded each year under Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) Scheme for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students. These targets are fulfilled every year.

Out of 26778 SC applicants, 7999 students received this fellowship and out of 6356 ST applicants, 3335 students received these fellowships in the last five years.

(e) The details of total amount spent on these schemes during the last three years, year-wise, are given below:

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount spent for SC students	Amount spent for ST students
1.	2009-10	6265.54	3071.18
2.	2010-11	14171.48	7035.63
3.	2011-12	791.11@	982.08@
TOTAL		21228.13	11088.89

@ The fellowships for 2011-12 were finalized during 2012-13 resulting in less expenditure during 2011-12.

[Translation]

Disposal of Hazardous Wastes

6010. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) whether the ships of developed Nations are blatantly ignoring the environmental and health related rules and are regularly dumping wastes like medical waste equipments used by Institutes providing civil amenities, bio-medical and electronic-wastes at the Indian ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the port-wise number of such incidents which took place during the last three years;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government against the importers and exporters of such waste-products in the country; and

(d) the details of any remedial steps taken by the Government to check the dumping of such materials at the Indian Coasts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management,

Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 (FIW Rules), 2008. Import and export of hazardous and other wastes including electrical and electronic assemblies destined for direct reuse are regulated under these Rules. Ports allow cargos to be imported only after clearances from the Customs after ensuring compliance to various regulations including the HW Rules, 2008.

As per information provided the Department of Revenue, action is initiated against the offender found guilty under the Customs Act, 1962. The details of cases detected by Customs Authorities for the last three years and the current year, port-wise are as under:

Year	Name of Port/ ICD/CPS	No. of cases booked
2008-09	Mumbai Port	01
2009-10	Loni ICD	01
	Chennai Port	04
	Mumbai Port	01
2010-11	Ludhiana CFS	03
	Mumbai Port	01
	Chennai Port	03
	Delhi ICD	01
2011-12		
Up to Feb.-12	Delhi ICD	01

[English]

Tiger Reserves

6011. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tigers are found in Sathyamangalam forests in Erode district, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to declare Sathyamangalam forests as tiger reserves and provide central assistance on declaration of tiger reserve;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Presence of 18-19 tigers have been reported by the State in the Sathyamangalam Forest Division.

(c) to (e) The 'in-principle' approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority to declare "Sathyamangalam" as a new tiger reserve to enable the Central Government to provide funding assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger.

Forest Area under Tiger Reserve

6012. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to annexe Ponnambalamedu and its surrounding forest areas in Kerala under the Goodrickial range of the Ranni forest division to the Periyar Tiger Reserve (PTR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the transfer of land, to PTR; and

(d) the time by which this area will be handed over to the Forest Range Officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) As reported by the State, the Government of Kerala has transferred an area of 148 sq.km. from the Goodrickal Range of Ranni Forest Division to the Periyar Tiger Reserve in January, 2012.

[Translation]

Fire in Ordnance Depots

6013. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of unprecedented increase in the incidents of fire in Army ordnance depots;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum and value of ammunition destroyed and loss of lives and property in each case during the last three years, separately;

(c) whether the Government has conducted inquiry into each of the incidents separately;

(d) if so, the details of the findings of each inquiry;

(e) the action taken and the extent to which affected civilians have been compensated by Government; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents and to safeguard the interests of civilians?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (f) The details of fire Incidents in the Army Ordnance/ Ammunition Depots during last three years are as under:

(a) On 26.3.2010, a fire incident took place in Ammunition Depot (AD) Panagarh in which 332 MTs of ammunition worth Rs.18 crores was destroyed.

(b) On 20.11.2010, a fire incident took place in Ammunition Point (AP) Binaguri in West Bengal in which 19 MT Unserviceable Ammunition of 'nil' value was damaged.

There was no loss of life in both the incidents.

2. A Staff Court of Inquiry was ordered in each case by GOC-in-C HQ Eastern Command and no individual was found blameworthy for these incidents. No civilian was affected in the incidents.

3. The following measures have been taken to check the recurrence of such incidents in future:-

(i) All depots have updated safety and security instructions.

(ii) All depots have been inspected by a Board of Officers to check adequacy of fire safety and security arrangements.

(iii) 349 trucks for fire fighting have been provided to the Units.

(iv) Unserviceable ammunition is being disposed off on priority.

(v) Rs.1736 crores have been allocated from 1999 onwards for ammunition storage accommodation.

[English]

Pension to JCOs

6014. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the order the Armed Forces Tribunal for increasing the pension of Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs) and those

below them with effect from 1 July, 2009, which aims to bring parity with post-2006 retirees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) As per the question it is not clear as to which Armed Forces Tribunal's order the Hon'ble MP has referred to. However it seems that reference has been made to a common order dated 30.5.2011 passed by Armed Forces Tribunal, Chandigarh in OA No.50 of 2011 filed by Hardev Singh and Others Vs Union of India and Others.

(b) The Hon'ble AFT Chandigarh in a bunch of petitions has directed that the pension of JCOs including the petitioners, be fixed at Rs.15465/- and Rs.16145/- with effect from 1.7.2009 on the basis of Table 133 which was annexed with Ministry of Defence letter No. PC 10(1)/2009-D(Pen/Pol) dated 8.3.2010, due to oversight. However, this Table 133 indicating revised rates of ordinary pension in respect of pre-1.6.1953 retiree Hony Viceroy Commissioned Officers has since been removed vide corrigendum letter No. PC(10)(1)/2009-D(Pen/Pol)Vol.II dated 15th April 2011 as it was noted that there was no such category as pre 1.6.1953 retiree Hony Viceroy Commissioned Officers.

(c) Ministry has proposed to file Appeal against AFT's order.

Time-limit Agreement

6015. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into any time-limit agreement with contractors in respect of maintenance/damages of newly constructed National Highways;

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

(c) the number of cases of damaged National Highways after construction of six months during the last three years, NH wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In case of public funded

projects, the rectification of defects after completion of construction, if any, by the contractor, is governed by the relevant provisions in the contract agreement regarding Defect Liability Period (DLP). For projects implemented through private sector participation on Built-operate-transfer (BOT) basis, rectification of defects during construction period and maintenance during the concession period is the responsibilities of the concessionaire as per the provisions in the concession agreement.

(c) During the last three years, two cases of damages to NHs have occurred within six months of their construction, viz. in the State of Gujarat (NH-8E) and in the State of Himachal Pradesh (NH-21).

[Translation]

Accidents of Pune-Mumbai NH

6016. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed/injured in the accidents occurred on the Pune-Mumbai National Highway (NH) during the last three years; and

(b) the steps/measures taken by the Government to prevent these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The number of persons killed/injured in the accidents occurred on the Pune-Mumbai National Highway (NH) during the last three years is as under:

Year	Persons killed	Persons Injured
2009	131	339
2010	104	242
2011	118	289

(b) Government of Maharashtra is taking the following steps to prevent the accidents on Mumbai-Pune expressway:

(i) Informatory sign boards, crash barrier, fixing iron fence, building safety wall on both side of road end including fixing reflector on safety wall and painting a middle line on the road have been provided.

(ii) 24 hour patrolling of policemen and highway police is in place.

- (iii) Two stand by ambulances have been provided at different locations of Mumbai-Pune expressway.
- (iv) Round the clock helpline numbers have been provided.

EPF Benefits for Workers

6017. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories/industrial units/power plants of medium and small size in the country including Chhattisgarh where twenty or more labourers are employed;

(b) whether the benefit of provident fund deduction under Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is reaching to the employees working in the above organisations/power plants;

(c) if so, the number of labourers getting benefit from these organisations/power plants, plant-wise; and

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per the statistics compiled by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, there are 57,270 enterprises in the country including Chhattisgarh where more than twenty labourers are employed.

(b) Benefits are available to all employees covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF&MP) Act, 1952.

(c) and (d) While the statistics with regard to labourers working in medium and small industries is not maintained separately by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), 4,68,039 members are enrolled in respect of 571 power plants under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Number of members getting benefits under the Act State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

Whenever any evasion of membership in organizations covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is detected, appropriate actions are taken as per provisions of the said Act.

Statement

Number of members getting benefits under the EPF & MP Act, 1952 factory-wise/ power-plant wise

Name of the State	No. of power plants	No. of members getting benefits under the EPF & MP Act, 1952
Andhra Pradesh	122	33826
Karnataka	24	9790
Kerala	5	5457
Tamil Nadu	47	77812
Delhi	20	35300
Haryana	6	13233
Himachal Pradesh	62	18928
Punjab	6	395
Uttrakhand	12	6396
Uttar Pradesh	9	10708
Bihar	4	858
Orissa	43	22311
Jharkhand	9	6190
North Eastern Region	6	4084
West Bengal	28	28965
Madhya Pradesh	14	6118
Chhattisgarh	26	7545
Gujarat	49	96845
Maharashtra	63	81419
Rajasthan	16	1859
TOTAL	571	468039

[English]

Protection of Forest Wealth

6018. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for protection of forest wealth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in hilly areas of the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to compensate the Hilly State for preserving the forest wealth such as to provide royalty on the basis of minerals;

(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) Yes, Sir. Government of India is implementing a scheme 'Intensification of Forest Management Scheme' under which fund is released to States/UTs for forest protection.

(b) The fund released during last three years under different components of the scheme including hilly States is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Present Ministry of Environment and Forests does not have any such proposal.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	2009-10 Released	2010-11 Released	2011-12 Released
1	2	3	4	5
Other States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	--	136.94	0
2	Bihar	117.445	118.77	82.41
3	Chhattisgarh	460.07	368.33	430.41
4	Gujarat	501.81	429.83	348.23
5	Goa	24.567	25	10.97
6	Haryana	69.56	101.7	75.72
7	Himachal Pradesh	281.996	287.71	324.27
8	Jammu and Kashmir	135	0	0
9	Jharkhand	260.14	150.95	394.55
10	Karnataka	252.15	205.61	348.64
11	Kerala	490.99	257.16	144.64
12	Madhya Pradesh	715.027	379.69	697.65
13	Maharashtra	459.195	262.38	373.51
14	Orissa	122.46	229.54	133.03
15	Punjab	74.13	76.49	0
16	Rajasthan	149.98	103.76	161.15
17	Tamil Nadu	--	143.99	245.48
18	Uttar Pradesh	181.92	213.72	140
19	Uttarakhand	317.2	134.57	229.95
20	West Bengal	262.36	173.12	50.86
TOTAL		4876	3799.26	4191.47

1	2	3	4	5
North Eastern States				
Sl. No.	State	2009-10 Released	2010-11 Released	2011-12 Released
1	Assam	360.02	202.65	246.64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	314.4	325.67	261.15
3	Manipur	198.42	168.21	461.81
4	Meghalaya	165.62	121.64	161.26
5	Mizoram	300.63	349.79	253.17
6	Nagaland	274.05	183.51	346.97
7	Sikkim	286.43	259.33	288.41
S	Tripura	138.15	188.81	60.59
	Total	2037.72	1799.61	2080
Union Territories				
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	26.22	30.36
2	Chandigarh	--	60.26	34.46
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	--		0
4	Daman and Diu	8		0
5	Lakshadweep	--		0
6	Delhi	--		0
7	Puducherry	--		0
	Total	20.00	86.48	64.82
Grand total		6933.720	5685.35	6336.29

[Translation]

Addressing to Disabled Persons

6019. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the official word for addressing the disabled persons from the 'Disabled Persons' to 'Differently Abled Persons'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D.

NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) As per the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, the term used is 'Persons with Disabilities'. There is no proposal to effect any change in this regard at present.

[English]

Preferential Access to Procurement by Government

6020. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's commitment to the World Trade Organisation do not allow to foster domestic manufacturing

through preferential access to procurement by Government and the Government's licensee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conveyed this to the concerned industries including its licensees; 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) Specific provisions of the agreements under the World Trade Organisation (WTO), namely Article III:8(a) of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994 and Article XIII:1 of General Agreement on Trade in Services, allow exemption from the WTO obligations on application of domestic laws, regulations or requirements governing the procurement by governmental agencies of products purchased for governmental purposes and not with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial use. This provision is factored in by the Government in the policy formulated from time to time.

Mining in River Bhadra

6021. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tonnes of sediment is polluting the river Bhadra due to illegal mining of river and its banks in Kudremukh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any studies have been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), the mining activity in Kudremukh area by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) has been stopped since 2005 as per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, No other mining activity has come to the notice of the Board in Kudremukh area. KSPCB is regularly monitoring the quality of River Bhadra at upstream & downstream of Kudremukh area. Based on the results, river water quality in Kudremukh area can be classified as 'C' (Drinking Water Source with Conventional Treatment followed by disinfection).

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

[Translation]

NHs covered under Golden Quadrilateral Project

6022. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Highways (NHs) passing through Bihar and the length of each of the said National Highways;

(b) the number of National Highways which have been four laned and six laned in the State during the last three years;

(c) the number and names of the National Highways which have been covered under Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) project;

(d) whether there has been any delay in construction of the said National Highways; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Number of National Highways (NHs) passing through Bihar and length thereof are mentioned in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Seven National Highways, namely, NH No.2 and part length of National Highway no. 28, 31, 57, 98, 77 and 30 have been 4-laned during last three years. No National Highway has been six laned during last three years.

(c) Number and names of National Highways covered under Golden Quadrilateral project as follows:

National Highway Section	National Highway Number
Delhi-Kolkata	2
Kolkata-Chennai	6, 60, 5
Chennai-Mumbai	4, 46, 7
Mumbai-Delhi	8, 79, 76

(d) There have been some delays in completion of some contracts of Golden Quadrilateral (GQ). The work of GQ is already completed to the extent of 99.88%.

(e) Projects have been delayed mainly due to problems associated with land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment and forest clearance, approval for Road Over Bridges, poor performance of some contractors due to cash flow constraints and other reasons and law & order problems in some states.

Statement

Sl. No.	NH No	Length in Km	Date of declaration
1	2	3	4
1.	2	202	15.4.1957
2.	19	120	30.1.1996
3.	28	259	15.4.1957
4.	28A	68	15.4.1957
5.	30	230	15.4.1957
6.	31	393	15.4.1957
7.	30A	65	6.1.1999
8.	57	310	1.4.1997
9.	77	142	6.1.1999
10.	80	200	6.1.1999
11.	81	45	7.7.1999
12.	82	130	7.7.1999
13.	83	130	7.7.1999
14.	84	60	7.7.1999
15.	85	95	7.7.1999
16.	98	157	12.10.2000
17.	99	10	12.10.2000
18.	101	60	12.10.2000
19.	102	80	12.10.2000
20.	103	55	12.10.2000
21.	104	160	12.10.2000
22.	105	66	12.10.2000
23.	106	130	12.10.2000
24.	107	145	12.10.2000

1	2	3	4
25.	57A	15	25.2.2004
26.	28B	121	25.2.2004
27.	110	89	25.2.2004
28.	2C	105	1.6.2006
29.	333 (new no)	143	22.2.2012
30.	527C (new no)	70	22.2.2012
31.	327 ext (new no)	225	22.2.2012
32.	131A (new no)	26	22.2.2012
Total Length		4106	

[English]

JV for Cement Production

6023. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has set up cement plants as a joint venture with a private company for utilisation of industrial slag produced from its plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the targets fixed for cement production by each plant and the actual production, plant-wise;

(c) whether the joint venture for cement production is not doing well and SAIL is facing losses by this contract;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the total investments made by SAIL and the private company and profits earned thereon during each of the last three years, plant-wise;

(e) whether there has been instances of irregularities in the form of selling of industrial slag supplied to these plants being sold in the open markets; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has entered into Joint Venture agreements with M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. (JAL) for setting up of the following cement plants using blast furnace slag from Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) and Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL).

The details of production targets and actual production is given below:

(in Million Tonnes)

Company's Name	Production Target		Actual Production	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Bhilai Jaypee Cements Ltd. (BJCL) *	1.8	2.0	0.71	1.50
Bokaro Jaypee Cements Ltd. (BoJCL)	--	1.16**	—	0.70

* Commissioned in June, 2010.

** Production commenced in July, 2011

(c) and (d) In case of BJCL, the company has not made any profits in the two financial years of its operations. In case of BoJCL, 2011-12 is the first year of operation.

In the said Joint Ventures, the projects have been funded in debt equity ratio of 70:30. Equity share of SAIL is 26% and that of JAL is 74%. The project cost in respect of BJCL and BoJCL were envisaged as Rs.673.20 crore and Rs.445.50 crore respectively. As per the equity pattern of the Joint Venture Company, SAIL and JAL have made contribution of Rs.52.51 crore and 149.45 crore respectively for BJCL and Rs.34.75 crore and Rs.98.90 crore respectively for BoJCL.

Both BJCL and BoJCL have indicated that lower availability of slag from BSP and BSL are impacting production of cement. Also, new market conditions and stabilization of the system resulted in the shortfall in the achievement of the target.

(e) SAIL has not reported irregularities in the form of selling of slag in open market.

(f) Does not arise.

Connectivity of Major Ports

6024. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exclusive infrastructure exists to connect all the major ports in the country to enable the swift movement of goods being handled at these ports;

(b) if so, the details about connectivity existing between all the major ports; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) to (c) All major ports in the country have connectivity with National Highways and Railways.

[Translation]

Conservation of Wildlife

6025. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Information and Communication Technology is being utilised for achieving the targets of the Department of Forests and fulfilling the expectations of public and also for protection of forest and wildlife and their management in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether necessary resources and training have been provided for utilisation of Information and Communication Technology in Forests and Forestry and environment related information and management;

(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) Yes, Madam. State Forest Departments have been using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Forest and Wildlife management for about last three decades.

The Government on India, Ministry of Environment and Forests through its Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), Project Elephant, Project Snow Leopard, etc encourages optimal use of such emerging and advanced technologies in forest and wildlife management.

(b) Details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Environment and Forests take into consideration the new developments in ICT relevant to forestry/wildlife and environment sectors and try to support/disseminate them among field officers and scientific/technical personnel engaged in such fields through various training programmes.

Statement

Following steps are taken to use Information and Communication Technology for protection of Forests and Wildlife of the country:

1. Use of "Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System" (RS and GIS) Technology to know the status of forest cover.
2. The use of "computer" upto the level of Range Forest Officers in majority of State Forest Departments.
3. "Video Conferencing Facility" for faster and effective communication.
4. Use of "Wireless communication" for protection of Protected Areas and endangered wildlife species.
5. Use of 'Telemetry' studies on Wildlife to assess habitat use, movement, dispersal of select endangered mammals, birds and reptiles.
6. Use of "E-eye" for round-the-clock observation of the Protected Areas.
7. Use of "Camera Trap" technology to record presence and distribution of nocturnal wildlife species
8. Computerized/internet booking for wildlife tourists visiting National Parks/Sanctuaries.

Quota in Government Jobs

6026. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide reservation to the Scheduled Castes in the private sector in view of the shortage of jobs in Government offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) 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), Associated 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 Code of Conduct provide, inter-alia, for inclusive policies and non-discrimination. Dialogue with Industry is continuing.

[English]

Flyovers at Busy Junction of NH-8C

6027. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved construction of flyovers at busy junctions of Sarkhej-Gandhinagar NH-8C and its conversion into six lane; and

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Keeping in view the 6 laning requirement of NH-8C, Ministry has approved clover leaf interchange at Adalaj junction, flyovers at Iscon and Gota junctions and grade separated structures at Thaltej and Gurudwara junctions. Besides, six-laning for an aggregate length of 20 km has been completed. Development of National Highway is a continuous process and is taken up in a phased manner depending upon the inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

Coal Acquisition by SAIL

6028. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Manganese Ore India Limited (MOIL) has initiated any scheme for acquisition and development of coal block under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for acquisition and development of coal blocks by MOIL;

(d) the details of estimated expenditure and likely profit to be earned by MOIL on implementation of this scheme;

(e) whether the SAIL have initiated the acquisition of coal blocks in foreign countries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (d) With the purpose of diversifying its business into areas such as coal and other minerals, MOIL Ltd. had published an advertisement inviting Expression of Interest for jointly securing, exploring, mining, commercially exploiting and participating in value addition projects relating to the Coal Blocks. It is not possible to estimate the expenditure/profit at this stage on such business ventures.

(e) and (f) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has structured its overseas coal asset acquisition through a Joint Venture Company, namely, International Coal Ventures (Pvt.) Limited (ICVL) which has been set up by the mandate of Government of India with SAIL, Coal India Limited, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, National Mineral Development Corporation and National Thermal Power Corporation as its promoter companies. ICVL is actively scouting for coal assets in target countries such as Australia, New Zealand, Mozambique, Indonesia, Canada and USA.

[Translation]

Role of PSUs in Indigenous Production

6029. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Defence Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to promote indigenous production in defence sector;

(b) the share of each of the PSUs in indigenous defence production in terms of percentage; and

(c) the details of the assistance given by each of the PSUs in training and logistics in regard to indigenization of defence production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Defence PSUs are taking various initiatives to promote indigenous production and to widen the Defence Industrial Base. These include development of indigenous vendors, registration of new vendors, policy initiatives for greater private sector participation etc., outsourcing and active participation of MSMEs in their production programmes.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) Training and support to vendors is a regular activity of each Defence PSU in which standards of quality, processes, design, manufacturing etc. are explained to them. Necessary feedback is also giving to vendors for improvement in quality, cost and delivery aspects.

Labour Conference

6030. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the 44th labour conference it has been accepted that contract labourers are the most exploited labourers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such labourers employed in public sector are being more exploited than the labourers employed in private; sector; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by the Government to check the said trend?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) There has been a concern about the exploitation of contract workers. However, no such resolution was passed in the 44th Indian labour Conference that contract labourers are the most exploited labourers in the country.

(c) and (d) There is no evidence to indicate that the labourers employed in public sector are being exploited more than those in the private sector. However, the officers of the organization of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) take action under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to protect the interest of the contract workers in central sphere.

Social Security under EPF

6031. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Social Security Schemes are being run under the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of funds spent on the said schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The following Social Security Schemes are run under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:

- (i) Employees' Provident Funds Scheme (EPF), 1952,
 (ii) Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, and
 (iii) Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme (EDLI), 1976.

As per the audited Balance Sheet of the EPFO, the amount paid to the beneficiaries on the said Schemes during last three years are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Total Amount Paid from EPF, EPS and EDLI Schemes:

Year	EPF Scheme	Pension Scheme	EDLI Scheme	Total
2008-09	12,088.39	4,790.78	48.63	16,927.80
2009-10	12,988.14	5,439.04	49.48	18,476.66
2010-11	13,928.11	5,932.70	46.51	19,907.32

[*English*]

Committee to Review Progress of NHDP Projects

6032. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a committee to review the progress of the on-going and proposed road projects under the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The NHDP projects are reviewed closely and periodically at Head Quarter as well as field units for their completion in time. Periodical review meetings are also conducted with State Governments at the highest level. Moreover, review of various projects under the National Highways Authority of India is an ongoing process.

Tax on Re Registration of Vehicles

6033. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the motor vehicle owners who change their residence from one State to another are being forced to pay fresh registration tax for their already registered and

tax paid vehicles when they re-register their vehicles in their new State of residence after the mandatory 12 month period;

(b) if so, whether this is in contravention of the spirit of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, which is a Central Act;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act to correct this anomaly and make the payment of the registration tax a one-time payment at the time of the original registration of the motor vehicle;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the provisions of the said Act are proposed to be amended to make the original registration number of a motor vehicle a permanent one and do away with the requirement for re-registration in another State when the owner moves residence to the latter for a period exceeding 12 months, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2012, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on 08th May, 2012 provides as under:-

"49A. Where an owner of a motor vehicle (other than transport vehicle) on which one-time or long-term tax has been paid, ceases to reside at the address recorded in the certificate of registration of the vehicle on account of his transfer on official duty or shift of residence, the registering authority shall, where the vehicle was registered prior to such transfer or shift of residence, on application for no objection certificate under section 48, refund the pro-rata unutilized tax on the vehicle; and the registering authority where the vehicle is being shifted shall levy and collect pro-rata tax for the remaining valid period of registration of such vehicle."

[*Translation*]

Promotion Policy in Provident Fund Organisations

6034. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the promotions being given to the persons belonging to the general category as against the reserved posts in Provident Fund Organisations;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a discrimination meted out to the persons belonging to the reserved category;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to check such promotions;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) The Employees Provident Fund Organisation is required to follow the reservation policy of the Government in letter & spirit. As & when any incidence of violation of reservation policy is brought to the notice of Government, instructions are issued for necessary remedial actions. The Liaison Officer, during the inspection, also ensure that no violation of the reservation policy of the Government is made.

National Employment Policy

6035. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Employment Policy in the country; and

(b) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the employment policy in the public sector more effective and transparent for the youth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) There is no National Employment Policy in the country at present.

Sardar Sarovar Project

6036. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether any steps/action have been taken by the Government to call for the report on the R&R works relating to the Sardar Sarovar Project in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the next meeting of the R&R sub-group of NCA is likely to be convened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, in his capacity as the Chairman of the R&R Sub-Group of Narmada Control Authority, wrote to the Government of Maharashtra on 25.2.2011, 20.6.2011 and 14.7.2011 for early completion of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) work by way of (i) allotment of one hectare additional land to major sons of Project Affected Families (PAFs) at the present dam height of EL 121.92 meters, and (ii) in respect of declared PAFs remaining for R&R between present dam height and the Full Reservoir Level.

(c) A meeting of the R&R Sub-Group, fixed for 6th February, 2012 was postponed at the request of certain State Governments. Next meeting of the Sub-Group has been fixed on 29th May, 2012.

Heritage Status of Bird Sanctuaries

6037. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sites/bird sanctuaries which have been declared heritage sites by the Government and United Nations in the country;

(b) the number of such sites/bird sanctuaries which are on the verge of losing their identities as national/world heritage status; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government including granting financial assistance to the concerned agencies to save these sites/bird sanctuaries from losing their heritage status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Five natural sites in India have been declared as Natural World Heritage Sites. These are Kaziranga National Park, Keoladeo National Park, Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, Nanda Devi National Park and Valley

of Flowers as an extension of Nanda Devi, and Sunderbans National Park.

(b) Presently no natural World Heritage Site in India is on the verge of losing its status as World Heritage Site, or included in the list of World Heritage Sites in danger.

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

Ferry Services

6038. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to start ferry service between Kochi in Kerala and Maldives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said ferry service is likely to be started alongwith the planned frequency for this service?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) 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.

[Translation]

Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic Tribes

6039. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether census of primitive tribes has been conducted at national level;

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

(c) whether nomadic, semi-nomadic, banjara tribes are on the verge of extinction;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide housing education, employment etc. to the said Tribes for their better livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The population figures of Scheduled Tribes, which might include primitive tribes, from the Census 2011 have not yet become available.

(c) and (d) No such data is available.

(e) A large number of Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes are included either in the lists of Scheduled Castes, or Scheduled Tribes or in the Central lists of Other Backward Classes, for various States, which entitle them to various constitutional rights and other benefits available under the respective categories, including schemes of educational, economic and social development.

[English]

Allocation of Funds under SCSP

6040. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) the budget allocation made under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether this amount was in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes in the respective States; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to increase the budget?

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 the Scheduled Castes in the State, is expected to be earmarked under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan.

Statement showing State-wise Annual Plan Outlay and SCSP Outlay during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, is enclosed.

Statement

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

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Annual Plan 2009-10			Annual Plan 2010-11			Annual Plan 2011-12			
		% of SC Population (2001 Census)	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Percent- age of allo- cation against Total State Plan Outlays	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Percent- age of allo- cation against Total State Plan Outlays	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Percent- age of allo- cation against Total State Plan Outlays
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.20	33496.75	5243.17	15.65	36800.00	6131.39	16.66	43000.00	7233.35	16.82
2	Assam	6.90	6000.00	115.67	1.93	7645.00	140.27	1.83	9000.00	165.52	1.84
3	Bihar	15.70	16000.00	2721.02	17.01	20000.00	3375.12	16.88	24000.00	4245.72	17.69
4	Chhattisgarh	11.60	10947.76	1271.66	11.62	13230.00	1534.63	11.60	16710.00	1847.77	11.06
5	Goa	1.80	2240.00	1615	0.72	2710.00	24.51	0.90	3320.00	33.96	1.02
6	Gujarat	7.10	23500.00	1294.94	5.51	30000.00	1363.45	4.54	38000.00	2084.04	5.48
7	Haryana	19.30	10000.00	1493.21	14.93	18260.00	2148.30	11.77	20358.00	2599.45	12.77
8	Himachal Pradesh	24.70	2700.00	668.00	24.74	3000.00	742.00	24.73	3300.00	816.00	24.73
9	Jammu and Kashmir	7.60	5500.00	319.73	5.81	6000.00	455.65	7.59	6600.00	535.78	8.12
10	Jharkhand	11.80	8200.00	852.86	10.40	9240.00	956.24	10.35	15300.00	1446.05	9.45
11	Karnataka	16.20	29500.00	4779.00	16.20	31050.00	3866.59	12.45	38070.00	4632.99	12.17
12	Kerala	9.80	8920.00	848.57	9.51	10025.00	983.45	9.81	12010.00	1178.18	9.81
13	Madhya Pradesh	15.20	16174.17	2462.12	15.22	19000.00	2918.00	15.36	23000.00	3575.58	15.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	Maharashtra	10.20	35958.94	2651.99	7.38	37916.00	3867.11	10.20	42000.00	4233.00	10.08
15	Manipur	2.80	2000.00	58.06	2.90	2600.00	62.40	2.40	3210.00	89.62	2.79
16	Odisha	16.50	9500.00	1563.03	16.45	11000.00	1817.90	16.53	15200.00	2033.38	13.38
17	Punjab	28.90	8600.00	2488.31	28.93	9150.00	2640.00	28.85	11520.00	3323.52	28.85
18	Rajasthan	17.20	17322.00	2735.49	15.79	24000.00	3896.00	16.23	27500.00	4555.62	16.57
19	Sikkim	5.02	1045.00	NR	-	1175.00	30.77	2.62	1400.00	NR	-
20	Tamil Nadu	19.00	17500.00	2721.22	15.55	20068.00	3827.84	19.07	23535.00	5014.30	21.31
21	Tripura	17.40	1680.00	280.11	16.67	1860.00	308.25	16.57	1950.00	237.35	12.17
22	Uttar Pradesh	21.10	39000.00	8246.55	21.15	42000.00	8881.00	21.15	47000.00	9938.15	21.15
23	Uttaranchal	17.90	5800.81	1044.15	18.00	6800.00	1224.00	18.00	7800.00	1404.00	18.00
24	West Bengal	23.00	14150.00	3258.37	23.03	17985.00	4142.40	23.03	22214.00	5118.98	23.04
25	Chandigarh	17.50	449.22	78.72	17.52	462.73	81.20	17.55	666.61	NR	-
26	Delhi	16.90	10000.00	1782.39	17.82	11400.00	1926.60	16.90	15133.00	2064.99	13.65
27	Puducherry	16.20	2250.00	322.58	14.34	2500.00	354.96	14.20	2750.00	412.85	15.01
	All India	16.20	388434.65	49317.07	14.57	395876.73	57700.03	14.58	474546.61	68820.15	11.50

Source: Planning Commission.

NR: Not Reported

National Highways

(Rs. in Crores)

6041. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised the road length to be constructed/ developed in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No, Madam.

It is premature to indicate the details of road lengths to be constructed / developed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) including details of the schemes and expenditures likely to be incurred thereon, etc., pending finalization of the Twelfth Five Year Plan by the Government.

Central Grant for Ports

6042. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received request for Central grant for the development of ports in the country including Cochin Port Trust, Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Government has considered the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of Central grant provided to the different ports in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Madam. The Government has not received any request for Central grant for the development of ports in the country including Cochin Port Trust Kerala during this current financial year 2012-13.

(b) and (c) However it is informed that during the financial year 2011-12, request for Central grant for entire cost of dredging was received from the Cochin Port Trust, Kerala. But the same was not approved by the Government.

(d) The details are given below:

Name of Port	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Kolkata Port Trust	281.72	522.57	237.68
Cochin Port Trust	99.97	157.45	--
Total	381.69	680.02	237.68

PDUIPH

6043. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) the sanctioned strength and actual strength of assistant professor/lecturer, associate professor, professor and demonstrators for Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy courses in Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Institute for Physically Handicapped (PDUIPH), New Delhi;

(b) whether there is huge gap between sanctioned and existing strength for these posts;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts in the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Details of sanctioned strength and actual strength of assistant professor/lecturer, demonstrators for Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy courses in PDUIPH, New Delhi are as follows:

Name of post	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength
Physiotherapy (PT)		
Assistant Professor	01	01
Lecturer	01	01
Demonstrator	03	02
Occupational Therapy (OT)		
Assistant Professor	01	01
Lecturer	01	01
Demonstrator	03	02
Total	10	08

(b) to (d) There is no huge gap between sanctioned and existing strength for these posts. Filling up vacant posts, as per prescribed procedure, is a continuous process.

Splitting of OBC into Sub-groups

6044. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the report of the Sub-Groups of Planning Commission on empowerment of other Backward Classes (OBCs);

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the panel particularly about the splitting of OBCs into Sub-Groups; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission constituted a Working Group on 7.04.2011 on empowerment of Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Nomadic, Semi-nomadic and Denotified Tribes for the formulation of 12th Five year Plan. The Working Group further constituted three sub-groups. One of the sub-groups has inter-alia suggested that legal measures may be taken to categorize OBCs into two sub-groups - Backward Class(BC) and Most Backward Class(MBC) on the basis of their social, economic and educational status. The Working Group has not provided any further details in this regard and no decision has been taken on it.

Setting up of Effluent Treatment Units

6045. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up effluent treatment plants/units to control pollution in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance being provided to State agencies for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As per the provision of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, it is obligatory on the industry to set-up Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) to treat the effluent and comply with the prescribed standards stipulated by the State Pollution

Control Boards. This provision apply in the State of Tamil Nadu, as well.

A centrally sponsored Scheme of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) is under implementation in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for treatment of effluent. The scheme seeks to enable the Small Scale Industries (SSI), in clusters, to set up new CETPs and upgrade the existing CETPs. This Ministry extends subsidy @ 25% of the total project cost for CETP through concerned State Pollution Control Board provided, State Government extends its commitment for matching amount.

To facilitate the treatment of the effluent in SSI clusters, so far 44 CETPs have been set up in Tamil Nadu.

Construction of Dhubri Fulbari Bridge

6046. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded approval to the construction of Dhubri-Fulbari bridge over river Brahmaputra in Assam;

(b) if so, the details of the time-frame fixed in this regard and the funds allocated/tenders floated so far; and

(c) the present status of the project alongwith the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for timely completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The road starting from Srimrampur on NH-27, Dhubri in the state of Assam connecting Phulbari, Tura, Rongram, Ronjeng and terminating at Nongston on NH-106 in the state of Meghalaya has been declared as new National Highways NH-127B recently on 22nd February, 2012. The proposal for Construction of Dhubri-Fulbari bridge over river Brahmaputra depend upon availability of fund, traffic need and inter-se priority.

Pending Patent Applications

6047. SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI P. T. THOMAS:

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

(a) whether a large number of patent applications are pending with the various patent offices in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of applications received and rejected during the last three years and reasons of such delay in granting the patent;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to clear the backlog of the pending patent applications;

(d) whether the decision to grant compulsory license to the patented drug is facing challenges from the multinational companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and

(f) the details of pending applications for granting compulsory licenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, as on 26th April 2012, 1,23,255 patent applications, where requests for examination have been filed, are pending with the office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. Location wise pendency of patent application where requests for examination have been filed are as follows:

Location	Pendency in requests for examination.
Delhi	47082
Kolkata	23857
Mumbai	14415
Chennai	37901

The number of applications received and rejected during the last three years are as under:

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Applications received/filed	34287	39400	43183
Applications rejected	105	207	364

Grant of a Patent is a quasi-judicial process and tends to be time consuming as it involves various steps, inter alia, publication of the application, filing of requests for examination, examination of the application and disposal of any pre grant opposition filed. In addition, substantive increase in filing of patent application by more than 250% in the last ten years as also the relative shortage of patent examiners have been the other reasons for increase in pendency.

(c) The Government has completed the process of selection of 248 patent examiners. Of these, as on 30th April 2012, 135 have joined. At present, processing of patent applications are conducted through Electronic Modules which enable achieving enhanced speed in the examination and final disposal of patent applications and has also improved transparency.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The decision issued by the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks granting compulsory licence to M/s. Natco Pharma Ltd., Hyderabad for the anti-cancer drug covered under the Patent No. 215758 has been challenged by the Patentee, namely, M/s Bayer Corporation, USA in the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB). The matter is, therefore, subjudice.

(f) No application for grant of compulsory license is pending.

Pre-matric Scholarship Schemes

6048. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enhanced the family income ceiling Jbr SCs/OBCs/Baxi Community candidates for pre-matric scholarship;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing following two Pre-Matric Scholarship Schemes, under which scholarship is being provided to SC and OBC students:

- i) Pre-matric scholarship for students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs); and
- ii) Pre-matric scholarship for the children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations (Both for SCs and non-SCs).

Under the Scheme of Pre-matric scholarship for students belonging to Other Backward Classes, the scholarship is to be paid to the students whose parent's/ guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 44,500/- per annum. There is no proposal to enhance this ceiling.

There is no income ceiling prescribed under the scheme of Pre-matric scholarship for the children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations.

EW Corridor

6049. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared East West (EW) Corridor i.e. Silchar Soweastra Mahasadak in 1998 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the length of the Assam Portion of that project and the details of the length in kilometre that have been completed so far;

(c) whether in the package No. 14 spanning length of 31 Km. between Balacherra and Harangajao, the construction work has not yet been started and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for handing over the work of package No. 14 to Assam PWD whereas all the remaining works are being done by NHAI and funded by the Central Government;

(e) whether there is any problem with regard to the approval of the Pollution Control Board; and

(f) if so, the officials responsible for this dilatory process and the action being taken against the erring departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam, Total length of 3640 Km. Total length 670 Km under East West Corridor in Assam and length of 409.72 Km completed so far. 4-laning of the stretch of 31 km between Balaeherra and Harangajao could not be taken up by NHAI as the Clearance for Borail Wild Life sanctuary and Borail Reserve Forest, is awaited from Ministry of Environment and Forests. Pending clearances, 2 laning of this 31km stretch is under execution by Assam Public Works Department.

[Translation]

By-pass in Jodhpur City

6050. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded approval for construction of a ring road/by-pass in Jodhpur city

under Phase-VII of National Highways Development Programme (NHDP);

(b) if so, the present status of the project; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. On the request of the State Government of Rajasthan, inclusion of bypass around Jodhpur City connecting Nagour side of National Highway (NH) - 65 with NH-112 and NH-114 has been approved in the State of Rajasthan under Phase-VII of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) for implementation on Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) mode of delivery. Consultant for preparation of feasibility report has already been appointed and they have started working on preparation of feasibility study report. Implementation of a project, starting from the preparation of feasibility studies report, has many stages to complete the procurement process of concessionaire followed by signing the concession agreement and financial closure etc. before the construction activities actually begin. As the present project is only at the stage of preparation of feasibility study report, exact timeframe for its completion cannot be stipulated.

[English]

Development of Greenfield Port

6051. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for developing a Greenfield Port on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Model at Tadadi in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A Technical Committee has been constituted by the Government to identify the suitable location proposed by the Government of Karnataka for developing another Major Port-cum-Shipbuilding Centre in the State.

Fresh Water Lakes

6052. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various fresh water lakes are under threat due to pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of fresh water lakes in the country;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to protect and preserve the fresh water lakes of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount sanctioned for their protection, lake-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing the scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) since June, 2001 for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country, through an integrated ecosystem approach.

Under the scheme, through a study, this Ministry had identified 62 lakes in the country for conservation, details of which were shared with the State Governments for prioritization and amendments, if any. A number of States have submitted prioritization and proposals for conservation of lakes in their States.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has so far, sanctioned projects for conservation of 61 lakes at a total cost of Rs. 1031.18 crore. Details of the projects sanctioned by this Ministry under the NLCP are enclosed in the given Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Lake	Date/year of sanction	Approved cost (in Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	3 lakes of Bangalore namely Vengaiiahkere, Nagavara and Jarganahalli	February, 2002	11.48
2.	-do-	Bellandur lake, Bangalore	January, 2003	5.54
3.	-do-	Kotekere lake, Belgaum	-do-	5.64
4.	-do-	Bhishma lake, Gadag	Sep, 2003	2.50
5.	-do-	Lal Bagh, Bangalore	Dec, 2003	1.66
6.	-do-	Channapatna lake, Hasan	2004-05	4.97
7.	-do-	Sharanbhasveshwara lake, Gulbarga	2004-05	4.89
8.	-do-	Akkamahadevi lake, Haveri	2004-05	2.64
9.	-do-	Kundawada lake, Davangere	2006-07	3.41
10.	-do-	Kote Tavarekere lake, Chikmagalur	2006-07	3.64
11.	-do-	Tripuranthkeshwar lake, Bidar	2006-07	4.67
12.	-do-	Gowramma and Hombalamma lakes, Magadi town, Bangalore Rural	2007-08	4.77
13.	-do-	Amanikere Lake, Tumkur	2008-09	13.37
		Sub total		69.18

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Banjara lake, Hyderabad	May, 2009	4.30
		Sub total		4.30
1.	Maharashtra	Powai lake, Mumbai	June, 2001	6.62
2.	-do-	9 lakes in Thane	Dec, 2002	2.53
3.	-do-	Mahalaxmi lake, Vadagaon		1.85
4.	-do-	Rankala lake, Kolhapur	2006-07	8.65
5.	-do-	Varhala Devi lake, Bhiwandi	2006-07	4.60
6.	-do-	Siddheshwar Lake, Solapur	2008-09	4.32
		Sub total		28.57
1.	Rajasthan	Mansagar lake, Jaipur	Dec, 2002	24.72
2.	-do-	Anasagar lake, Ajmer	2007-08	18.27
3.	-do-	Pushkar sarovar, Ajmer	2007-08	48.37
4.	-do-	Fatehsagar lake, Udaipur	2008-09	41.86
5.	-do-	Pichola lake system, Udaipur	2008-09	84.75
6.	-do-	Nakki Lake, Mount Abu	2010-11	7.33
		Sub total		225.30
1.	Tamilnadu	Ooty lake	June, 2001	1.75
2.	-do-	Kodaikanal lake, Dindigul	Dec, 2001/ Jan, 2007	10.42
		Sub total		12.17
1.	Tripura	3 lakes of Agartala	March, 2005	2.02
		Sub total		2.02
1.	Uttranchal	4 lakes in Nainital	July, 2003	16.85
2.	-do-	Nainital lake, Nainital	August, 2003	47.97
		Sub total		64.82
1.	West Bengal	Rabindra Sarovar	Oct, 2002	6.96
2.	-do-	Mirik lake, Darjeeling	August, 2004	4.01
3.	-do-	22 km stretch of Adi Ganga in South 24 Parganas	May, 2008	24.94
4.	-do-	Sahib Bundh lake, Purulia	July, 2010	12.60
		Sub total		48.51
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Dal lake, Sri Nagar	Sep, 2005	298.76

1	2	3	4	5
		Sub total		298.76
1.	Kerala	Veli Akkulum lake, Thiruvananthpuram	Sep, 2005	24.56
		Sub total		24.56
1.	Orissa	Bindu sagar lake, Bhubaneshwar	March, 2006	3.50
		Sub total		3.50
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Rani talab, Rewa	2006-07	3.31
2.	-do-	Sagar lake, Sagar	2006-07	21.33
3.	-do-	Shivpuri lakes, Shivpuri	2007-08	51.99
		Sub total		76.63
1.	Nagaland	Twin lakes in Mokokchung	Oct, 2009	25.83
		Sub total		25.83
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Mansi Ganga lake, Govardhan	March, 2007	22.71
2.	-do-	Ramgarh Tal, Gorakhpur	April, 2010	124.32
		Sub total		147.03
Grand Total				1031.18

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Safai Karamcharis

6053. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

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 Karamcharis and their dependents on concessional rates;

(b) if so, the number of people benefited and the names of agencies through which such assistance routed during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether assistance is being provided on high interest rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any study has been conducted to assess the socio-economic upliftment of safai karamcharis in the

light of various welfare schemes under implementation; and

(f) 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) 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) is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The beneficiaries are provided loans through SCAs at concessional rates of interest ranging between 4-6%.

(e) and (f) In 2009-10 Government funded a study on 'Impact Assessment of Economic Development Schemes of NSKFDC through Centre for Research, Planning & Action

(CERPA), Delhi in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh.

In 2010-11, NSKFDC funded the Evaluation Study of the schemes & 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 Name of SCAS and the Number of People benefitted during last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) under the Schemed of NSKFDC

Sl. No.	Name of State Channelizing Agency	Total Number of Beneficiaries Assisted 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 & Development Corporation	2300
4	Gujarat Safai Kamdar Vikas Nigam	15131
5	Himachal Pradesh SC & ST Devp. Corporation	257
6	Haryana Sch. Castes Finance and Development Corporation	58
7	J&K SC, ST & BC Devp. Corpn.	476
8	Jharkhand State Tribal Cooperative Devp. Corporation Limited	1000
9	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd. (Karnataka)	7308
10	Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative	10610

1	2	3
	SCs Finance & Development Corporation	
11	Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.	5206
12	Orissa ST& SC Development Finance Co-operative Corp. Ltd.	163
13	Puducherry Adi Dravidar Dev. Corp. Ltd.	29
14	Punjab SC Land Development & Corporation Ltd.	253
15	Rajasthan SCs & STs Devp. Coop. Corpn. Ltd.	1731
16	Tripura SC Co-operative Devp. Corpn. Ltd.	105
17	West Bengal SC & ST Development & Finance Corporation	198
Total		52755

[English]

Field Firing Ranges

6054. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Field Firing Ranges (FFRs) in the armed forces;

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

(c) the number of FFRs at present as compared to its number a decade back; and

(d) the concrete measures taken/proposed to be taken to meet the shortage of FFRs?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) At present there are 66 Field Firing Ranges which include 12 acquired and 54 notified ranges. The number a decade ago was 104.

Notified FFRs are required to be re-notified from time to time by respective State Governments after clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is received. Due to the increase in human population, the spread of habitation and general development,

encroachments, areas being declared as wild life sanctuaries/reserve forests, and other environmental pressures, the State Governments find it more and more difficult to renotify ranges in their jurisdiction.

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

NTC Mills

6055. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills as on date including the number of workers in each mill alongwith their profits/loss during the last three years, State-wise, mill-wise;

(b) the reasons for incurring the losses by these mills alongwith steps taken by the Government to make the NTC mills profitable;

(c) the details of compensation/alternative employment provided by the Government to the workers who were rendered unemployed due to closer of NTC mills during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra to transfer the entire land of India United Mill, No. six owned by NTC to the State Government free of cost in order to develop a memorial of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the other modalities to be worked out by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of mills along with the number of workers and profit/loss during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Problems have been faced in optimum capacity utilization of the mills, on account of the acute power cuts in the State of Tamil Nadu where 7 mills are located and due to labour shortage. Despite this, 13 mills made cash profits in the year 2010-11 as can be seen from Statement-I. In the year 2011-12, NTC, alongwith the entire textile industry, faced acute price volatility and supply side disruptions in raw cotton, which aggravated its losses.

Several steps have been taken by NTC to tackle the problems. As per the Revival Scheme approved by BIFR, NTC has modernized its mills and invested Rs. 1169 crores towards modernization till date. Other initiatives taken by NTC include inter alia the provision of DG sets to deal with acute power cuts in the State of Tamil Nadu; engagement of women workers, providing transport, subsidized food etc to deal with labour shortages; obtaining ISO certification for 16 mills; utilization of Information Technology to improve efficiencies etc.

(c) NTC has offered Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme (MVRS) to the workers affected by the closure of the unviable mills. The MVRS package covers the compensation for the service rendered as well as the balance service. Besides this, DPE has formulated a scheme for Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) of employees of Public Sector and NTC employees are exposed to CRR programmes.

The State wise/mill wise workers opted for Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme during the last three years and amount paid to them is enclosed as Statement.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) and (f) Earlier the Govt. of Maharashtra had asked for 4 acres of land of India United Mill No. 6 vested in National Textile Corporation (NTC) for construction of a memorial for Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Subsequently, the Government of Maharashtra has requested for transfer of the entire land of India United Mill No. 6 to the Government of Maharashtra for developing the Memorial.

To examine and make recommendations on the issue, a Committee consisting of officials from the Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Environment & Forest, State Government of Maharashtra and other co-opted Members (including Ministry of Law and Justice) has been constituted. The broad Terms of Reference of the Committee are to make recommendations on the following:

- The modalities of making available the requisite land for the proposed Memorial, subject to the condition that the title and ownership of the land shall remain either with the Govt of India/NTC or with the State Govt.
 - Compliance with environmental, legal and procedural requirements in the matter.
 - Modalities for suitably and adequately compensating NTC for making available the approximately 12 acres of land for the memorial.
 - Any other relevant matter.
- 2 Meetings of the Committee have been held.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Statewise Name of Mills	No. of Workers	2009-10 Cash Profit/ Loss Rs. lakhs	2010-11 Cash Profit/ Loss Rs. lakhs	2011-12 Cash Profit/ Loss Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kerala				
1	Alagappa	493	-49.93	20.84	-297.06
2	Can., Can.	254	-122.55	173.17	-306.45
3	Kerala Lakshmi	276	-120.41	69.94	-509.92
4	Vijay Mohini	224	-58.12	78.66	-283.23
	Mahe				
5	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	207	-84.69	-73.40	-566.64
	Andhra Pradesh				
6	Tirupathi	61	-41.33	-41.33	-391.9
	Tamil Nadu				
7	Cambodia	331	-80.38	137.82	-603.78
8	Rangavilas	402	-146.28	9.33	-967.70
9	Pankaja	361	-99.22	23.97	-756.88
10	Pioneer	265	-83.10	9.45	-630.72
11	Kaleeswara Mill.'B' Unit	300	-15.12	164.36	-514.07
12	Coimb. Murugan	455	18.94	-390.76	-400.21
13	Coimb Spg. & Wvg. Mills	121	-381.57	-346.30	-376.08
	Karnataka				
14	New Minerva	163	-	128.12	-223.03
	Maharashtra				
15	Tata	652	-699.81	-449.72	-1644.07
16	Podar	463	-351.12	-247.48	-1025.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Indu No.5	441	-262.29	-69.83	-807.95
18	Barshi	248	19.54	148.49	-610.37
19	Finlay (Achalpur) Madhya Pradesh	130	-	6.22	-693.66
20	New Bhopal	173	-31.25	-191.13	-686.88
21	Burhanpur Tapti West Bengal	118	69.19	-373.75	-236.16
22	Arati Gujarat	10	-42.02	102.66	-73.15
23	Raj Nagar Textile Mill Rajasthan	18	Commercial production started w.e.f. 1.4.12		
24	Udaipur Cotton Mills	5	Slated as Technical Textile Unit.		
Overall			-2561.52	-1110.67	-12605.54

Statement-II*Details of NTC Mills Closed during 03 years & Compensation Paid*

Sl. No.	Name of the mill closed	No. of Employees relieved under MVRS	Amount of compensation paid as per MVRS Scheme (Rs.in crores)
1.	Ananatpur Cotton Mills, Andhra Pradesh	294	8.27
2.	SreeYallama Cotton Mills, Karnataka	313	9.64
3.	Minerva Mills, Karnataka	1936	76.76
4.	Kharar Textile Mills, Punjab	648	16.73
5.	Suraj Textile Mills, Punjab	557	13.09
6.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Rajasthan	469	10.83
7.	Ahmeadabad New Textile Mills, Gujrat	1231	46.81
8.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naine, U.P.	933	30.79
9.	Bihar Co-operative Mills, Bihar	407	15.88
10.	Associated Industries, Assam	177	7.21
11.	Finlay Mills, Maharashtra	1075	49.75
Total		8040	285.76

Welfare Scheme for Goldsmiths

6056. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme or project for the welfare of goldsmiths in the country;

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

(c) the details of the licenced goldsmiths in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Defence Land

6057. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of allotting defence land to a charitable trust without approval has come to light in Jodhpur, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether similar cases of allotting defence land illegally have also been reported and probe is already on; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A portion of land in village Jodhpur in Rajasthan under the occupation of Local Military Authority was vacated in 2007. The matter is being enquired.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Hank Yarn Obligation

6058. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
DR. N. SIVAPRASAD:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Hank Yarn obligation scheme;

(b) whether some States particularly Maharashtra have requested to reduce the Hank Yarn obligation in view of the less requirement of Hank Yarn by handloom industry in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Handloom Development Corporations of several States have sought assistance from the Union Government to implement the schemes relating to the development of Handlooms particularly in West Bengal;

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

(f) the salient features and benefits of the schemes for development of handloom weavers groups and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS) alongwith the fund allocated/spent during each of the last three years, State-wise including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Hank Yarn Obligation is a mechanism to ensure adequate availability of hank yarn to handloom weavers at reasonable prices. The existing hank Yarn Packing Notification dated 17.04.2003 promulgated under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 prescribes that every producer of yarn who packs yam for civil consumption, shall pack at least 40% of yarn packed for civil consumption in hank form on quarterly basis and not less than 80% of the hank yarn packed shall be of counts 80s and below.

(b) and (c) Government of Maharashtra and some of the spinning mills have requested to reduce the Hank Yarn Obligation from 40% to 10%.

(d) and (e) Financial assistance has been released to Handloom Development Corporations of the States under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) and Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme. Further U.P Handloom Development Corporation and Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation have sought financial assistance for their restructuring. However no proposal has been received from West Bengal. Statement showing the State-wise releases of financial assistance to Development Corporations during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-I.

(f) The Government of India is implementing the following schemes all over the country including the State of Karnataka for overall development of handloom sector:

Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)

The Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) aims to focus on formation of Weavers Group as an entity, develop the Handlooms Weavers Groups to become self sustainable, inclusive approach to cover weavers both within and outside the cooperative fold, skill up gradation of handlooms weavers/workers to produce diversified product etc.

Under the IHDS scheme, financial assistance is inter-alia provided for a group of weavers, who are in the clusters, having 300-500 handlooms per cluster and also, for a group of weavers who are outside the cluster under Group Approach Project having 10-100 weavers per Group. Under the cluster development programme, financial assistance is provided on need basis towards design development, formation of consortium, skill up gradation, basic inputs, construction of work sheds, corpus for yarn depot, setting up of Common Facility Centre/ Dye House,

publicity & Marketing etc. while under Group Approach, financial assistance is provided towards basic inputs, skill up-gradation and Construction of Work-sheds.

A Statement showing State-wise number of Clusters & Group Approach Projects sanctioned and amount released under the Group Approach Projects during the last three years is enclosed as statement-II

Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

Under the scheme Design Exhibition-cum Dyeing Workshops are being organized through existing 25 Weavers' Service Centres in the States concerned all over the country including Karnataka to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

The State-wise detail of funds released to Weavers, Service Centers during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

The details of State-wise funds released under MEPS and Marketing Incentive component of Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 in respect of Handloom Development Corporations

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Corporation	Funds released under Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)			Funds released under Marketing Incentive (MI) component of IHDS		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	A. P. Handicrafts Development Corporation	-	-	-	82.73	72.00	84.54
2.	Assam	Assam Government Marketing Corporation	-	-	-	17.80	22.33	41.76
		North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Dev. Corporation Ltd., Guwahati, Assam		05.00	04.93			
3.	Bihar	Women Development Corporation, Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Handicrafts Dev. Board, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.			17.50			
5	Delhi	Delhi Tourism & Transpiration						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Dev. Corporation, New Delhi	52.50	-	-	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	Gujarat State Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation				24.38	13.57	62.86
7	Haryana	Haryana Tourism Corporation, Chandigarh, Haryana	10.00	05.00	15.00			
8	Himachal Pradesh	H. P. State Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation	-	-	-	-	25.37	44.02
9	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Silk Textiles & Handicrafts Dev. Corpn., Ranchi	02.00	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation	-	-	-	48.99	52.30	24.90
11	Kerala	Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation	-	-	-	29.04	28.98	16.40
12	Madhya Pradesh	M. P. Hastshilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam	-	-	-	-	46.74	51.40
		M.P. Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	48.66	81.04	22.00	-	-	-
13	Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Handloom Corporation	-	-	-	-	8.01	10.52
		City & Industrial Dev. Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO), Navi Mumbai	-	-	26.25	-	-	-
14	Manipur	Manipur Industrial Dev. Corporation Ltd., Imphal, Manipur	-	52.50	-	-	-	-
		Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Dev. Corporation, Imphal, Manipur	25.00	141.50	127.00	-	-	-
15	Mizoram	Mizoram Handloom & Handicrafts Dev. Corporation Ltd., Aizawl, Mizoram	-	05.00	14.00	-	-	-
16	Nagaland	Nagaland Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation	-	-	-	92.65	-	128.2 1
		Nagaland Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation, Dimapur, Nagaland	110.68	130.00	101.81	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17	Orissa	Orissa State Cooperative Handicrafts Corporation	-	-	-	16.29	18.19	41.52
		Orissa Industrial Infrastructural Development Corpn. Ltd., Orissa Bhubaneswar, Orissa	-	10.00	-	-	-	-
		Orissa Tourism Dev. Corporation, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	10.00	20.00	05.00	-	-	-
18	Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Handloom Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	2.60	5.15
19	Sikkim	Sikkim Handloom & Handicrafts Dev. Corporation, Gangtok, Sikkim.	04.00	13.00	61.89	-	-	-
20	Tripura	Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	5.38	-
21	Uttar Pradesh	U. P. State Handloom Corporation	-	-	-	-	25.38	14.76
		U.P. Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Lucknow (U.P.)	-	-	51.34	-	-	-
		Bareilly Dev. Authority(U.P.)	-	17.50	-	-	-	-
		National Handloom Development Corpn. Ltd., Lucknow (U.P.)	221.00	294.00	558.00	-	-	-

Statement-II

State-wise number of Cluster Development Projects and Group Approach Projects sanctioned/amount released during 2009-10 to 2011-12.

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Cluster Development Projects Sanctioned	No. of Group Approach Projects Sanctioned	Amount released (including committed liabilities)	No. of Cluster Development Projects Sanctioned	No. of Group Approach Projects Sanctioned	Amount released (including committed liabilities)	No. of Cluster Development Projects Sanctioned	No. of Group Approach Projects Sanctioned	Amount released (including committed liabilities)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	General	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	135	325.12	13	90	869.49	1	-	294.46
2	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	178.30	1	-	104.93
3	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	2	24	259.08	-	-	78.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Delhi	1	-	16.36	-	-	0.00	-	-	16.83
5	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	18.36	-	-	6.58
6	Haryana	-	12	43.28	1	9	46.56	-	1	7.63
7	Himachal Pradesh	2	33	138.74	3	17	138.93	-	-	144.84
8	Jammu and Kashmir	-	11	60.31	2	6	191.64	-	-	71.20
9	Jharkhand	5	19	397.98	9	48	384.32	-	-	890.03
10	Karnataka	-	-	-	5	-	74.70	-	-	511.99
11	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	646.03
12	Madhya Pradesh	4	-	54.41	2	-	173.59	-	-	140.16
13	Maharashtra	-	-	-	6	54	236.84	1	-	48.53
14	Orissa	8	30	276.13	5	16	488.37	-	-	612.12
15	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	4	15.35
16	Rajasthan	1	-	14.95	3	10	154.17	-	-	20.28
17	Tamil Nadu	-	45	553.11	12	152	914.49	-	-	1204.12
18	Uttar Pradesh	8	58	305.58	7	200	1274.83	-	-	495.35
19	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	2	22	306.04	1	-	109.74
20	West Bengal	-	-	-	5	29	352.23	-	-	985.22
Total A		31	343	2185.96	77	677	6061.92	4	5	6403.42
NER										
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3	11	143.16	-	14	187.54	7	17	471.62
2	Assam	-	14	59.21	12	33	567.58	24	34	580.06
3	Manipur	-	-	-	6	-	616.76	27	347	1456.03
4	Meghalaya	2	14	342.04	-	14	260.73	2	24	546.01
5	Mizoram	1	13	89.69	1	23	197.50	-	-	60.22
6	Nagaland	10	16	574.87	5	11	802.34	5	13	1081.21
7	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	15	47.12	-	20	67.24
8	Tripura	5	-	84.93	6	42	287.54	-	-	472.71
Total B		21	68	1293.90	30	152	2967.10	65	455	4735.10
Grand Total (A+B)		52	411	3479.85	107	829	9029.02	69	460	11138.52

Statement-III

Number of Design Exhibition-cum-Dyeing Workshop conducted during 2009-10 to 2011-12 by the Weavers' Service Centres.

Sl. No.	Name of WSC	States Covered	2009-2010		2010-11		2011-12	
			No. of work-shops conducted	Amount released (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of work-shops conducted	Amount released (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of work-shops conducted	Amount released (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Chennai	Tamilnadu Puduchary	10	1.00	15	1.50	15	1.50
2.	Kancheepuram	Tamilnadu	10	1.00	12	1.20	12	1.20
3.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	10	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00
4.	Salem	Tamilnadu	10	1.00	14	1.40	14	1.40
5.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	10	1.00	15	1.50	15	1.50
6.	Kannur	Kerala	10	1.00	12	1.20	12	1.20
7.	Bangalore	Karnataka	10	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00
8.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	10	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00
9.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	10	1.00	18	1.80	20	2.00
10.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	10	1.00	12	1.20	10	1.00
11.	Nagpur	Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh	10	1.00	12	1.20	12	1.20
12.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	10	1.00	15	1.50	15	1.50
13.	Guwahati	Assam Arunachal Pradesh Meghalaya	10	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00
14.	Kolkatta	West Bengal Sikkim	10	1.00	08	0.80	08	0.80
15.	Bhubneshwar	Orissa	10	1.00	12	1.20	12	1.20
16.	Bhagalpur	Bihar Jharkhand	05	0.50	10	1.00	05	1.00
17.	Agartala	Tripura Mizoram	10	1.00	08	0.80	08	0.80
18.	Imphal	Manipur Nagaland	10	1.00	05	0.50	05	0.50
19.	Delhi	Delhi Himachal Pradesh	05	0.50	12	1.20	12	1.20
20.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	10	1.00	14	1.40	14	1.40
21.	Panipat	Haryana	07	0.70	10	1.00	10	1.00
22.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	10	1.00	15	1.50	15	1.50
23.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	10	1.00	15	1.50	15	1.50
24.	Chamoli	Uttranchal	10	1.00	20	2.00	20	2.00
25.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	06	0.60	06	0.60	06	0.60
Total			233	23.30	300	30.00	295	30.00

Jute Industry

6059. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the problem being faced by the jute growers/cultivators in the country;

(b) if so, the supportive measures/schemes/incentives given by the Government for revival of jute industry in the country;

(e) whether the jute Corporation of India is procuring the jute from the jute growers without any ceiling;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to compensate the losses incurred by the Jute Corporation of India in its operations of purchasing jute on minimum support price;

(d) the details of jute produced in the country out of that procured by the Jute Corporation of India during each of the last three years, grade-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to fix minimum support price of jute in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government takes various supportive measures from time to time to address the problems of jute growers/cultivators as well as revival of jute industry in the country. Some of the important steps are as under:

(i) Government of India has launched the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) as a major initiative for overall development of the jute industry and growth of the jute sector during the 11th Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 355.5 crores. Under the JTM, several schemes are operational under the Mini Mission I, II, III & IV which benefit jute growers and encourage them for jute production. 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.

(ii) National Jute Board and Jute Corporation of India work on projects with National Institute of Research on Jute & Allied Fibre Technology (NIRJAFT) and Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres (CRIJAF) to develop better jute seeds and to improve agronomical practices for jute cultivation.

(iii) Minimum Support Price for raw jute and mesta is fixed every year to encourage farmers to grow more jute.

(iv) Jute Corporation of India and National Jute Board distribute certified seeds to farmers for increasing productivity.

(v) In order to encourage jute production, Government follows the policy for compulsory packaging of foodgrains & Sugar in jute.

(vi) Creating awareness regarding various schemes being implemented for promotion of jute and jute products.

(vii) Participation in the export promotion fairs for promotion of jute diversified products. Besides, marketing assistance extended to the exporters for participating in different promotional events of the National Jute Board under Fast Track Export Market Development Scheme.

(viii) National Jute Board has organised Capacity Development & Marketing Training Programme for Jute Entrepreneurs.

(c) and (d) 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 purchase centres and State cooperative bodies in all major jute growing states at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) declared by the Govt. of India. Jute Corporation of India (JCI) procures raw jute under two circumstances:

1. When prices are at the MSP level. For such purchases there is no ceiling on the quantity of purchases.
2. For supply to National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC)'s Mills based on indents specifying the quantity which is received from NJMC. Such purchases are made at prevailing market prices as Commercial Purchases.

JCI did not incur any losses for its operations of purchasing jute at MSP.

(e) State-wise production of raw jute in the country during the last three years are given below:

(In thousand bales of 180 k.g per bale)

States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Assam	715.3	625.4	658.0
Bihar	1118.4	1164.6	1611
Meghalaya	34.7	34.4	
Nagaland	2.0	5.4	
Orissa	30.4	36.3	32.1
Tripura	3.8	4.2	
West Bengal	9325.0	8137.5	8600
Others	0.8	1.6	44.9
Total	11230.4	10009.4	10946.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

* 2nd advance estimates.

State-wise raw jute procured by JCI during the last three years are given below:

(In thousand bales of 180 k.g per bale)

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Comm- ercial	Comm- ercial	MSP	Comm- ercial	MSP	Comm- ercial
West Bengal	0.7	21.1	84.0		18.0	
Bihar		2.3	15.6		7.0	
Assam	0.4	10.7	18.2			
Orissa			1.2			
Tripura			0.5			
Total	1.1	34.1	119.5		25.0	

There were no MSP operations in 2009-10 and 2010-11 as the prices were above the MSP level.

(f) Minimum Support Price (MSP) for raw jute is fixed every year to protect the interest of farmers. The minimum support price is fixed by the Government on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). While formulating

the agricultural price policy, CACP takes into account various factors such as cost of production, overall demand/supply situation, domestic and international prices and effect of minimum support price on general price level. For the Jute Year 2012-13, Government of India has increased the MSP to Rs.2200 per quintal from the previous year's MSP of Rs.1675 per quintal for TD-5 (Ex-Assam).

[Translation]

Queues at Toll Plazas

6060. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

(a) whether there are reports/complaints of long queues and clearance at toll plazas on the various National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to address this problem and to ensure free flow of traffic at toll plazas;

(c) whether there is any proposal of construction of separate subways on toll plazas in the country for ambulance carrying injured people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There are reports/complaints of long queues at toll plazas at Km 24 (Sirhot) and Km 42 (Kharki Dhaula) on NH 8 under Delhi - Gurgaon Section. Notices were issued to the Concessionaire interalia for expansion of above toll plazas, but Concessionaire failed to comply and accordingly, Termination Notice has been issued on 18.02.2012. However, as per interim order of the Hon'ble Court, it is not to be given effect to till next hearing (21.05.2012). Thus matter is sub judice. Further to ensure seamless movement of traffic and collection of toll as per the notified rates, Ministry is switching over from existing manual toll collection to Electronic Toll Collection. A pilot project is already under implementation on Delhi-Chandigarh-Parwanoo Section of NH-5.

(c) and (d) NHA has no such proposal. However, as per NH (Fee) Rules, 2008 as amended from time to time, ambulances are exempted from paying toll.

[English]

NHs Passing Through Kerala

6061. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of National Highways (NHs) passing through Kerala alongwith the National Highways recently renumbered changed in the State; and

(b) The details of by-passes proposed to be

constructed on National Highways in Kerala, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of National Highways (NHs) passing through Kerala with its new NH number assigned are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of by-passes proposed to be constructed on National Highways in Kerala, location-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Old NH No.	Section	New NH No.	Section
1	17	Karnataka / Kerala border to Edappally section	66	Karnataka / Kerala border - Kasargod - Kannur - Edappally - Cherthala -Thiruvananthapuram - Kerala / Tamil Nadu border section
2	47	Edappally - Cherthala - Thiruvananthapuram -Kerala / Tamil Nadu border		
3	47	Tamil Nadu / Kerala border - Edappally section	544	Tamil Nadu / Kerala border -Edappally (near Ernakulam) section
4	47A	Link Road connecting Willingdon Island & Kundannoor junction	966B	Link Road connecting Willingdon Island & Kundannoor junction
5	47C	Kalamassery - Vallarpadam section	966A	Kalamassery - Vallarpadam section
6	49	Kundannoor Junction -Bodimettu	85	Kundannoor Junction -Bodimettu
7	208	Kollam - Kazhuthurutty	744	Kollam - Kazhuthurutty
8	212	Kozhikhode-Muthanga	766	Kozhikhode-Muthanga
9	213	Ramantttukara-Palakkad	966	Ramantttukara-Palakkad
10	220	Kollam-Kumily	183	Kollam-Kumily

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Old NH No.	Package	Bypass		Chainage	
			Name	Length in Kms	Starting	Ending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	17	4 laning of KNT/Kerala boarder to Kannur section	Payyanur	4.10	109/300	113/400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Thaliparamba	5.65	128/550	134/200
2	17	4 laning of Kannur to Vengalam section	Kannur	18.6	148/000	166/600
			Thalassery Mahe	18.15	170/150	188/300
			Koilandy	11.00	214/900	225/900
3	17	4 laning of Vengalam to Kuttipuram section	Kozhikode	27.90	232/100	260/000
			Kottakal Edarikkode	4.20	285/800	290/000
			Valanchery	4.40	300/800	305/200
4	17	4-laning of Kuttippuram -Edapally section(Km 318 to Km 438.600)	Ponnani	14.66	319/450	340/350
			Chavakkad	2.45	363/200	365/400
			Vadanapally	3.50	377/000	380/200
			Triprayar	3.20	383/850	387/310
			Chendrappinni	1.95	390/000	391/900
			Moonnupeedika	2.14	395/300	397/250
			Mathilakam Section 1	4.49	398/700	403/000
			Mathilakam Section 2	0.47	405/500	406/060
			Kodungallur	3.03	407/700	411/800
			Paravur	10.51	414/450	426/100
			EdapallyManjumel-kavalaRealignment	3.32	435/000	438/600
5	47	4/6 laning of Cherthala to Ochira (Km 379/100 to Km 465.000)	Alappuzha Bypass	6.70	408/100	414/800
6	47	4/6 laning of Ochira to Trivandrum (Km 465/000 to Km 551.900)	Kollam	12.90	486/600	499/500
			Attingal	10.90	523/500	534/400
7	47	4/6 laning of of Trivandrum (Kazhakuttam) to Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border (Karode)	Trivandrum	43.00	000/000	043/000
8	47	2 lane of Vyttila - Aroor section of NH 47 from Km 348.382 to Km 358.750	Cochin	16.75	342/000	358/750

FCV Tobacco

6062. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether tobacco farmers of Karnataka are not getting adequate incentives from the Government to increase productivity in cultivation of Flu Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco;

(b) whether adequate number of tobacco barns are not available in Karnataka;

(c) if so, the reasons for the Tobacco Board for not increasing the number of tobacco barns in the State;

(d) the details of fresh measures proposed to help tobacco farmers in Karnataka and other areas to compete with foreign tobacco growers;

(e) the present status of FDI norms in the tobacco industry in the country; and

(f) the steps taken to prevent clandestine account inflows in the guise of marketing services by subsidiaries or group of companies floated by global tobacco firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No Madam, the tobacco farmers are getting adequate incentives from Government to increase productivity in the cultivation of FCV tobacco.

(b) The existing barn capacity is adequate for curing the crop size authorized for production by the Tobacco Board.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Several measures have been taken to help tobacco farmers in Karnataka and other areas to compete with foreign tobacco growers. These measures include introducing mechanization in certain operations of tobacco cultivation to help farmers overcome labour shortages and cut costs, introducing mechanical transplanters to help farmers overcome labour shortages, encouraging growers to use hybrid seeds for enhancing productivity and quality and educating growers on good agricultural practices in tobacco cultivation. The Tobacco Board arranges to supply pure and certified tobacco seeds, Bio/organic fertilizers, Yellow sticky traps, Cocopeat, Bio-organic/Bio-fungicides

to the registered FCV tobacco growers free of cost or on subsidized rates to ensure better yields.

(e) As per Press Note No. 2 (2010) series issued by the department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, FDI is prohibited in manufacturing of cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes.

(f) Department of Commerce has no such information, regarding clandestine account inflows in the guise of marketing services by subsidiaries or group of companies floated by global tobacco firms.

Kaveri Engine

6063. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has fixed any timeframe to fully develop the Kaveri aero engine for the Light Combat Air-craft Tejas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of the project; and

(d) the time by which the engine is likely to be ready for the Tejas?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. LCA, Tejas requires 90 kN thrust class engine to meet its operational requirement, whereas Kaveri Engine does not fully meet this requirement. Therefore, it has been decided to use variants of Kaveri Engine to power Unmanned Air Vehicle and also for marine applications.

(c) Two important milestones of Kaveri project have been successfully achieved:

(i) Completion of Official Altitude Testing for 73 hrs at Central Institute of Aviation Motors (CIAM), Russia.

(ii) Flying Test Bed (FTB) trials for 55 hrs with IL-76 Aircraft conducted at Gromov Flight Research Institute (GFRI), Russia.

Endurance testing for about 2100 hrs has been conducted at Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE).

(d) It is planned to commence flight trials for Technology Demonstration of Kaveri Engine with LCA Tejas Mk-I in about 3 years time.

Trade with Russia

6064. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Minister of Economic Development of Russian Federation have held discussion with the Minister of Commerce and Industry recently;

(b) if so, the details of agenda discussed during the said meeting;

(c) the details of issues on which both the countries have arrived at a consensus;

(d) the details of trade between both countries during each of the last three years; and

(e) the extent to which Indian industries is likely to be benefited from these discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam. Bilateral meeting with Russian Trade and Industry Minister was held recently on 27.3.2012.

(b), (c) and (e) The above visit of Russian Trade and Industry Minister was specifically for the 2nd meeting of the Trade and Economic Ministers of BRICS countries. The bilateral meeting discussed that trade between India and Russia is showing upward trends in recent years but it is still far below the potential. Hence, a deeper cooperation is envisaged for sectors such as pharmaceuticals, IT innovations, agricultural products, energy and hydrocarbon etc. to achieve the potential.

(d) The details of trade between both countries during each of the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

Statement*India-Russia bilateral trade data*

(in US \$ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2011-2012* (April to January)	1,458.92	3,846.42	5,305.34
2010-11	1579.67	3600.02	5179.69
2009-10	980.69	3566.79	4547.49

* Provisional.

Source: DGCIS

Prevention of Drug Addiction

6065. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI N. CHELUARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing trend of addiction through drugs or other intoxicants amongst the youths in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to control drug addiction among youths including launching of awareness campaign through the various organisations working in the field;

(c) whether a number of social/Governmental organisations/NGOs have been set up for de-addiction;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance provided to them under the Central Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse;

(e) whether the Government has received the proposals from various State/Union Territories seeking funds for operation of de-addiction-cum-rehabilitation centres during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) if so, the amount allocated to the States/UTs especially Punjab for establishment and running of such centres and if not, the time by when it will be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) There is no authentic data in this regard. However, with the objective of addressing the problems, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse.

Besides, the Ministry in collaboration with the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and National Bal Bhavan has undertaken an awareness generation programme about the ill-effects of substance (drug) abuse. NYKS through its network of volunteers will create awareness about ill effects of alcoholism and drug abuse among the

youths in 3750 villages of Punjab and Manipur through door to door campaign, wall writings, candle march, poster campaigns, street plays etc. National Bal Bhavan will create awareness about ill effects of drug abuse among the children of the age group of 12 to 16 years through a series of activities like poster making, creative writing, lecture, rally, nukkad natak etc at local, zonal and national level.

(c) to (f) Under the Ministry's Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse, financial assistance is given to non-governmental organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Nehru Yuva Sangthan for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) on the basis of the recommendations of

State level Grant-in-aid Committees along with satisfactory inspection reports furnished by the State Governments.

Funds are not released to State Governments under the Scheme. However, State/UT-wise allocation of funds, made on a notional basis, were communicated to States/UTs to facilitate recommendation of proposals from the eligible agencies. Proposals duly recommended by the State Governments and received in the Ministry are examined as per norms, guidelines and availability of funds under the Scheme.

No recommendation has been received from any of the State Governments in the current year. State/UT-wise number of projects assisted vis-a-vis amount released under the Scheme during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise number of projects assisted and amount of funds released under the Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse during last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Notional Allo-cation	No. of projects assisted	Amount Rele-ased	Notional Allo-cation	No. of projects assisted	Amount Rele-ased	Notional Allo-cation	No. of projects assisted	Amount Rele-ased
		2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	140	9	76.82	190	16	133.63	190	18	156.81
2	Bihar	130	5	47.19	150	10	105.37	140	12	150.11
3	Chhatisgarh	30	2	12.66	30	2	7.80	30	2	35.61
4	Goa	10	1	8.89	15	1	7.50	15	1	10.46
5	Gujarat	50	4	37.21	50	3	22.66	40	3	55.46
6	Haryana	150	10	90.76	200	13	98.34	200	11	92.26
7	Himachal Pradesh	30	4	14.19	50	1	4.35	50	3	37.37
8	Jammu and Kashmir	20	1	8.89	20	0	0.00	20	1	20.00
9	Jharkhand	10	0	0	10	1	1.40	15	2	4.91
10	Karnataka	250	26	274.67	290	27	246.50	270	29	270.28
11	Kerala	190	20	176.44	220	21	190.73	200	21	164.10
12	Madhya Pradesh	170	8	66.28	215	5	38.60	210	15	143.73
13	Maharashtra	410	39	327	410	45	398.35	410	40	401.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Orissa	210	26	233.74	250	27	226.18	240	27	260.55
15	Punjab	130	11	53.4	210	14	283.12	300	14	151.04
16	Rajasthan	110	8	64.32	180	13	124.65	170	12	103.80
17	Tamil Nadu	230	24	279	290	23	253.12	290	27	234.70
18	Uttar Pradesh	410	10	61	410	22	188.85	400	26	264.77
19	Uttarakhand	40	4	31.26	50	4	43.38	50	3	30.16
20	West Bengal	130	7	65.09	200	6	62.42	200	11	161.76
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00
22	Chandigarh	10	1	0.77	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00
24	Delhi	90	7	60.55	100	9	80.91	100	11	140.03
25	Daman and Diu	10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00
26	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00
27	Puducherry	10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00
Total (ROC)		3000	227	1990.13	3600	263	2517.86	3600	291	2889.00
1	Arunachal Pradesh	22	1	9.32	20	1	9.78	15	1	9.95
2	Assam	70	3	25.07	90	5	33.55	80	16	128.86
3	Manipur	200	19	172.39	180	19	238.76	240	21	250.45
4	Meghalaya	22	2	6.35	30	1	11.25	20	2	20.06
5	Mizoram	100	6	43.77	90	7	65.75	70	10	145.80
6	Nagaland	60	3	21.94	65	5	48.97	55	6	74.99
7	Tripura	15	0	0	15	0	0.00	10	0	0.00
8	Sikkim	11	1	9.95	10	1	4.98	10	1	14.93
Total (NE)		500	35	288.79	500	39	413.04	500	57	645.04
Total (ROC+NE)		3500	262	2278.92	4100	302	2930.90	4100	348	3533.45

**Construction of Four Lane/Six Lane Roads
in Tamil Nadu**

6066. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently received any proposals from Tamil Nadu for construction of four lane/six lane roads connecting Chengappalli-Walayar (NH-

47), Kangeyampalayam-Mettupalayam (NH-67), Dindigul-Coimbatore (NH-209);

(b) if so, the details of funds released/utilised, project-wise;

(c) the details of the projects completed as well as delayed projects alongwith the reasons for delay in completion of these projects; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government to complete these pending projects early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Details are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The project of Chengapalli-Walayar section is targeted to be completed by March, 2013. So far 37 km out of 54.86 km is completed in this project. Four Laning of Kangeyapalayam-Mettupalayam section of NH-67 is in the process of bidding and feasibility study for 2/4 laning of Dindigul-Coimbatore-TN/ Karnataka Border section is in progress.

Statement-I

Construction of Four Lane/Six Lane Roads in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	Length (Km)	Total Project Cost (Rs.in Crore)	NHDP Phase	Mode of funding	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	47	4 / 6 - laning of Chengapalli Walayar section	54.865	852.00	II	BOT (Toll)	The work is in progress. Out of 54.865 Km, work has been completed in a length of 33 Km as on 30.04.2012. The project is scheduled to be completed by March 2013.
2	67	4-laning of Kangeyapalayam Mettupalayam section	53.93	630.00	III	BOT (Toll)	Last date for receipt of completed bid was 30.03.2012. Single Bid received, which is under process.
3	209	2/4-laning of Dindigul Coimbatore - TN / Karnataka border section	244.6	Ye to be finalized	IV	BOT (Toll)	Project is proposed to be taken up under two Packages, viz. from 0.0 to 149.0 (i.e. Dindigul to Coimbatore) and Km 172.4 to Km 268.0 (excluding Coimbatore Bypass). Package-1 is proposed for 4-laning and Package-II is proposed for for 2-lane with paved shoulders. Feasibility Study by the Consultant is in progress. Draft Project Report and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							PPPAC Proposals are under finalization and is expected to be ready by June 2012.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Project Name	NH No.	Expenditure Details	
			Funds Released (Rs. in Crore)	Funds utilized (Rs. in crore)
1.	Six/Four laning from km 102/035 to km 183/060 from end of Coimbatore bypass to TN/Kerala Border section of NH-47 in the State of Tamil Nadu under NHDP Phase-II on DBFOT (Toll) basis (Package No. NS-II/BOT/TN-08)	47	Shifting of Utilities - 6.78 cr. Land Acquisition - 114.75 cr.	Rs. 112.64 cr.

[Translation]

Economic Recession

6067. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the present economic slowdown on the indigenous industries during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the impact on the growth rate during the current year as compared to the last two years, sector-wise;

(c) whether there is also decline in creation of additional employment opportunities in the various industrial sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith their impact during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government have not made any assessment separately regarding the impact of the economic slowdown on the indigenous industries. However,

the factors that have impacted the industrial growth include moderation in the rate of growth of consumption expenditure, underperformance of the construction sector, hardening of interest rates and global economic uncertainty etc. The growth rate of industry, measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP), has increased from 5.3 per cent in 2009-10 to 8.2 per cent in 2010-11; but declined to 2.8 per cent in 2011-12, as may be seen from the table below:

Table: Sector-wise growth in Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

	(in percent)		
Industrial sectors	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Mining & Quarrying	7.9	5.2	-2.0
Manufacturing	4.8	8.9	2.9
Electricity	6.1	5.5	8.2
Overall IIP	5.3	8.2	2.8

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

(c) and (d) As per the quarterly report of the thin sample of 'Quick Employment Surveys' conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, in eight selected sectors of the economy i.e. Textiles, Leather, Metals, Automobiles, Gems & Jewellery, Transport, IT/BPO,

Handloom/Powerloom, estimated additional jobs created during 2010-11 has declined to 9.78 lakh compared to 19.65 lakh during 2009-10. During first nine months of 2011-12 (April-December) additional jobs created is

estimated at 7.56 lakh compared to 8.04 lakh additional jobs created in the corresponding period of 2010-11. Sector wise details of decline in job creation during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Table: Sector-wise estimated change in employment

Industry/group	(lakh jobs)														
	Jun 09 over Mar 09	Sep 09 over June 09	Dec 09 over Sep 09	Mar 10 over Dec 09	Total 2009- 10	Jun 10 over Mar 10	Sep 10 over June 10	Dec 10 over Sep 10	Mar 11 over Dec 10	Total 2010- 11	Jun 11 over Mar 11	Sep 11 over June 11	Dec 11 over Sep 11	Total 2011- 12 (April -Dec)	
Textiles	-1.54	3.18	0.16	-1.19	0.61	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	-2.52	-0.33	0.42	0.78	0.87	
Leather Metals															
Automobiles	0.07	-0.08	0.09	0	0.08	0.21	0.04	0.16	-0.08	0.33	0.01	-0.02	-0.12	-0.13	
Metals	-0.01	0.65	0.23	0.04	0.91	0.45	0.27	0	0.16	0.88	0.53	0.38	0	0.91	
Automobiles	0.23	0.24	0.06	0.29	0.82	0.51	0.29	0.18	0.13	1.11	0.18	0.22	-0.06	0.34	
Gems & Jewellery	-0.2	0.58	0.07	0.24	0.69	0.04	0.04	-0.1	-0.02	-0.04	0.13	0.07	0.1	0.3	
Transport	-0.01	0	-0.02	-0.02	-0.05	-0.21	0.13	-0.1	0.06	-0.12	-0.02	-0.05	0.34	0.27	
IT/BPO	-0.34	0.26	5.7	1.29	6.91	1.29	1.08	1.41	2.87	6.65	1.64	2.04	1.09	4.77	
Handloom/ Powerloom	0.49	0.15	0.09	-0.05	0.68	-0.03	0.06	0.03	-0.18	-0.12	0.01	0.09	0.13	0.23	
Total	-1.31	4.97	6.38	0.61	10.65	1.62	4.35	2.07	1.74	9.78	2.15	3.15	2.26	7.56	

Source: Quarterly Reports, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment.

UAV Lakshya

6068. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is manufacturing Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) Lakshya as per the requirement;

(b) if so, the number of such aerial vehicles manufactured and inducted in the forces and the production cost of each of the said vehicles;

(c) the proposals, if any, of the Government to sell these vehicles to other countries; and

(d) the countries which have show interest in buying Lakshya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) So far HAL has manufactured 30 Lakshya-1 and has delivered to IAF (15), Indian Navy (05) and DRDO (10) during the period from 2006-07 to 2011-12.

The present cost of each Lakshya is Rs.4.53 crores.

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal to sell Lakshya to other countries.

[English]

Secunderabad Cantonment

6069. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials of the Secunderabad Cantonment Board have allegedly conspired with builders

to put up unauthorised construction in the Cantonment area;

(b) if so, the details of the unauthorised constructions in the said area; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government against the officials and also to remove these constructions?

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

(a) CBI has filed a case against the officials of Secunderabad Cantonment Board who allegedly conspired with the builders to put-up unauthorised constructions in the Cantonment area.

(b) There are about 1187 unauthorised constructions in Secunderabad Cantonment. These comprise of both deviations from the sanctioned building plan as well as constructions carried out without sanction from the Competent Authority.

(c) The CBI enquiry and the departmental enquiries are going on. Action against the Unauthorised constructions is being taken by the Cantonment Board under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 2006.

Anti-dumping Duty on Pharma and Plastic from EU

6070. SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to impose anti-dumping duty on certain imports;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to impose anti-dumping duty of up to 490 dollar per metric tonne of a chemical mainly used in pharmaceutical and plastic industry from European Union (EU) to protect domestic players from cheap shipment;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the move comes after the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) in its final finding concluded that the domestic industry has suffered material injury due to the dumped import of pentaerythritol from European Union; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M.

SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam; on the basis of the recommendations of Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD), the Government imposes anti-dumping duty on dumped imports causing material injury to the domestic industry.

(c) to (f) The DGAD had recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty @ US\$379 to 490/MT on imports of Pentaerythritol originating in or exported from the European Union (excluding Sweden) vide Final Findings No. 14/43/2010-DGAD dated 10th April, 2012. The Central Government may within three months of the date of publication of Final Findings by the DGAD, impose anti-dumping duty by notification in the Official Gazette in terms of Rule 18(1) of Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-Dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and For Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995.

Ports Infrastructure

6071. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether effective port infrastructure plays a vital role in determining the volume of export-import trade; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) For development of Port Infrastructure at Major Ports during 11th Five Year Plan period, an investment of around Rs. 5566 crores have been made and a capacity addition of 185.08 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum has been achieved and the traffic handled has increased by 96.37 million tonnes i.e. from 463.78 million tonnes to 560.15 million tonnes.

Policy for Afforestation Schemes

6072. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy for afforestation schemes along the both sides of National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has kept records of the total numbers of trees being felled during construction projects for highways in the country;

(d) if so, the details of the total number of trees being cut during the last three years, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Government while according approval under the Forest (b) (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for construction/ upgradation of road projects, including the National Highways projects, stipulates a condition that strip plantation shall be raised on sides and central verge of the road.

(c) to (e) State-wise details of the total number of trees felled/planted during the construction projects for highways in the country are generally not compiled at the Central Government level and such details are maintained at the level of concerned State/Union Territory Governments.

[*Translation*]

Monitoring of Acts pertaining to Social Justice

6073. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the recent Acts pertaining to social justice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has provided any funds to the various States including Maharashtra for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for implementation of the following Acts:-

(i) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (excluding administration of criminal justice for offences under the Act).

(ii) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (excluding administration of criminal justice for offences under the Act).

(iii) The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 (RCI Act).

(iv) National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.

(v) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

(vi) The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.

(vii) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.

The Ministry monitors the implementation of the above mentioned Acts through, inter alia, regular interaction with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations at various levels, Central and State Coordination Committees etc. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment has also been constituted to monitor the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Rehabilitation Council of India constituted under Section 3 of the RCI Act, 1992 also monitors the implementation of the Act.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The existing mechanism for monitoring the implementation of these Acts does not require any funds to be provided to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Fall in Steel Prices

6074. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the prices of steel in the international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prices of steel in India have increased despite the fall in prices of steel in the international markets;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to control the rise in the prices of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) During the year 2011- 2012, prices of steel items have shown fluctuations in major markets across the world. Tables indicating the average prices of Hot Rolled Coils (HRC) and Rebar in some key global markets in April, 2011 and March, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) The prices of steel items in the domestic market have been fluctuating in accordance with the market conditions such as demand supply scenario, movement in international steel market prices, exchange rate of domestic currency with respect to other major currencies, cost of raw materials and other input costs. A table indicating monthly price movement in respect of representative

category of steel items in domestic market during the year 2011-2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) Steel is a deregulated sector. Accordingly, prices of steel items are decided by the individual producers based on the market conditions such as demand supply scenario, movement in international steel market prices, cost of raw materials and other inputs etc. However, considering the increasing steel demand in the domestic market, Government has taken following fiscal steps to maintain a steady supply position in the domestic market and also to boost steel production in the country:

- (i) Import duty on raw materials such as Coking Coal, steam coal and Steel Melting Scrap is NIL.
- (ii) Export duty of 30% ad valorem has been imposed on export of all grades and varieties of iron ore (except pellets) as well as on chrome ore and concentrates to improve their availability to domestic steel sector at affordable price.

Statement-I

Average prices of Hot Rolled Coils in some key global markets during April, 2011 and March, 2012

Market	Unit	April, 2011		March, 2012		% change in average price during March, 2012 Over average price during April, 2011
		Price-Range	Average Price	Price Range	Average Price	
CIS domestic	\$/t	740-755	748	656-688	672	-10
US domestic	\$/t	860-860	860	695-695	695	-19
Southern China domestic	yuan/t	4950-4970	4960	4268-4280	4274	-14
EU domestic	•/t	550-560	555	550-560	555	0.0

(Source: JPC)

Exchange Rate	Unit	April, 2011	March, 2012
1 USD	Rs.	44.24	50.86
1 CNY	Rs.	6.81	8.08
1 Euro	Rs.	65.51	67.88

(Source JPO)

% change in Average global prices in Rupees during March, 2012 over April, 2011

Market	Unit	April, 2011	March, 2012	% change
CIS domestic	Rs./t	33092	34178	3
US domestic	Rs./t	38046	35348	-7
Southern China domestic	Rs./t	33778	34534	2
EU domestic	Rs./t	36358	37673	4

(Source: JPC)

Statement-II

Average prices of Rebar in some key global markets during April, 2011 and March, 2012

Market	Unit	April, 2011		March, 2012		% change in average price during March, 2012 Over average price during April, 2011
		Price-Range	Average Price	Price Range	Average Price	
CIS domestic	\$/t	670-690	680	614-728	671	-1
US domestic	\$/t	765-765	765	760-760	760	-1
Southern China domestic	yuan/t	5230-5460	5345	4328-4548	4438	-17
EU domestic	•/t	500-510	505	545-565	555	9.9

(Source: JPC)

Exchange Rate	Unit	April, 2011	March, 2012
1 USD	Rs.	44.24	50.86
1 CNY	Rs.	6.81	8.08
1 Euro	Rs.	65.51	67.88

(Source: JPC)

% change in Average global prices in Rupees during March, 2012 over April, 2011

Market	Unit	April, 2011	March, 2012	% change
CIS domestic	Rs./t	30083	34127	13
US domestic	Rs./t	33844	38654	14
Southern China domestic	Rs./t	36399	35859	-1
EU domestic	Rs./t	33083	37673	14

(Source: JPC)

Statement-III*Retail Steel Price Movement in Delhi Market during April, 2011 to March, 2012 (Rs. Per tonne)*

	Billets 100mm	Wire Rod 8mm	TOR/TMT/CTD 10mm	HR Coils 2.00 mm	CR Coils 0.63mm
Apr-11	37360	44230	43310	43020	48380
May-11	37300	44230	43310	43020	48380
Jun-11	38160	45280	44010	43120	47580
Jul-11	37960	44760	44180	43020	47580
Aug-11	38080	45110	43870	43210	48500
Sep-11	37680	45110	43870	43210	49180
Oct-11	38200	45980	44710	43370	48980
Nov-11	38760	44380	45700	47340	51360
Dec-11	38960	44730	46370	47430	51960
Jan-12	39010	45080	46790	47530	52360
Feb-12	39510	45450	46790	47550	51680
Mar-12	39810	45800	47670	47630	52040

Indicative price in Delhi market inclusive of transportation, taxes & duties

(Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC), Ministry of Steel)

*[English]***National Parks**

6075. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRIMATI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the total number of Wildlife Parks and Zoos in the country;

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to provide financial assistance for development and upkeep of the said parks and zoos in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(d) the total amount spent for maintenance of said parks and zoos during the said period, project-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the future action plan prepared by the Government including development of parks and zoos in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) There are 668 Protected Areas (including 102 National Parks, 515 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 47 Conservation Reserves, 4 Community Reserves) and 198 Zoos including 23 circuses in the country.

(b) and (c) Financial assistance for development and upkeep of Protected Areas is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger'. Financial assistance to Zoos is provided by the Central Zoo Authority. State-wise details of funds released during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period to Protected Areas and Zoos are given at Statement-I, II and III.

(d) State-wise and project-wise details of amount spent for maintenance of Protected Areas and Zoos during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period is at Statement-IV, V and VI.

(e) The Ministry has modified the existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes by adding more components and activities for providing better protection and conservation to wildlife and its habitats. For the protection and

improvement of zoos across the country, the Central Zoo Authority has formulated detailed guidelines for the scientific management of zoos for adoption and implementation by the zoo operators.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds released during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.86	73.48	85.91	87.872	127.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	168.0553	92.378	102.02	64.341	71.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.05	193.31	193.14	213.197	168.11
4.	Assam	81.775	161.095	114.79	186.63	234.17
5.	Bihar	4.00	37.558	42.29	19.889	00
7.	Chhattisgarh	379.197	323.235	851.15	281.966	241.783
8.	Chandigarh	0.00	00	00	12.29	19.98
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.78	15.62	14.88	00	00
10.	Goa	31.59	41.94	71.03	32.879	21.458
11.	Gujarat	332.084	318.52	426.10	1106.749	1126.589
12.	Haryana	70.03	86.02	17.22	15.114	28.70
13.	Himachal Pradesh	233.319	241.983	265.92	253.80	242.1104
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	221.54	470.87	375.397	537.336	445.085
15.	Jharkhand	98.128	99.753	80.267	63.64	64.2615
16.	Karnataka	630.643	625.1501	566.71	412.252	335.851
17.	Kerala	493.574	864.96	432.48	366.786	941.79
18.	Madhya Pradesh	800,915	613.34	541.98	635.366	506.164
19.	Maharashtra	331.32564	390.22	273.679	343.32	322.391
20.	Manipur	105.8948	100.095	118.31	88.316	86.65
21.	Meghalaya	64.88	58.007	59.75	58.03	43.80
22.	Mizoram	169.46	289.09	186.85	707.763	153.445
23.	Nagaland	19.11	28,415	34.115	33.595	30.333
24.	Odisha	357.081	576.88	390.95	315.331	331.2651

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Punjab	0.00	40.29	36.26	25.12	00
26.	Rajasthan	347.24	414.58	496.746	348.068	291.387
27.	Sikkirn	159.22	187.73	240.93	183.78	131.793
28.	Tamil Nadu	274.64	727.91	518.67	334.449	256.027
29.	Tripura	36.00	0.00	13.00	2.84	00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	332.362	307.173	274.45	296.179	204.371
31.	Uttarakhand	76.671	216.09	145.08	134.90	201.144
32.	West Bengal	356.215	345.78	381.318	276.385	246.425
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	00	00
34	Daman and Diu	4.721	6.12	6.05	00	00
Total		6399.36074	7947.5921	7357.442	7438.183	6873.643

Statement-II

State-wise details of fund released during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Tiger'

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Release 2007-08	Release 2008-09	Release 2009 -10	Release 2010-11	Release 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	73.9175	56.9830	138.2540	155.6450	00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	110.2542	246.1710	64.7100	226.7020	236.7857
3	Assam	95.6140	1092.3790	194.2900	1509.4720	947.5788
4	Bihar	98.3205	49.6730	8.8560	158.3550	172.193
5	Chhattisgarh	35.2250	169.8700	1383.5020	1813.7250	702.726
6	Jharkhand	45.1600	115.3770	117.1386	130.6160	156.3465
7	Karnataka	1159.7149	689.8390	657.0620	1660.0500	885.7126
8	Kerala	153.2449	267.0900	311.4200	323.4600	345.08
9	Madhya Pradesh	2975.9411	6998.5420	2582.4762	3962.730	1484.7212
10	Maharashtra	295.7191	411.1250	373.5170	2789.0600	719.0165
11	Mizoram	82.9000	241.4500	2171.000	187.6900	225.288
12	Orissa	43.2800	625.9900	221.7400	815.2900	555.0761
13	Rajasthan	410.6800	2708.9500	10694.1700	2368.925	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Tamil Nadu	45.0000	690.8060	258.3540	520.9450	545.266
15	Uttarakhand	202.0050	462.8500	246.2050	339.9450	319.389
16	Uttar Pradesh	134.8900	417.5130	431.5170	407.4600	337.4975
17	West Bengal	308.6741	228.3940	298.7850	502.4800	155.66
Total		6,270.5403	15,473.002	20,152.997	17,872.391	7788.3369

Statement-III

State-wise details of fund released during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period to zoos by the Central Zoo Authority

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					2743000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17435000	11322000	20500000	14435000	20629800
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		15870400	5147000	8850000	11100000
4.	Assam	5219000	5198000	1780000	8070000	8818300
5.	Chhattisgarh		80000	80000		00
6.	Delhi	18953000	7041500			7305600
7.	Goa	675000				
8.	Gujarat	9382761	240000	130000	7737000	450000
9.	Haryana		40000		1137000	2160000
10.	Himachal Pradesh		9571000		360000	40000
11.	Jharkhand	1064900	4210000	440000	60000	00
12.	Karnataka	12255000	17985000	14810000	16695000	13179000
13.	Kerala	00	00	00	00	120000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16449000	3093000	8064000	2300000	2386000
15.	Maharashtra	7324000	480000	18244000	4380000	8232500
16.	Manipur	425000	3000000	2498000		00
17.	Mizoram	11049000	1040000	15902000	2280000	8050000
18.	Nagaland	8906000				15733000
19.	Odisha	5600000	2610000	2000000	1302000	4190000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Punjab	2586000	5930000	130000	2333000	00
21.	Rajasthan	6876000	6600000	7840000	6400000	6860000
22.	Sikkim			353000		00
23.	Tamil Nadu	16641000	22709000	27230000	21796250	9317647
24.	Tripura		7323000	4045000	12699650	1595900
25.	Uttar Pradesh	394000	1444000	510000	5715500	1975000
26.	Uttarakhand			1062000	50000	3559800
27.	West Bengal	6085500	13305000	13322000	16793600	31516050
Total		146645161	139091900	144007000	133474000	160636597

Statement-IV

Details of state-wise, project-wise grants provided by the central zoo authority to the zoos during the 11th five year plan period, i.e., 2007-08 to 2011-12

(Amount in Rupees)

Name of the State	Project title	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Animal Housing Facility					2743000
	Total					2743000
Andhra Pradesh	Preparation of Master Plan					120000
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Animal Housing Facility	5485000				
	Veterinary and Health Care	100000			480000	156000
	Security			3750000		
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre		5600000		13955000	9085000
	Rescue Centre Facility	7690000	2600000	11900000		2930200
	Research	60000	122000			6528000
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity	4100000	3000000	4800000		
	Others					70000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Training and Workshops					940000
	Water supply sewage and Electricity					80000
	Total	17435000	11322000	20500000	14435000	20629800
Arunachal Pradesh	Preparation of Master Plan		80000	80000		
	Animal Housing Facility		14583000		8552000	9371000
	Veterinary and Health Care		542400		298000	328000
	Education and Awareness					250000
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity		665000			
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity			5067000		1151000
	Total		15870400	5147000	8850000	11100000
Assam	Animal Transportation Cost			35000		
	Preparation of Master Plan			160000		
	Animal Housing Facility	5219000	2748000	1213000	6413000	
	Security		750000			
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity		1700000			3150000
	Construction of Visitor's Path and Maintenance				372000	144500
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity					5418300
	Training and Workshops				1240000	
	Others				272500	250000
	Total	5219000	5198000	1780000	8070000	8818300
Chhattisgarh	Preparation of Master Plan		80000		80000	
	Total		80000		80000	
Delhi	Preparation of Master Plan	480000				
	Animal Housing Facility	9113000	5704500			3114200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Security	8066000				
	Construction of Visitor's Path and Maintenance		1337000			
	Storage, Supply and Distribution of Food	1200000				
	Others	94000				4191400
	Total	18953000	7041500			7305600
Goa	Veterinary and Health Care					275000
	Education and Awareness					75000
	Hygiene And Environment Improvement					75000
	Storage, Supply and Distribution of Food					250000
	Total					675000
Gujarat	Preparation of Master Plan		240000	80000	470000	
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Animal Housing Facility	4170000			6267000	
	Veterinary and Health Care	92761				
	Security				1000000	
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity	3020000				
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity	2100000				
	Training and Workshops					450000
	Total	9382761	240000	130000.	7737000	450000
Haryana	Preparation of Master Plan		40000		120000	
	Animal Housing Facility					960000
	Veterinary and Health Care					200000
	Security	1000000				
	Training and Workshops				1017000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total		40000		1137000	2160000
Himachal Pradesh	Preparation of Master Plan	40000	40000			
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity		9571000			
	Training and Workshops				320000	
	Total		9571000	360000		40000
Jharkhand	Animal Transportation Cost	163000				
	Preparation of Master Plan		160000	340000	60000	
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			100000		
	Animal Housing Facility	300000	3500000			
	Veterinary and Health Care	501900				
	Education and Awareness	100000				
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity		250000			
	Construction of Visitor's Path and Maintenance		300000			
	Total	1064900	4210000	440000	60000	
Karnataka	Preparation of Master Plan		160000	80000		
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software	50000				
	Animal Housing Facility	1545000	5130000	2475000		255000
	Veterinary and Health Care	610000	1995000			1570000
	Security	1555000				
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity					749000
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre	8486000			16375000	9650000
	Rescue Centre Facility	1614000	10700000	9550000		5000
	Research			100000		
	Storage, Supply and Distribution of Food					500000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity			1000000		
	Training and Workshops				320000	450000
	Total	12255000	17985000	14810000	16695000	13179000
Kerala	Preparation of Master Plan					120000
	Total					120000
Madhya Pradesh	Preparation of Master Plan		160000			
	Animal Housing Facility	9706000	833000			
	Security			3064000		
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity	586000		2500000		
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre	900000	2100000		2300000	2386000
	Rescue Centre Facility-	1157000		2500000		
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity	4100000				
	Total	16449000	3093000	8064000	2300000	2386000
Maharashtra	Preparation of Master Plan		480000	140000	40000	
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Animal Housing Facility	4877000		12809000	1440000	
	Veterinary and Health Care			5060000		
	Security				700000	
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity				2200000	
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre	2262000				
	Research	185000	185000			
	Training and Workshops					1251500
	Others					6981000
	Total	7324000	480000	18244000	4380000	8232500
Manipur	Veterinary and Health Care	425000				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity		3000000	2498000		
	Total	425000	3000000	2498000		
Mizoram	Preparation of Master Plan			240000		
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Animal Housing Facility	5000000	261000	12975000	300000	6250000
	Veterinary and Health Care			200000		
	Security	739000	739000	1237000	1600000	30000
	Education and Awareness			600000		
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity			250000		
	Construction of Visitor's Path and Maintenance				200000	
	Research	60000	40000			
	Hygiene And Environment Improvement				180000	
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity	5250000				
	Others				350000	1500000
	Total	11049000	1040000	15902000	2280000	8050000
Nagaland	Animal Housing Facility	3773000				7871000
	Veterinary and Health Care					200000
	Security	2282500				123000
	Education and Awareness	50000				
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity	2850500				
	Hygiene And Environment Improvement					120000
	Storage, Supply and Distribution of Food					1520000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity					4710000
	Others					1139000
	Total	8906000				15733000
Odisha	Animal Transportation Cost					740000
	Preparation of Master Plan		160000			
	Animal Housing Facility	1500000	1380000	2000000		750000
	Security					500000
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity	290000				250000
	Research		680000			1050000
	Hygiene And Environment Improvement		100000			
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity	4100000				
	Training and Workshops				1180000	900000
	Others				122000	
	Total	5600000	2610000	2000000	1302000	4190000
Punjab	Preparation of Master Plan		160000	80000	240000	
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software				50000	
	Animal Housing Facility	1735000			1393000	
	Veterinary and Health Care				700000	
	Security	851000				
	Education and Awareness		150000			
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity		5620000			
	Total	2586000	5930000	130000	2333000	
Rajasthan	Preparation of Master Plan	50000		40000		70000
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software					50000
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre				6400000	
	Rescue Centre Facility	6826000	6600000	7800000		6740000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total	6876000	6600000	7840000	6400000	6860000
Sikkim	Preparation of Master Plan			40000		
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Xerox Machine			80000		
	Security			183000		
	Total			353000		
Tamil Nadu	Preparation of Master Plan		160000	80000	110000	260000
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Animal Housing Facility	718000	11770000	13710000	11798000	
	Veterinary and Health Care	1425000	199000			762000
	Security		5780000	3408000	1700000	212500
	Education and Awareness	1780000				
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity	1840000				
	Construction of Visitor's Path and Maintenance	2794000				
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre		4800000		7122000	7483147
	Rescue Centre Facility	5801000			8202000	600000
	Research				142250	
	Hygiene and Environment Improvement	1313000				
	Training and Workshops				924000	
	Others	2750000				
	Total	16641000	22709000	27230000	21796250	9317647
Tripura	Preparation of Master Plan					120000
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Animal Housing Facility		4284000		13650	
	Veterinary and Health Care					1154000
	Security			3884000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Research	193000				
	Hygiene and Environment Improvement			111000		
	Storage, Supply and Distribution of Food					271900
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity		2846000		12686000	
	Others					50000
	Total		7323000	4045000	12699650	1595900
Uttar Pradesh	Preparation of Master Plan		40000	360000	240000	
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			150000		
	Animal Housing Facility	404000		1704500		1675000
	Security		1000000		3286000	
	Construction of Visitor's Path and Maintenance				485000	
	Research					300000
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity	394000				
	Total	394000	1444000	510000	5715500	1975000
Uttarakhand	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software				50000	
	Animal Housing Facility			1062000		
	Education and awareness					210000
	Training and Workshop					3349800
	Total			1062000	50000	3559800
West Bengal	Animal Transportation Cost			142000		600000
	Preparation of Master Plan		120000	240000		
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			100000		
	Animal Housing Facility		6709000	9381000	13805000	13587672
	Security					10164800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity		3391000	1500000		
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre				2800000	
	Rescue Centre Facility	5943000	2600000	3100000	2835000	
	Research	142500	485000	359000	188600	256000
	Veterinary and healthcare					2456578
	Others					216000
	Total	6085500	13305000	13322000	16793600	31516050
Total States 27	Grand Total	146645161	139091900	144007000	133474000	160636597

Statement-V

Details of state-wise, tiger-reservewise grants released to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Tiger' during the 11th five year plan period, i.e., 2007-08 to 2011-12

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Tiger Reserve	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nagarjunsagar	Andhra Pradesh	73.92	56.983	94.91	155.645	154.406
2	Namdhapa	Arunachal Pradesh	30.00	136.852	14.62	96.875	75.00
3	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	80.25	109.319	48.86	101.058	161.7857
4	Kaziranga	Assam	0.00	306.7915	165.00	1050.38	426.9168
5	Manas	Assam	60.00	740.7945	0	395.504	479.62
6	Nameri	Assam	35.61	44.793	21.59	63.588	40.972
7	Valmiki	Bihar	98.32	49.6731	8.00	158.355	172.193
8	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	0.00	68.55	1193.5	1556.085	494.586
9	Indravati	Chhattisgarh	35.23	49.3697	42.15	50.382	106.13
10	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	0.00	51.95	103.05	207.258	102.01
11	Palamau	Jharkhand	45.16	115.3765	110.735	130.616	156.3465
12	Bandipur	Karnataka	974.53	114.565	164.197	367.656	213.9504
13	Bhadra	Karnataka	185.19	158.0668	128.087	154.114	215.8822
14	Dandeli Anshi	Karnataka	0.00	226.36	144.37	203.823	159.204
15	Nagarhole	Karnataka	0.00	190.847	210.818	934.466	1123.133

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Biligiri Ranganth Temple		0.00	0	0	0.000	118.48
17	Periyar	Kerala	153.24	170.35	151.8	209.330	261.57
18	Parambi Kulam	Kerala	0.00	96.74	129.36	114.130	168.2
19	Bandhavgarh	M.P	499.46	1814.9486	159.96	2292.125	2313.237
20	Kanha	M.P	270.42	1638.2834	280.18	575.960	1969.67
21	Panna	M.P	1822.85	2108.938	175.895	390.696	284.7956
22	Pench	M.P	220.85	169.0908	158.32	236.430	191.5300
23	Sanjay Dubri	M.P	0.00	74.506	145.84	203.451	92.6730
24	Satpura	M.P	162.36	1192.775	1502.371	264.160	310.8056
25	Kuno Palpur	MP	0.00	0	0	0.000	190.0000
26	Melghat	Maharashtra	138.37	180.939	155.185	2137.088	973.5790
27	Pench	Maharashtra	71.50	71.18	75.872	102.715	280.8180
28	Tadoba, Andheri	Maharashtra	85.85	159.0056.	131.82	494.887	2320.5485
29	Sahyadri	Maharashtra	0.00	0	5.00	54.374	47.3960
30	Dampa	Mizoram	82.90	241.45	2171.00	187.690	225.2880
31	Satkosia	Orissa	0.00	75.00	127.73	72.834	118.4080
32	Similipal	Orissa	43.28	550.99	42.35	742.456	436.6681
33	Ranthambhore	Rajasthan	223.45	808.86	10560	250.325	0.6000
34	Sariska	Rajasthan	187.23	1900.09	134.17	2118.600	66.6100
35	KMTR	Tamil Nadu	45.40	222.371	138,455	119.270	209.8250
36	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	0.00	243.55	51.854	269.792	191.5830
37	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	0.00	224.885	50.245	131.725	204.5560
38	Corbett Tiger	Uttaranchal	202.01'	462.85	241.705	339.945	399.7600
39	Buxa	West Bengal	106.79	67.64	38.58	120.873	135.6600
40	Sunderbans	West Bengal	201.88	160.7544	259.97	381.610	22.0000
41	Dudhwa	U.P	134.89	392.513	414.437	382.462	446.1258
42	Mitigating The man-tiger Conflict (U.P)		0	25.00	0	25.000	0.0000
	Amount Released as 2nd All India Tiger Estimation.		0	0	401.01166	28.77	0.0000
Total			6270.94	15473.00	20153.00	17872.50	16062.5222

Statement-VI

Details of state-wise, Protected Area-wise grants released to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' during the 11th five year plan period, i.e., 2007-08 to 2011-12

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the NP/WLS	2007-08 Amount Released	2008-09 Amount Released	2009-10 Amount Released	2010-11 Amount Released	2011-12 Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Cinque Island	1.50				
		Campbell Bay National Park	9.00	12.00	5.32	8.00	19.76
		Cuthbert bay sanctuary	8.61	12.00	10.40	10.4	7.44
		Interview Island wildlife sanctuary	11.74	7.48	11.40	8.8	22.13
		Lohabarracha Crocodile WLS	4.08	0	0	0	0
		Galathea NP	7.00			0	
		Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park	8.20	37.00	19.12	21.68	24.72
		Mount Harriet National Park	7.04	5.00	8.68	14.32	15.2
		Dugong recovery programme	0	0	0	0	18.61
		Saddle Peak NP	14.89	0	0	0	0
		Ross Island WLS	10.13	0	0	0	0
		Project Edible Nest swiftlet	0	0	30.99	24.672	19.2
		Total	82.86	73.48	85.91	87.872	127.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coringa Wildlife sanctuary	11.31	9.55	12.25	9.23	9.77
		Kinnersani wildlife sanctuary	19.79	9.41	12.20	6.6	0
		Kawal wildlife sanctuary	0	19.92			16.00
		Mahavier Harina vanasthali national park	22.172	1.008	13.45	4.951	10
		Nelappattu wildlife sanctuary	13.80	0	4.05	3.85	0
		Papikonda wis	0	0	0	5.89	10.11
		Sri peninsula Narsimha WLS	0	0	0	4.24	0
		Pranahita wildlife sanctuary	8.85	4.32	9.36	4	0
		Pulicat wildlife sanctuary	12.00	0.48	8.32	7	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rollapadu wildlife sanctuary		1.30	7.00	9.72	6.27	3.36
	Sri Venkateswara national park		0	12.00	13.34	6.06	5.1
	Lankamalleswara wildlife sanctuary		0	8.97	19.33	6.25	12.16
	Total		168.0553	92.378	102.02	64.349	71.50
3.	Bihar						
	Bheemband wildlife sanctuary		4.00	7.50	12.14	7.899	0
	Kaimur wildlife sanctuary		0	9.14	4.87	00	0
	Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary		0	2.724	8.57	0	0
	Nagi Dam Wildlife Sanctuary		0	2.724	7.39	0	0
	Pant wildlife sanctuary		0	7.56	0	0	
	Udaipur wildlife sanctuary		0	7.91	9.32	11.99	0
	Total		4.00	37.558	42.29	19.889	0
4.	Chandigarh						
	Sukhna wildlife sanctuary		0	0	0	12.29	19.98
5.	Chhattisgarh						
	Badalkhol Wildlife Sanctuary		16.27	29.17	26.54	24.46	28.097
	Achanakmar WLS		23.25			0	
	Bairamgarh wildlife sanctuary		19.02	15.01	22.13	28.73	15.788
	Barnawapara wildlife sanctuary		35.16	41.10	42.52	33.55	25.7
	Bhoramdeo wildlife sanctuary		43.23	34.90	38.00	39.50	38.2
	Gomarda wildlife sanctuary		37.145	38.50	37.00	18.425	25.68
	Guru Ghasidas National Park		36.542	36.57	38.00	42.82	32.97
	Kanger Valley national park		24.58	31.395	21.935	11.26	27.913
	Pamade wildlife sanctuary		19.00	25.255	29.35	32.775	18.805
	Samarsot wildlife sanctuary		35.00	40.87	22.31	17.16	2.5
	Tomarpingla wildlife sanctuary		40.00	30.465	33.36	33.33	26.16
	Total		379.197	323.235	311.145	281.966	241.783
6.	Dadra Nagar						
	Dadra and nagar Haveli wildlife sanctuary		11.78	15.62	14.88	0	0
	Total			15.62			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Daman and Diu	Fudam Bird Sanctuary	4.721	6.12	6.05	0	0
		Total		6.12	6.05		
8.	Goa						
		Baghwan Mahavir wildlife sanctuary	5.787	0.83	9.79	0	3.39
		Bondla wildlife sanctuary	6.61	9.49	10.516	6.049	2.56
		Salim Ali Bird sanctuary	7.21	6.40	7.14	8.02	0.37
		Cotigao wildlife sanctuary	4.00	13.15	11.67	9.12	11.79
		Madei wildlife sanctuary	0	0	13.9	0	0
		Netravali wildlife sanctuary	0	0	7.36	0	0.858
		Mollem national park	13.77	12.07	10.65	9.69	0
		Total	31.59	41.94	71.026	32.879	21.458
9.	Gujarat						
		Balaram Ambaji wildlife sanctuary	16.27	00	30.60	30.240	22.68
		Barda wildlife sanctuary	12.744	17.416	24.16	0	0
		Gaga Bird Sanctuary	1.32	7.03	8.81	8.640	6.02
		Gir wildlife sanctuary	40.00	32.00	78.46	64.480	0
		Hingolgarh wildlife sanctuary	12.80	7.31	9.60	7.288	6.362
		Jambooghoda wildlife sanctuary	16.00	16.55	19.89	20.50	34.68
		Jessor wildlife sanctuary	19.32	22.88	10.52	0	0
		Khizadiya wildlife sanctuary	11.345	12.786	9.85	13.80	15.03
		Kutch Bustard wildlife sanctuary	10.28	15.00	17.08	19.96	23.60
		Kutch Desert wildlife sanctuary	22.78	25.73	24.10	35.80	36.40
		Marine NP	15.99	15.97	21.28	21.71	29.11
		Mitiyala WLS	8.00	2.70	18.61	5.76	0
		Nal Sarovar WLS	9.300	00	10.52	16.41	22.10
		Narayan Sarovar WLS	24.00	37.843	23.23	26.73	34.84
		Paniya WLS	12.00	4.94	11.45	5.76	0
		Porbandar WLS	2.76	1.42	2.33	3.96	5.50
		Purna WLS	10.94	4.68	11.93	11.78	35.48
		Rampara WLS	4.00	10.65	12.62	20.39	27.04
		Ratanmahal WLS	17.00	16.82	7.95	9.89	24.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Shoolpaneshwar WLS		15.00	14.00	29.24	28.90	38.01
	Vansda NP		10.975	19.095	9.045	17.0	30.06
	Velvadar NP		18.00	7.86	15.00	24.60	23.982
	Wild Ass WLS		15.00	11.87	15.20	15.80	22.2
	Thol Bird WLS		3.31	1.68	4.62	8.80	12.716
	Girnar		0	0	0	14.00	0
	Project Lion		0	0	0	674.541	675.859
	Total		332.084	306.230	426.10	1106.749	1126.589
10. Haryana							
	Sultan pur wildlife sanctuary		32.2	9.07	6.72	2.92	0
	Bir Shikaragarh wildlife sanctuary		2.74	6.964	6.72	10	4.905
	Khol-hi-ratan sanctuary		12.53	15.59	5.385	0	0
	Kaleswar wildlife sanctuary		22.56	8.326		2.195	7.595
	Kaleswar national park		0	0		0	10.60
	Recovery programme-vulture		0	0		0	5.60
	Bhindwas		0	8.07	5.11	0	0
	Total		70.03	48.02	17.22	15.114	28.70
11. Himachal Pradesh							
	Bandli wildlife sanctuary		13.40	8.63	8.98	4.37	7.397
	Chail wildlife sanctuary		5.99	3.05	12.20	6.79	10.70
	Churdhar wildlife sanctuary		13.00	12.536	6.934	9.44	8.00
	Daraghati wildlife sanctuary		12.00	11.061	7.98	6.70	10.9024
	Dhauladhar wildlife sanctuary		0	11.50	12.20	11.77	10.7
	Gamgul Siyabehi wildlife sanctuary		12.00	13.952	866	7.15	0
	Great Himalaya National Park		18.95	15.00	17.88	13.90	3.94
	Kais wildlife sanctuary		5.67	5.964	8.196	0	1.6
	Kalatop Khajjair wildlife sanctuary		16.35	11.698	10.852	13.57	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kanawar wildlife sanctuary		10.00	0	6.311	4.848	6.072
	Kokhan wildlife sanctuary		0	8.90	6.122	4.32	4.521
	Kibber wildlife sanctuary		1.83	10.38	9.145	9.29	0
	Kugti wildlife sanctuary		0	9.00	9.83	10.055	0
	Lipa Asrang wildlife sanctuary		0	0	3.99	4.96	0
	Majathal wildlife sanctuary		7.00	6.252	4.65	9.854	10.947
	Nargu wildlife sanctuary		8.40	9.69	3.24	6.212	4.18
	Naina Devi wildlife sanctuary		21.864	0	0	0	4.05
	Pin valley National Park		0	9.69	12.095	7.24	7.50
	Pong dam wildlife sanctuary		32.46	14	16.25	21.76	14.94
	Ranukaji wildlife sanctuary		9.00	0	6.40	8.70	7.055
	Rupi-bhaba wildlife sanctuary		11.25	12.00	9.384	6.17	6.20
	Sainj wildlife sanctuary		8.00	9.82	6.63	10.29	7.463
	Sangla (Rakchham-Chhitkul) wildlife sanctuary		0	0	0	7.00	2.15
	Shikari devi wildlife sanctuary		0	0	7.828	5.58	5.651
	Simbalbara wildlife sanctuary		18.00	13.741	14.61	14.26	14.65
	Shimla Water Catchment wildlife sanctuary		0	0	12.15	8.91	6.45
	Tirthan wildlife sanctuary		6.00	9.60	6.714	0	5.0
	Talra wildlife sanctuary		4.00	11.20	11 23	3.07	8
	Suchu Tuwan nala wildlife sanctuary		0	0	8.07	5.00	4.948
	Tumdah wildlife sanctuary		0	10.00	11.23	3.07	0
	Snow leopard Recovery plan		0	0	0	24.16	69.048
	Total		233.319	241.983	265.92	253.80	242.1104
12. Jammu and Kashmir							
	Tajwas sanctuary		10.34	9.11	26.3	19.80	21.68
	Kazi-Nag national park		0	13.32	23.15	24	26.54
	Kishtwar High Altitude National park		20.00	6	0	23.90	20.668
	Overa Aru wildlife sanctuary		20.00	9.38	22.47	25	22.14
	Mansar Surinsar wildlife sanctuary		10.00	4.75	13.93	22.30	21.136
	Rajparian wildlife sanctuary		0	15.04	18.77	12.60	15.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nandini wildlife sanctuary	14.00	8.45	17.264	18.10	18.523
		Hirpora wildlife sanctuary	10.00	9.23	20.833	0	18.10
		Karakoram wildlife sanctuary	12.00	22	25.29	19.80	0.76
		Ramnagar Wildlife sanctuarv	16.00	7.62	13.78	18.0	16.662
		Acchabal wildlife sanctuary	7.50	10.50	25.94	23.6	11.333
		Gulmarg wildiife sanctuary	21.50	18.10	28.74	20.1	14.80
		Jasrota wildlife sanctuary	12.00	3.238	2.73	18.8	13.028
		Hemis National park	5.00	23.71	0	22.7	11.50
		Changthang wildlife Sanctuary	13.20	23.86	30.44	19.6	3.16
		Dachigam National Park	16.00	35 00	37.48	34.6	41.035
		Limber wildlife sanctuary	25.43	0	20.00	18.00	18.02
		Lachipora wildlife sanctuary	19.00	26.56	31.90	23.8	19.50
		Wangath conservation reserve	0	0	16.38	24.90	22.90
		Sudmahadev conservation reserve	0	0	0	15.0	17.82
		Recovery Programme-Hangul	0	99.00	0	89.60	89.62
		Snow leopard-project	0	126.00	0	43.20	0
		Total	221.54	245.868	375.397	537.336	445.085
13. Karnataka							
		Adichunchangiri Peacock sanctuary	9.025	10.75	10.76	4.01	2.264
		Arabithittu wildlife sanctuary	20.20	19.57	19.07	17.45	11.41
		Attivery wildlife sanctuary	22.80	8.59	14.00	6.29	3
		Bannerghatta national park	43.7	52.73111	29.28	0	0
		Brahmagiri wildlife sanctuary	23.69	29.19	38.854	24.045	20.79
		BRT Wildlife sanctuary	38.86	33.63	55.86	20.96	0
		Cauvery wildlife sanctuary	29.90	38.02	38.02	12.584	16
		Daroji wildlife sanctuary	39.595	39.596	37.015	23.005	14.367
		Ghataprabha bird sanctuary	6.92	12.63	11.78	12.47	4.78
		Gudavi bird sanctuary	5 19	4.46	0	0	0
		Kudremukh national park	39.25	36.45	49.73	28.387	18 854
		Melukote wildlife sanctuary	37.875	34.31	32.20	32.21	17.35
		Mookambika wildlife sanctuary	22.51	21.589	28.07	21.9396	11.244

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nugu wildlife sanctuary	11.30	16.38	14.77	17.85	7.156
		Pushpagiri wildlife sanctuary	20.647	23.40	34.665	28.06	19.58
		Ranebennur (Black buck sanctuary)	24.96	32.154	20	27.778	46.49
		Ranganathitu bird sanctuary	37.780	47.40	39.065	12.05	8.75
		Sharavathi wildlife Sanctuary	21.603	22.214	25.45	9.42	18.441
		Shettihalli wildlife sanctuary	11.00	19.28	26.26	12.385	18.456
		Someshwara wildlife sanctuary	17.83	16316	13.826	20.609	12.541
		Talacauvery wildlife sanctuary	21.53	26.49	28.04	15.20	15.10
		Aghanashini Lion Tailed macaque conservation	0	0	0	64.546	10.26
		Kundapur HBVP	0	0	0		46.92
		Mysore HBVP	0				46.95
		Total	630.643	545.1501	566.709	412.225	364.022
14	Jharkhand						
		Dalma wildlife sanctuary	15.176	16	16.144	11.85	13.121
		Gautam Budha wildlife sanctuary	2.22	4.726	6.814	3.73	4.84
		Hazaribagh wildlife sanctuary	13.75	14	16.55	15.33	13.249
		Koderma wildlife sanctuary	5.35	23.337	6.779	6.42	6.983
		Lawalong wildlife sanctuary	4.50	6.49	7.56	5.615	3.179
		Mahuadnar wolf wildlife sanctuary	16.90	7.00	0	3.52	5.595
		Palkot wildlife sanctuary	15.136	7.71	11.16	2.855	3.56
		Parasnath wildlife sanctuary	7.848	6.44	3.57	3.792	4.335
		Topchachi wildlife sanctuary	11.08	6.63	6.60	8.375	5.8395
		Uduwa wildlife sanctuary	6.16	7.42	7.42	2.16	3.56
		Total	98.128	99.753	80.267	63.64	64.2615
15	Kerala						
		Anamudi shoal national park	14.35	15.175	9.05	9.14	16.82
		Aralam sanctuary	25.605	42.63	28.49	24.73	26.33
		Chimmony sanctuary	10.00	38.38	20.98	8.57	17.22
		Chinnar sanctuary	25.00	33.84	21.00	26.06	25.81
		Eravikulam sanctuary	0	40.90	32.68	33.94	18.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Idukki sanctuary	29.20	39.91	11.38	34.78	22.57
		Mangalavanam wildlife sanctuary	11.60	2.51	5.73	4.33	5.00
		Mathikettan wildlife sanctuary	15.90	14.65	11.80	13.25	15.43
		Neyyar wildlife sanctuary	48.822	35.38	36.36	20.69	21.04
		Pambadum shoal national park	16.05	9.71	11.15	10.01	17.55
		Peechi-Vazhani sanctuary	22.36	31.85	29.96	10.54	23.28
		Peppara sanctuary	20.805	17.82	15.68	18.17	17.80
		Shendurney wildlife sanctuary	25.79	23.50	24.45	19.24	21.25
		Silent valley national park	39.58	57.91	87.20	52.06	31.56
		Thattekad bird sanctuary	21.04	39.14	18.25	17.60	24.18
		Wayanad wildlife sanctuary	55.96	79.11	45.07	20.92	62.65
		Kurinjalimala wildlife sanctuary	3.60	14.25	8.29	11.87	1.35
		Kadalundi-Vallakkadavu conservation reserve	0	15.20	0	0	0
		Choolanoor peacock wildlife sanctuary	15.50	5.88	4.49	6.61	0.50
		Malabar wildlife sanctuary	0	0	10.47	24.26	22.61
		Relocation of families	0			0	550.00
		Total	493.574	557.74	432.48	366.768	941.79
16. Madhya Pradesh							
		Bagdara WLS	37.57	35.042	32.40	36.00	27.62
		Gandhi Sagar WLS	28.34	25.04		35.96	31.557
		Ghatigaon Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary	30.00	37.85	23.34	29.14	17.602
		Karera WLS	13.005	15.33	28.60	17.08	10.73
		Ken Ghariyal Sanctuary	27.75	36.364	15.05	27.97	16.643
		Kheoni WLS	30.256	32.651	19.46	31.55	28.722
		Kuno Palpur	162.341	46.715	35.97	68.78	39.909
		Madhav NP	50.22	49.918	52.94	46.62	31.716
		Narsingharh Sanctuary	34.89	30.111	46.77	31.78	20.655
		National Chambal WLS	33.25	18.031	32.57	16.87	23.269
		Neoradehi WLS	34.89	30.215	13.14	19.30	25.271

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Orcha WLS	25.60	28.483	29.30	20.19	22.25
		Panna (Gangau) WLS	26.42	29.636	16.37	20.34	26.72
		Ralamandal WLS	29.13	14.90	33.688	24.24	19.39
		Ratapani WLS	39.51	34.415	21.28	43.54	44.68
		Sailana WLS	15.04	14.34	40.82	13.29	11.968
		Sardar Khamore Sanctuary	14.96	15.445	9.64	17.87	18.37
		Singhori WLS	15.00	24.66	8.58	45.54	21.109
		SonGhariyal WLS*	26.74	10.123	38.97	34	22.44
		Van Vihar NP*	25.664	23.96	11.358	23.205	12.344
		Veerangana Durgawati	37.33	23.115	14.56	21.05	21.451
		Phen WLS		17.18	11.08		11.743
		Total	800.915	576.344	541.98	635.366	506.159
17.	Maharashtra						
		Anaerdam WLS	4.65	17.30	5.15	7.7	5.112
		Bor WLS	8.50	4.23	17.01	20.29	17.46
		Bhamragarh WLS	0	15.23	1.60	3.983	0
		Bhimashankar WLS	14.10	9.705	9.188	6.26	7.576
		Chandoli WLS	0	21.95	17.10	0	0
		Chaprala WLS	11.58	4.463	13.96	20.69	9.04
		Deulgabn Rehekuri Black Buck	3.13794	1.90	3.46	5.35	4.936
		Dhyanganga WLS	3.434	6.6375	6.80	12.00	12.25
		Gautala Autramghat	4.85	10.31	8.454	8.70	7.88
		GIB Sanctuary	12.10	19.20	12.285	16.32	14.92
		Jaikwadi bird sanctuary	4.10			0.885	0.459
		Karanja-Sohal Black Buck WLS	0	0	7.25	1.47	9.92
		Kalsubhai Harishchandragad	6.288	15.75	7.05	8.86	9.50
		Karnala Bird Sanctuary	7.895	13.825	7.85	11.205	9.348
		Katepurna WLS	3.01	6.45	7.44	11.59	9.192
		Koyana WLS	9.42	15.09	5.74	0	0
		Lonar WLS	17.904	15.48	4.50	3.85	2.788
		Mayureshwar WLS	3.98	2.05	4.61	10.66	7.888

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nagzira WLS	16.00	16.05	17.23	22.15	17.97
		Naigaon Peacock Sanctuary	3.29	5.36	5.29	11.35	10.97
		Nandurmadheshwar WLS	5.40	4.85	1.92	8.500	8.52
		Narnala WLS	15.30	7.30	0	0	0
		Navegaon NP	3.29	23.15	1698	26.90	26.64
		Painganga WLS	10.66	13.75	8.56	11.52	11.95
		Phansad WLS	8.28	13.685	9.76	15.656	13.16
		Radhanagari WLS	7.999	9.73	3.45	3.155	7.04
		Sagreshwar WLS	8.45	6.87	4.445	6.99	9.952
		Sanjay Gandhi Np	9.61927	19.515	14.38	12.60	18.72
		Tansa WLS	14.651	17.3012	8.77	18.76	16.456
		Tipeshwar WLS	11.91	20.37	9.205	16.78	18.216
		Tungareshwar WLS	10.10	10	12.96	10.50	12.148
		Wan Sanctuary	22.20	22	0	0	0
		Yawal	19.70	17.23	18.49	20	12.90
		Yedshi Ramling Ghat WLS	4.55	3.492	2.792	8.80	9.48
		Total	331.32564	390.22	273.679	343.323	322.391
18	Orissa						
		Badrama WLS	22.66	24.50	31.56	32.07	32.60
		Baisapalli	14.00	27.76		0	0
		Balukhand Konark WLS	29.497	43.19	22.89	18.73	22.34
		Bhitarkanika WLS	18.1033	27.50	36.00	29.95	24.10
		BhittarkanikaNP	15.51	33.85	36.00	18.92	35.70
		Chandaka-Dampara	28.19	39.485	26.12	15.725	13.44
		Chilka WLS	21.00	32.01	21.65	22.63	19.25
		Debrigarh	6.85	23.40	18.92	21.30	15.73
		Gahirmatha WLS	32.618	48.98	37.92	22.60	22.69
		Hadgarh WLS	18.00	28.95	20.48	19.95	18.03
		Karlapat WLS	15.78	23.45	24.63	22.19	18.30
		Khalasuni WLS	14.215	13.75	13.71	12.125	14.187
		Kotgarh WLS	19.656	25.68	23.56	13.798	25.775

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kuldiha WLS	24.24	28.48	23.054	20.975	21.26
		Lakhari Valley WLS	17.00	19.85	19.67	16.78	19.33
		Nandankanan WLS	9.44	12.425	3.515	4.752	4.40
		Sunabeda WLS	27.93	46.67	38.57	22.84	24.13
		Total	357.081	499.93	390.949	315.331	331.262
19. Rajasthan							
		Bassi	22.587	17.095	33.23	23.679	23.811
		Bhainsroadgarh	20.97	20.52	27.59	24.64	19.273
		Desert NP	12.73	22.84	34.13	28.05	20.18
		Durrah WLS	23.00	23,529	30.899	16.693	25.642
		Jamwa RamgarhWLS	0	0	0	0	1.83
		Jaisamand WLS	34.621	30,555	35.197	25.555	20.145
		Jawahar Sagar WLS	7.04	17,34	16.00	18.452	7.17
		Keoladeo NP	34.621	28	69 04	61.24	14.10
		Kumbalgarh WLS	48.78	36.213	58.27	21.613	25.211
		Nahargarh	0	0	0	13.78	0.6
		Mount Abu	30.70	28.755	27.888	0	0
		National Chambal WLS	1.125	0	0	27.071	58.01
		Phulwari Ki Nal	32.10	41.587	47.125	22.10	21.727
		Sajjanganrh	21.35	19,847	27.685	27.582	19.995
		Sitamata WLS	23.443	26.31	47.412	5.90	18.272
		Talchappar	14.90	7.415	5.45	31.718	4.90
		Todgarh WLS	19.79	28.89	36.83	8.30	10.73
		Total	347.24	348.896	496.746	348.068	291.387
20. Punjab							
		Harike wildlife sanctuary	0	11.56	12.44	8.92	
		Bir Gurdialpura wildlife sanctuary	0	4.90	3.70	2.7	
		Bir Bhunerheri wildlife sanctuary	0	7.73	2.76	2.04	
		Jharjjar Bachauli wildlife sanctuary	0	0	5.40	2.2	
		Bir Aishwin, wildlife sanctuary	0	0	4.36	1.4	
		Bir Bhadson wildlife sanctuary	0	0	7.60	1.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Takhni Rehrnapur wildlife sanctuary	0	7.95	0	4.06	
		Total	0	19.29		22.72	
21. Tamil Naclu							
		Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary	7.17	14.20	12.76	11.43	12.06
		Grizzled Giant Squirrel sanctuary	40.85	70.62	47.25	31.655	17.54
		Guindy national park	16.52	24.85	33.2	25.37	20.175
		Gulf of Mannar Marine national park	16.00	33.63	39.22	28.064	36.082
		Koonthakularn Bird sanctuary	10.00	13.25	16.62	10.45	6.99
		Karanjirakularn bird sanctuary	8.50	14.29	11.20	8.00	8.54
		Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary	22.00	39.20	47.34	30.04	15.59
		Karaivetti bird sanctuary	4.00	10.48	15.58	8.85	5.87
		Karikilli Bird Sanctuary	6.00	12.50	16.39	7.44	6.11
		Melaselvanoor and Keelaselvanoor bird sanctuary	8.00	10.79	12.13	10.27	5.565
		Meghamalai WLS	0		0	15.67	9.97
		Mukuthi national park	10.71	14.80	28.95	21.66	16.94
		Point Calimere wildlife sanctuary	16.40	25.40	49.65	10.60	14.78
		Pulicate Bird sanctuary	5.00	10.00	17.00	13.27	13.73
		Sathyamangalam wildlife sanctuary	0	12.00	35.98	14.55	19.23
		Therthanagal bird sanctuary	0	0	0	9.12	0
		Udayamarthandapuram bird sanctuary	5.00	15.50	19.48	12.26	2.40
		Vaduvor bird sanctuary	4.50	9.68	16.38	21.96	7.20
		Vedanthangal wildlife sanctuary	8.00	15.70	18.95	7.28	9.19
		Vellanadu black buck sanctuary	8.25	21.23	23.3	11.40	9.73
		Vellod bird sanctuary	4.47	14.69	19.98	16.36	8.56
		Vettangudi bird sanctuary	12.75	20.10	24.055	1.75	5.63
		Thirumpudaimaruthur Bird Conservation Reserve	0		8.46	7.00	4.16
		Total	274.64	402.91	513.87	334.449	256.042
22. Uttar Pradesh							
		Bhim Rao Ambedkar	9.61	0	7.64	0	5.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bakhira WLS		7	9.32	8.16	8.46	4.62
	Chandraprabha		17.10	20.78	20.27	21.69	10.96
	Hastinapur		11.20	12	15.28	8.92	18.70
	Jai Prakash Narayan (Surahatal)		5.125	3.84	10.70	8.275	3.56
	Kachhua WLS		9.26	8.015	11.75	9.225	9.66
	Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary		19.56	26.125	25.975	30.90	21.04
	Lakh Bahosi		15.224	16.83	0	12.71	6.49
	Mahavir Swarai		13.44	8.87	12.52	18.93	16.10
	National Chambal		35.00	23	19.092	20.75	25.02
	Nawabganj		6.57	3 961	5.76	8.025	6.495
	Okhla WLS		12.30	16.774	12.928	12.485	5.70
	Parvati Arga WLS		17.00	13.45	15.68	15.98	5.77
	Patna Bird Sanctuary		11.525	11.915	8.395	5.655	4.45
	Ranipur WLS		13.87	16.71	13.02	17.06	14.60
	Saman Bird Sanctuary		16.625	16.82	6.86	5.80	4.50
	Sainaspur		20.00	12.40	4.295	13.425	8.74
	Sandi Bad Sanctuary		18.168	15.78	16.15	7.53	5.86.
	Sohagibaiwa WLS		18.00	19.18	22.23	19.01	8.15
	Sohelwa WLS		26.40	27.50	24.51	34.49	5.105
	Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary		26.57	16.62	9.69	10.245	6.96
	Vijay Sagar		2.825	7.85	3.55	6.62	6.20
	Total		332.362	307.725	274.45	296.185	204.371

23. Uttarakhand

Askot WLS		3.62	11.80		0	0
Asan Conservaion Reserve		0	6.45	8.60	0	0
Binsar WLS		19.24	15.49	21.29	21.982	20.126
Gangotri NP		7.77	19.17	20.50	26.53	27.29
Govind Pasu Vihar NP		19	25.08	35	52.18	44.44
Jimil Jheel Conservatin Reserve		0	6.68	0	0	0
Mussorrie WLS		6.841	6.60	21.29	0	9.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nanda Devi NP	10	20.26	22.7800	12.6	59.81
		Valley of Flower NP	10.20	18.16	21.29	21.6	40.70
		Total		129.69		134.892	201.144
24. West Bengal							
		Chapramari WLS	33.50	28.55	24.188	11.25	16.08
		Gorumara NP	45.015	46.75	76.61	51.00	47.21
		Jaldapara WLS	60.47	68.585	68.75	53.71	62.125
		Mahananda WLS	49.43	43.195	50.95	45.60	39.80
		Neora Valley NP	45.80	51.30	55.50	35.62	29.95
		Raiganj WLS	29.00	18.05	11.42	12.97	0.25
		Senchal WLS	52.80	47.60	46.50	37.41	26.08
		Singhalila NP	45.20	41.75	47.4	28.25	24.93
		Total	356.215	345.780		275.81	246.425
25 Arunachal Pradesh							
		D'Ering WLS	24.81	25.00	30.36	34.27	10.51
		Debang WLS	24.81	14.50		15.05	9.71
		Eagle Nest WLS	13	25.815	18.22	16.94	14.92
		Itanagar WLS	17.88	20.65	00	21.20	19.21
		Kainlang WLS	13.34	17.55	13.759	17.38	15.24
		Kane WLS	0	14.41	15.179	19.185	10.28
		Mehao WLS	12.40	17.62	16.854	10.09	13.48
		Mouling NP	18.882	26.00	0	30.992	35.76
		Sessa Orchid WLS	9.62	11.766	0	16.49	11.89
		Talk WLS	18.00	20.00	0	31.65	27.11
		Total	125.05	193.311		213.197	168.11
26. Assam							
		Barail WLS	5.80	9.88	9.90	17.49	13.40
		Bardoibum Beelmukh WLS	2.50	4.125	9.08	4.53	10.05
		Barnadi WLS	0.3	3.72	6.80	9.84	12.08
		Borajan Bherjan Padumani WLS	0	8.56	6.40	9.76	14.45
		Chakrashila WLS	2.50	6.68	8.30	8.94	12.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Deepar Bheel WS		3.15	10.00	8.92	0	9.40
	Dibru Saikhowa NP		12.10	13.68	0	0	15.24
	Dining Patkai WLS		4	8.35	3.65	5.71	0
	East Karbi Anglong WLS		4.125	6.68	3.98	8.56	7.80
	Garainpani WLS		3.40	5.36	6.84	10.68	14.96
	Gibbon WLS		0	8.25	9.51	14.63	14.47
	Karbi Anglong (North) WLS		4.20	7.32	8.24	11.00	13.76
	Lakhowa WLS		1.40	0	0	0	0
	Marat Longri WLS		4.85	6.20	7.92	17.36	17.23
	Nambor Doigurung WLS		2.50	3.00	9.08	16.97	11.82
	Orang NP		23.77	23.30	3.40	13.10	27.32
	Panidehing WLS		2.90	6.62	0	9.12	9.78
	Pobitora WLS		0	16.87	0	16.105	22.07
	Sonai Rupam WLS		5.275	12.50	7.10	7.85	7.84
	Total		82.77	161.095	109.12	186.63	234.17
27.	Manipur						
	Jiri Makra WLS		19.675	15.698	18.91	12.67	10.72
	Kailam WLS		0	0	0	0	0
	Keibul Lamjao National Park		42.44083	41.886	33.98	32.48	35.54
	Shiroy National Park		19.129	21.991	15	12.424	12.83
	Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS		24.65	21.33	16.46	30.74	27.56
	Zeilad WLS		0	0	0	0	0
	Total		105.89483	100.905	84.35	88.314	86.65
28.	Meghalaya						
	Baghmara		6.50	5.57	2.04	2.86	2.25
	Balpakram NP		16.00	19.75	21.52	17.82	9.95
	Nokrek NP		16.72	13.00	16.64	15.08	13.525
	Nongkhyllem		13.84	9.107	12.44	15.99	13.975
	Sijju		11.82	10.58	6.31	6.28	4.10
	Total		64.88	58.007	58.95	58.03	43.800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29. Mizoram							
	Khawnglung WLS		20.00	28.40	23.87	32.693	19.812
	Lenteng		31.39	23.65	28.00	27.2	14.811
	Murlen		27	39.684	22.40	24.05	15.477
	Ngengpui WLS		16	29.51	25	21.16	17.904
	Phawngpui NP		16	28.212	26.52	22.826	15.808
	Pualreng		19	23.31	0	24.6	20.126
	Tawi		20.14	29.375	23.96	26.924	18.856
	Thorangtang		19.93	26.605	26.09	30.61	18.431
	Tokalo WLS		0	2.40	11.01	9.7	12.22
	Relocation of families from PA					488.00	0
	Total		169.46	231.146	186.85	707.763	153.445
30. Nagaland							
	Bonchu Community Reserve			0	10.96	0	2.74
	Itanki NP		14 51	21.885	6.065	10.065	9.883
	Fakim WLS		4.60	6.53	4.69	4.00	5.98
	Khrokhropfu Lepthori CR		0	0	12.4	0	3.10
	Scaly Mopungchuket community reserve		0			8.80	1.45
	Rangapahar WLS		0	0	0	0	0
	Siongphan WLS		0		0	10.73	7.18
	Total		19.11	28.425	34.115	33.595	30.333
31 Sikkim							
	Barsey Rhododendron		18.00	23.58	25.13	19.46	17.67
	Fambong LHO		32.02	21.50	33.19	30.99	15.33
	Khangchendzonga NP		18.00	33.30	0	32.61	21.40
	Kitam Bird Sanctuarv		9.67	18.53	18.71	8.99	15.40
	Kyongnosla Alpine		29.16	20.29	26.79	28.01	14.844
	Maenam WLS		11.52	26.19	26.94	18.26	16.20
	Pangolakha WLS		23.75	30 89	38.47	26.99	14.549

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Shingba(Rhododendron)	17.10	13.45	34.91	18.470	16.40
		Total	159.223	187.73	204.14	183.78	131.793
32	Tripura						
		Roa wildlife sanctuary	0	00	0	0	0
		Sepahijala wildlife sanctuary	16.00	0	0	0	0
		Tnshna Wildlife sanctuaryOO	20.00	0	13.00	0.44	0
		Clouded Leopard NP	0	0	0	2.40	0
		Total	36.00	0	13.00	2.84	0

Ponding of Flood Water along NH-60

6076. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has taken note of ponding of flood water along NH-60 due to inadequate waterway/drainage path on the said highway;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Odisha for providing ventages basing on the opinion of experts; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) M/s Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited (WAPCOS) was engaged to study the adequacy of waterways on National Highway (NH) - 60.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) The project for providing additional waterways/ventage has been awarded on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Toll and Concession Agreement has been signed.

Air Combat Capability of Navy

6077. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air combat capability of the Navy has weakened drastically as the available aircraft carrier

is ageing and the replacement thereof is delayed;

(b) whether the attack capability of the depleted fighter aircraft fleet and other arms and ammunition onboard the carrier has also been significantly eroded; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to strengthen the air combat capability of the Indian Navy?

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) The combat capability of Sea Harriers has been enhanced through a mid life upgrade. Adequate stocks of arms and ammunition exist for the existing aircraft carrier. Fifteen new MiG 29K fighter aircraft have been inducted for carrier borne operations. These aircraft will operate from INS Vikramaditya, which is planned for induction in December 2012. Contract has been concluded for acquisition of additional 29 MiG 29K fighter aircraft to strengthen the air combat capability of the Navy.

[Translation]

Trade with Banglades

6078. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government is actively considering to lift ban on import of some goods from Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the list of items on which there is a ban at present;

(c) the total volume of trade between the two countries alongwith the details of the most traded sectors;

(d) whether the Government is in the process of increasing trade between the two countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and priority sectors identified by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Import of hazardous waste or substances containing or contaminated with Such hazardous wastes as specified in Schedule 8 of Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Amendment Rules, 1989, import of beef in any form and import of products containing beef in any form is prohibited. Import restrictions also apply, inter alia, on food items, cement, bottled drinking water, alcoholic beverages, livestock and livestock products, metallic waste and scrap, generator sets, cigarettes and tobacco products. Such items can only be imported after compliance with various mandatory requirements.

(c) The total volume of trade between the two countries is as below:

(in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Year	Exports	Imports	Total trade
1.	2010-11	3606.40	446.75	4053.15
2.	2011-12 fApril-Jan)	2897.77	426.10	3323.87

The most traded sectors are TextileTMachinery and

Instruments, Transport Equipment, Pharmaceuticals, Fruits and Vegetable, Jute, Metalifers ores & Metal scrap. Electronic Goods, Natural Rubber etc.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) India has already reduced its sensitive list for Bangladesh from 480 to 25 items under South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) Agreement and has given zero basic custom duty on all the items removed vide notification no. 99/2011-Customs dated 9.11.2011. Priority sectors identified are Cotton, Jute, Textile products. Machinery and Instruments, Transport equipment. Pharmaceuticals, Fruits and Vegetables and others.

[English]

Capacity Expansion in Highway Projects

6079. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity expansion in the National Highways Development Projects has been at par with the targets set for the last five years in the North-Eastern States;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps 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 expansion of National Highways is an ongoing process depending upon the traffic needs inter-se priority and availability of funds. The details of the proposals sanctioned for expansion of National Highways during the last five years is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		NH No.	Length (km)	NH No.	Length (km)	NH No.	Length (km)	NH No.	Length (km)	NH No.	Length (km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Arunachal Pradesh	52	13			52	73	52A	20	52	39
						153	32	52	85	52B	43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						37	20	52B	68	229	718
								229	47		
	Sub Total		13		-		125		220		800
2	Assam	52	45	38	19	37	26	37	36	154	9
		53	6	53	5	154	16	52B	63		
		54	20	152	8			53	20		
		39	13	154	39			44	30		
		37	8	54E	31						
		44	8	37	6						
	Sub Total		100		108		42		149		9
3	Manipur	53	20	39	2	53	19				
		39	3								
	Sub Total		23		2		19		-		-
4	Meghalaya	51	21	51	8	40	23	44	86		
				40E	11			127B	178		
				62	11			40	62		
	Sub Total		21		30		23		326		-
5	Mizoram	54	23	54	15	54	15	44	104		
				154	39						
	Sub Total		23		54		15		104		-
6	Nagaland	61	19	61	20			61	32		
	Sub Total		19		20		-		32		-
7	Sikkim			31A	4	31A	3	31A	37	31A	17
	Sub Total		-		4		3		37		17
8	Tripura	44	6							44	10
	Sub Total		6		6		-		-		10
	Total		205		124		230		868		836

Pathway for Cycles along Highways

6080. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to make pathway exclusively for cycles along National Highways and other roads to promote eco-friendly travel methods and safety;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. There is no plan for providing pathway exclusively for cycles along National Highways.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Service roads, wherever required, are being provided to cater to the safety of cyclists, pedestrians and other local traffic by segregating them from the fast moving vehicular traffic.

Clearance to CRZ Projects

6081. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has withdrawn the power for granting Coastal Regulation Zone clearance from the State Authorities under Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would delegate this power back to the concerned authorities;

(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) As per the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991, the development activities based on investment criterion and foreshore facilities required clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. Other developmental activities required clearance from the State Authorities.

An Expert Committee headed by Prof. M.S.Swaminathan was set up by MoEF to review the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. Extensive consultations with various stake holders including the fishermen communities, local communities, NGOs and State Governments of Coastal States/UT Administrations were held. With a view to improving implementation and taking into account the need for sustainable development of coastal regions and conservation of coastal resources, MoEF notified CRZ Notification, 2011 and the Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011 on 6th January, 2011 in supersession of the CRZ Notification, 1991.

As per the CRZ Notification, 2011, only certain categories of projects and projects not listed under Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 require clearance from Government of India. All other development or construction activities in different categories of CRZ are to be regulated by the concerned State Coastal Zone Management Authorities as per norms prescribed under the Notification.

[Translation]

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres

6082. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRIMATI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) the total number of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in the country at present, State-wise alongwith locations thereof;

(b) whether each district in the country have a Disability Rehabilitation Centre;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any request from the States for setting up of Disability Rehabilitation Centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) during the last three years, State-wise alongwith the details of equipment provided by the Government to such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) A total number of 215 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (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. A Statement-II indicating present status in respect of these 100 DDRCs is at enclosed.

(f) A Statement-III indicating amount sanctioned State-wise for DDRCs during the last three years is enclosed. Equipments are not provided to DDRCs under the scheme. However, under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP), grant-in-aid is provided to DDRCs to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring aids and appliances like tricycles, wheel chairs, crutches/rotators/Braces, hearing aids, artificial limbs, etc. The total grant-in-aid released under ADIP to DDRCs during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 is Rs.70.15 lakh, Rs.99.71 lakh and Rs.81.88 lakh respectively.

Statement-I

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

1	2	3
13.		Chittoor
14.		Nalgonda
15.		Warangal
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
17.		Tawang
18.		East Kamang
19.	Assam	Tezpur
20.		Dibrugarh
21.		Silchar
22.		Karimganj
23.		Dhubri
24.		Nagaon
25.		Jorhat
26.		Barpeta
27.	Bihar	Darbhanga
28.		Gaya
29.		Banka
30.		Muzaffarpur
31.		Chapra
32.		Kishanganj
33.		Nawada
34.		Jehanabad
35.		Samastipur
36.		Begusarai
37.		East Champaran
38.		Kaimur
39.		Madhubani
40.		Bhojpur
41.		Araria

1	2	3	1	2	3
42.		Aurangabad	71.		Hissar
43.		Vaishali (Hajipur)	72.		Fatehbad
44.		Purnia	73.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
45.		Supaul	74.		Dharamsala
46.		Sitamarhi	75.		Kinnaur
47.		West Champaran	76.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
48.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	77.		Leh
49.		Raigarh	78.		Anantnag
50.		Durg	79.		Doda
51.		Rajnandgaon	80.		Baramulla
52.		Jashpur	81.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
53.		Bastar	82.		Hazaribag
54.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	83.		Dumka
55.	Daman and Diu	Diu	84.		Jamshedpur
56.	Goa	Panaji	85.		Dhanbad
57.	Gujarat	Surat	86.		Palamu
58.		Jamnagar	87.	Karnataka	Bellary
59.		Ahmedabad	88.		Belgaum
60.		Vadodara	89.		Mangalore
61.		Rajkot	90.		Tumkur
62.		Bhavnagar	91.		Gulbarga
63.		Surendranagar	92.		Mandya
64.		Nadiad	93.		Bidar
65.		Junagarh	94.		Kolar
66.		Sabarkantha	95.	Kerala	Kozhikode
67.		Banaskantha	96.		Thrissur
68.	Haryana	Rohtak	97.		Thiruvananthapuram
69.		Kurukshetra	98.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
70.		Sonepat	99.		Rewa
			100.		Sagar

1	2	3	1	2	3
101.		Indore	131.		Thoubal
102.		Jhabua	132.		Churachandpur
103.		Gwalior	133.	Meghalaya	Shillong
104.		Rajgarh	134.		East Garo Hills
105.		Ujjain	135.		Jantia Hills
106.		Satna	136.	Mizoram	Aizwal
107.		Khargaone	137.		Lunglei + Lunglit
108.		Khandwa	138.		Kolasib+Mamit
109.		Agar	139.	Nagaland	Dimapur
110.		Alote (Ratlam)	140.	Odisha	Kalahandi
111.		Jawad	141.		Sambalpur
112.		Dewas	142.		Mayurbhanj
113.		Mandsaur	143.		Koraput
114.		Damoh	144.		Phulbani
115.		Shivpuri	145.		Ganjam
116.		Chindwara	146.		Nabrangpur
117.		Guna	147.		Keonjhar
118.		Vidisha	148.	Punjab	Patiala
119.		Sehore	149.		Sangrur
120.		Jabalpur	150.		Ferozepur
121.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	151.		Bhatinda
122.		Buldana	152.		Hoshiarpur
123.		Wardha	153.		Moga
124.		Latur	154.		Nawanshahr
125.		Aurangabad	155.	Puducherry	Puducherry
126.		Sindhudurg	156.		Karaikal
127.		Dadar/Mahim	157.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
128.		Gondia	158.		Jodhpur
129.		Amravati	159.		Udaipur
130.	Manipur	Imphal	160.		Jhunjhnu

1	2	3	1	2	3
161.		Bikaner	189.		Farrukhabad
162.		Jaisalmer	190.		Pilibhit
163.		Tonk	191.		Hardoi
164.		More	192.		Moradabad
165.		Pali	193.		Deoria
166.		Bharatpur	194.		Saharanpur
167.		Bhilwara	195.		Jaunpur
168.	Sikkim	Gangtok	196.		Azamgarh
169.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	197.		Rampur
170.		Thoothukudi	198.		Aligarh
171.		Madurai	199.		Bulanshahr
172.		Salem	200.		Ambedkar Nagar
173.		Virudhunagar	201.		Raibarielly
174.		Kanyakumari	202.		Muzaffarnagar
175.		Perambalur	203.		Mathura
176.	Tripura	Agartala	204.	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal
177.		Dhalai	205.		Haridwar
178.		North Tripura	206.		Almora
179.		South Tripura	207.		Bageshwar
180.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	208.		Nainital
181.		Mau	209.	West Bengal	Jalpaigudi
182.		Gonda	210.		Murshidabad
183.		Varanasi	211.		Dakshin Dinajpur
184.		Agra	212.		24 Parganas North
185.		Meerut	213.		Birbhum
186.		Allahabad	214.		Bardhaman (Burdwan)
187.		Balia			
188.		Jhansi	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	
7	Prakasam	-do-	2010-11	17.20
8	Cuddapah	-do-	2010-11	17.20
9	Warangal	-do-	2011-12	17.20
10	Guntur	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
11	Mahbubnagar	-do-	--	--
12	Khammarn	-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

1	2	3	4	5
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	--	--
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-	--	--

1	2	3	4	5
48	Solapur	-do-	--	--
49	Jalgaon	-do-		
Meghalaya				
50	West Garo Hills	Proposal received and deficient documents called for	--	--
51	West Khasi Hills	-do-	--	--
Orissa				
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	Barmer	-do-	--	--
62	Banswara	-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

1	2	3	4	5
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
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	-do-	--	--
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*

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
24	West Bengal	0	11,15,544	48,01,512
Total		2,01,08,796	5,90,77,549	3,90,97,036

[English]

Products Manufactured in Textile Parks

6083. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of products manufactured through the various industrial parks established during the last three years;

(b) whether the products manufactured in the various industrial parks are being exported; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of products exported during the above period, value-wise and countrywise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Products manufactured in Textiles Parks include garments, fabrics, yarn, technical textiles like guaze bandages, handlooms, carpets, handicrafts etc.

(b) Products manufactured in some of the textiles parks are exported.

(c) Government does not monitor park wise exports. Textiles exports for Year 2011-12 are projected at USD 34 billion.

Trade with Zimbabwe

6084. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether a high level Indian Industries delegation has visited Zimbabwe in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of the issues discussed by the said delegation with the leaders of Zimbabwe;

(d) the details of the issues on which both the countries have agreed to implement; and

(e) the extent to which both the countries are likely to be benefitted on the implementation of each of such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A high level Indian

Official-cum-Industry delegation led by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce, Industry & Textiles (CITM) visited Zimbabwe on 9-10 January, 2012.

(c) and (d) During the visit, opportunities to enhance Indian investment in Zimbabwe were discussed. Further, the matter related to setting up of rural technology park and food testing laboratory in Zimbabwe and empowering crafts women of rural Africa by imparting basketry making training by National Institute of Design (NID) were also discussed. Theses-Indian projects were announced during the India-Africa Summit-II held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in May, 2011.

It was also decided to convene the meeting of the India-Zimbabwe Joint Trade Committee within the next six months.

(e) Indian as well as Zimbabwean business communities are likely to be benefitted as there was an immense possibility of cooperation between the two countries.

Pollution in Water Bodies

6085. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the pollution level in the major water bodies in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has allocated funds to States or any authority for conservation of water bodies in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the criteria for funding of share between the Centre and the States; and

(f) the extent to which the level of pollution has decreased as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board is monitoring water quality of various water bodies in the country at 2500 stations in 28 States and 6 Union territories spread over the country. The monitoring network

covers 445 rivers, 154 lakes, 12 tanks, 78 ponds, 41 creeks/Sea water, 25 canals, 45 drains, 10 Water Treatment plants and 807 Wells. On that basis, 150 polluted river stretches have been identified covering 121 rivers for priority action. The details of polluted river stretches, State-wise, are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The details of funds released by the Ministry for conservation of water bodies including rivers, lakes and wetlands in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, are enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) The proposals for rivers and lakes conservation, projects are funded on a cost sharing basis of 70:30 from

Central and State Government and for North-East region this sharing is 90:10. However, for conservation of wetlands projects, 100 % financial assistance is provided under management action plans in identified wetlands in the country.

(f) The water quality, in terms of Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand values for major rivers is reported to have improved as compared to the water quality before taking up pollution abatement works under NRCP. However, the levels of bacterial contamination in terms of fecal coliform are reported to be exceeding the maximum permissible limit at a number of locations along various rivers.

Statement-I

State-wise details of polluted river stretches

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the River	No. of polluted stretches
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Krishna, Manjira, Musi, Maner, Nakkavagu, Pennar and Tungabhadra	9
2	Assam	Bharalu, Burhidihing, Deeparbill and Kalong	4
3	Chandigarh	Attawa choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna choe	3
4	Delhi	Yamuna	1
5	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amlakhadi, Bhogavo, Baleshwar Khadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari, Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati, and Tapi	19
6	Haryana	Ghaggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna,	3
8	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula & mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kundalika, Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Girna, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Purna, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna river, Ulhas, Rangavali and Bhatsa	28
10	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Coovum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9
12	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western kali (Partly Covered), Kali nadi eastern, Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11

1	2	3	4
14	Manipur	Nambul	1
15	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela & kichha and Bahalla	3
17	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2
20	Bihar	Sikrana	1
21	Chattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23	Orissa	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai	4
24	Pondicherry	Arasalar	1
25	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, Maney khola and Ranichu	4
Total			150

Statement-II

Details of funds released to States during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 (As on April 2012)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	38.15	--	1.90	--
2	Bihar	15.37	20.00	--	--
3	Jharkhand	--	--	--	--
4	Jammu and Kashmir	28.46	17.43	41.00	--
5	Gujarat	0.57	0.72	1.15	--
6	Goa	--	--	--	--
7	Karnataka	0.31	7.46	--	--
8	Maharastra	11.15	14.57	0.50	--
9	Madhya Pradesh	10.01	--	--	--
10	Orissa	0.88	--	6.69	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Punjab	0.77	46.65	48.60	22.12
12	Rajasthan	25.56	7.49	34.74	-
13	Tamilnadu	3.10	0.85	1.61	--
14	Delhi	66.50	83.29	34.88	--
15	Haryana	14.90	4.81	0.72	--
16	Uttar Pradesh	116.45	253.15	94.10	--
17	Uttrakhand	17.96	34.88	--	--
18	West Bengal	58.86	198.19	5.69	3.95
19	Kerala	--	0.54	0.23	--
20	Sikkim	15.84	26.64	9.78	--
21	Manipur	--	0.16	0.79	--
22	Mizoram	0.95	0.78	0.68	--
23	Tripura	--	0.25	--	--
24	Nagaland	5.81	--	--	--
Total		431.29	717.86	283.06	26.07

*[Translation]***Employees Pension Scheme**

6086. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Employees Pension Scheme, 1995; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons?

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 recommendations of the Expert Committee were considered by the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC), a Sub-Committee of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). 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. The recommendations of the PIC is under consideration of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund.

*[English]***Investment by NRIs in Road Projects**

6087. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to issue global bonds that would enable Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) to invest in road projects in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its present status;

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance has given its consent to the proposal;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the investment of 50 billion dollars is required to achieve the target of building 7.000 kms of roads every year;

(f) if So, the sources from where these investments will be mobilised; and

(g) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) to (g) Shri BK Chaturvedi Committee, in its report titled as "Revised Strategy for the implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP)-Framework and ill Financing", in October, 2009 has estimated that an expenditure of approximately Rs. 6,24,000 Crores would have to be incurred for the completion of NHDP, including the cost of servicing debt obtained to bridge the resources and servicing thereof till 2030-31. This expenditure is expected to be met through the cess funds, premium or negative grants, budgetary support, toll revenues received and market borrowing of Rs. 10,000 Crores raised through tax-free bonds by NHAI. NHAI would also make borrowings depending upon its fund position, from the Indian debt market. The report of Shri BK Chaturvedi Committee has already been accepted by the Government with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) for further action, including such changes to the Work Plan as may become necessary. Accordingly EGoM has approved the financing plan for the financial years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Gold and Jewellery Industry

6088. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop gold and silver jewellery related industry in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government of India, at regular intervals, through Foreign Trade Policy and Union Budget, has announced various measures to develop gold and silver jewellery industry in the country, Some of the important measures include:

- (i) Introduction of duty drawback rates @ Rs 30.90/gm and Rs 1,545/kg for gold and silver jewellery exports respectively.
- (ii) Formation of Gem & Jewellery Skill Council of India (GJSCI) to enhance and upgrade various skills in gems and jewellery sector.
- (iii) Increase in the value limit of personal carriage from US\$ 2 million to US\$ 5 million in case of participation in overseas exhibitions.
- (iv) Increase in the number of days from 30 to 90 for re-import of unsold items in case of participation in an exhibition in USA.
- (v) Personal carriage of gold in primary form permitted upto 10 kgs in a financial year by an authorized person of Gem & Jewellery Units in EOU units subject to RBI and Customs guidelines.

These measures would promote development of the gold and silver jewellery related industry in Andhra Pradesh also.

[Translation]

Social Security for Construction Workers

6089. SHRI JAYWANTRAO GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that benefits of social security schemes for construction labourers are not percolating down to them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the monitoring system in place to ensure proper implementation and utilisation of funds under the said scheme so that it would be beneficial to such construction workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Government has enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 with a view to regulating the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures etc. Under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service)

Act, 1996, every State Government has to constitute a State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. The functions of the Board include providing welfare and social security measure such as immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident, payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have completed the age of 60 years, loan and advances for construction of house, paying amount in connection with premia for Group Insurance Scheme etc.

The Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for the social security and welfare of unorganized workers which includes building and other construction worker.

(c) The responsibility of collecting cess and its utilization for welfare activities lies with the respective State Governments and State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards. The Central Government has been impressing upon the State Governments to implement the provisions of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 effectively. The Central Government has issued directions to all States/UTs under Section 60 of the Building and their Construction Workers Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service (RECS) Act, 1996 for proper Implementation of the Act.

[English]

Special Courts for Conviction of SC/ST Cases

6090. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

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

(a) whether section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 requires States to set up separate session-level courts to try offences under the Act;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any review as to what extent this provision has been implemented in various States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) In accordance with Section 14 of

the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA Act), the State Government, for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the official Gazette, specifies for each district, a Court of Session to be Special Court to try the offences under the PoA Act.

State Governments and Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have designated District Session Courts as Special Courts.

For ensuring speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, 170 exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up by States namely Andhra Pradesh (23), Bihar (11), Chhattisgarh (6), Gujarat (19), Karnataka (7), Madhya Pradesh (43), Rajasthan (17), Tamil Nadu (4) and Uttar Pradesh (40).

The PoA Act is implemented by concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, and this Ministry has been addressing the States/UTs, to implement the provisions of the Act in letter and spirit. A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment has also been constituted and reviews implementation status of the Act in various States/ Union Territories. The Committee has so far held seventeen meetings wherein implementation of the two Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

Grievances of Personnel

6091. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate measures for redressal of the grievances of the armed forces personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several cases of grievances are still pending with the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to settle the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K ANTONY):
 (a) to (e) There is a well established system whereby Armed Forces personnel can seek redressal of grievances by sending representations in the form of statutory and non-statutory complaints. Government is taking various steps to ensure speedy redressal of grievances. This is an ongoing process.

[Translation]

Acquisition by NMDC

6092. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) proposes to buy stakes in a Brazilian company called Mplus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred on the purchase of the stake in that company;

(d) whether NMDC has purchased stakes in any Australian company also during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total expenditure incurred by NMDC in purchasing the stakes in the said companies?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) NMDC has signed an MoU with Amplus Mineracao Ltd, a company having iron ore concessions in Brazil, for acquisition of equity in the project. In absence of due diligence, it is not possible to indicate the expenditure for acquisition of stake in the project at this stage.

(d) to (f) NMDC has acquired 50% equity shares in Legacy Iron Ore Ltd., an Australian company, at a total value of Australian Dollar (A\$) 18.89 million through subscription of new shares.

[English]

Expansion Plan of SCI

6093. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian shipping industry is taking advantage of the distress sale of vessels globally by nearly 65 percent in view of the unprecedented fall in trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) has put on hold its expansion plans in spite of getting vessels at very cheap price;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to acquire more vessels for its expansion plan?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
 (a) and (b) The Indian shipping companies were not able to take advantage of the distress sale of vessels worldwide, inter-alia, due to the fact that the cost of capital in India is high as compared to that elsewhere in the world.

(c) and (d) SCI has informed that its expansion plan has been revised in view of the global downturn in the shipping market.

(e) SCI is a Navratna Public Sector Undertaking and proposals for acquisition of vessels for its expansion plan are decided with the approval of its Board.

Allocation of Funds under Disability Act, 1995

6094. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated to various States under the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 to make public buildings accessible to disabled persons, State-wise; and

(b) the details the other of steps taken/being taken by the Government for the welfare of disabled persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The State-wise details of funds released during the year 2011-12 under the Scheme of Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA) to make public buildings accessible to persons with disabilities is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The Government of India is implementing various schemes/programmes for the empowerment of persons with disabilities. Grants-in-aid is released to State Governments/UTs, Universities, Non-Government Organizations etc. for creation of barrier free environment, providing assistive devices, special education, vocational training, pre-school programme, vocational rehabilitation

centre and early intervention, through its various schemes/programmes. Special Employment Exchanges and Special Cells have also been set up for providing placement services. National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) provides concessional credit for setting up income generating activities for self-employment. A scheme of Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for providing Employment to the Persons with Disabilities has also been launched to provide the employer's contribution for Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years. A scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary State (IEDSS) is also implemented to cover disabled children in Class IX-XII with the aim to enable all students with disabilities including girls with disabilities to pursue secondary schooling in an inclusive environment. The Government is implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as main programme for universalizing elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of age. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. Under this programme, Children with Special Needs (CWSN) are also covered. SSA provides Rs.3,000/- per child per annum as a budgetary norm. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) which is one of the schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provides pension to BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18 to 59 years @ Rs.200 p.m. per beneficiary.

Statement

Grant-in-aid released to States under the Scheme of Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 during 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grant Released
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	94.00
3.	Haryana	203.57
4.	Himachal Pradesh	26.52
5.	Kerala	59.52
6.	Mizoram	20.00
7.	Punjab	18.32

1	2	3
8.	Rajasthan	233.13
9.	Tamil Nadu	438.00
10.	Uttarakhand	11.05
11.	Uttar Pradesh	418.57
Total		1532.68

Relaxation in Clearance Norms

6095. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to simplify the process of grant of environment clearances to various projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of projects are pending with the Government for environmental clearances; and

(d) if so, the extent to which simplifying the process at according environmental clearances would help in clearing the pending projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 1994 was amended on 14.9.2006. The amended Notification has provided for comprehensive coverage of the category of projects / activities requiring prior environmental clearance based on impact potential rather than project cost, prescribing of time frame for each stage of environment clearance process, and decentralization of decision making by delegating powers to State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) for grant of environment clearance in respect of category 'B' projects etc.

(c) and (d) As on 30th April, 2012, 743 projects were awaiting environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests. Every effort is made to adhere to the prescribed time limit.

Re-Structuring of NHAI

6096. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the re-structuring of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) was initiated four years ago;

(b) if so, whether even after four years, the restructuring of NHAI has not taken place; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The restructuring as envisaged has been completed and amendment to NHAI Act to increase the permanent members and part-time members to six each has been reintroduced in the Lok Sabha. The Bill has been referred to Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee has given its final report to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Bill is likely to be passed during the current Parliament Session.

[Translation]

Driving Licence to Senior Citizens

6097. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to bar senior citizens above 72 years of age from getting a driving licence even if they are mentally, physically and medically fit to drive;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such recommendation has been made by the Expert Committee constituted by this Ministry under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sundar, Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute & former Secretary, Ministry of Surface Transport. The Committee has recommended for issue or renewal, as the case may be, of driving licence for a period of five years in case of a person who has attained the age of 70 years. The Government is yet to take a view on the recommendation of the Sundar Committee.

[English]

Unauthorised Possession of State Land

6098. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports that defence establishments are in unauthorised possession of State land in Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to streamline the defence estate management and bring about more transparency?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Schemes for Export Promotion

6099. DR. N. SIVAPRASAD:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced new schemes to promote export performance during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism in place to evaluate the performance of these schemes;

(d) the details of expenditure incurred during the said period on the export promotion schemes and objectives achieved so far;

(e) whether any instances of misuse of certain provisions of the schemes being implemented by the Government for the promotion of exports have been reported during the said period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against those found guilty alongwith the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The following new incentive schemes were introduced for promoting exports during the last three years:

- Status Holders Incentive Scheme was announced in August, 2009 with an objective to promote investment in upgradation of technology of certain sectors. Duty Credit Scrips for Status Holders @ 1% of FOB value of exports is granted under this scheme.
- Special Bonus Benefit Scheme was introduced in October, 2011 to provide special assistance to specified sectors in Engineering, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical for 6 months. The scheme covered 49 products for benefit @ 1% of FOB value of exports and has sunset on 31.3.2012.
- Special Focus Market Scheme was introduced with a view to increase the competitiveness of exports with a geographical targeting. The scheme provides additional 1 % duty credit when exports are made to 41 countries. This duty credit is over and above the 3% duty, credit granted under Focus Market Scheme.

(c) and (d) A Monitoring Committee consisting of representatives of Directorate General of Foreign Trade and the Department of Revenue monitors the financial outgo under the schemes. An amount of Rs. 1350 crores has been provided as additional allocation for each of last three years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 for expansion and deepening of items under Chapter 3 schemes of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14.

(e) and (f) Like in any other scheme, the possibility of misuse of the export promotion measures cannot be completely ruled out. The possible misuses could be in the form of forged documents, giving mis-declaration, diversion of materials to the domestic market, under invoicing / over invoicing of import and export. In course of monitoring of export obligations as also on the basis of information received from the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Customs and other agencies regarding irregularities, penal actions are taken against such firms under the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act and Rules framed therein. Action taken includes suspension/cancellation of the IEC number of the units, imposing fiscal penalty with penal interest in addition to action taken under the Customs Act.

Task Force for Export Promotion

6100. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any Task Force to formulate strategies for promotion of export;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Task Force has submitted its report;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Task Force; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the present status of its implementation thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (f) In February 2011, Department of Commerce released two reports on export promotion. One was on the strategy to double India's exports by 2014 with focus on product strategy, market strategy, technologies and R&D and building a brand image. The other was a report of Task Force on Transaction Cost in Exports which made 44 recommendations relating to infrastructure and procedure. Out of these 44 recommendations, 23 have been implemented which reduced the transaction cost to an extent of Rs.2100 crore in perpetuity.

Import of Defence Equipment

6101. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of defence equipment are imported from foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the countries with which the deals have been finalised and the types of equipment imported and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years;
- (c) whether some of the imported equipment have been found to be defective and unreliable;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (e) the steps, taken by the Government to produce these equipment indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Madam, procurement of defence equipment is done from various indigenous as well as foreign sources in accordance with the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). This is a continuous process undertaken for modernization of the Armed Forces to keep them in a state of readiness to meet any eventuality.

(b) Defence equipment has been imported from various countries including Russia, USA, Israel, France, United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, Singapore etc. during the last three years. Value of imports during 2008-09 till 2010-11 is indicated below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount spent on Capital Acquisition from foreign sources
2008-09	10184.95
2009-10	13411.91
2010-11	15443.01

(c) and (d) There are contractual provisions for Pre-Despatch Inspection (PDI) and Joint Receipt Inspection (JRI) before acceptance of any equipment. Contractual provisions also provide for levy of liquidated damages and invoking of Performance bond and Warranty bond if any equipment is found defective.

(e) Several steps are being taken by the Government to promote manufacture of defence equipment within the country. Defence Production Policy has been announced in January, 2011 to encourage indigenous manufacture of defence equipment. 'Buy & Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories have also been introduced in the Defence Procurement Procedure. For foreign procurement cases, Transfer of Technology is sought, wherever required. The "Offset" policy also encourages indigenous production.

[Translation]

Provision of Bonus for Unorganised Sector Workers

6102. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to give bonus to the contract workers engaged in the Government, private and unorganized sector including those in the construction sector;

(b) if so, the number of contract workers given bonus during each of the last three years and the current year, sectorwise and State-wise;

(c) whether certain construction companies are not providing bonus to their contract workers; and

(d) if so, the number of such companies identified during the said period, State-wise and sector-wise alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 provides for the payment of bonus to persons employed in certain establishments, employing 2(9 or more persons, on the basis of profits or on the basis of production or productivity and matters connected therewith.

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 has been amended vide the Notification dated 13.12.2007 wherein the employees employed through contractors on building operations have also been made eligible for payment of bonus by omitting clause (vi) of Section 32 of the principal Act.

As per the Contract Labour (Regulation) Central Rules, 1971 in cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar work works as being performed by the regular workers off the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen directly employed by the principle employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work. Therefore, if any regular workers are getting the bonus the contract workers performing same or similar work are also eligible for the same.

(b) The information is not readily available and being collected from the field offices.

(c) and (d) No such complaint has been received in the CLC(C) organization which enforces the provisions of Payment of Bonus Act in the establishments falling under the Central sphere. The Information pertaining to State sphere is not maintained in the Ministry.

[English]

Recruitment Rally

6103. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding army recruitment rallies held in various parts of the country from time-to-time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the role of middlemen has been reported in the recruitment rallies;

(d) if so, whether inquiry has been conducted into the matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency in the recruitments?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) During the last year (2011) and the current year, five cases/ complaints relating to involvement of middlemen / touts including a case of fake domicile certificate racket in National Capital Region of Delhi have been reported. Appropriate action through the police has been taken in four cases and in one case, the individual has been advised to file F.I.R. against the tout.

(f) Details of steps taken to ensure transparency in recruitments are enclosed.

Statement

A number of steps have been taken to improve transparency in the recruitment system as under:

- (i) Open Rally System: All recruitment is being done through recruitment rallies only, in full view of public and press. This facilitates direct contact of candidates with recruiting organisations and makes the system more transparent, open and candidate friendly.
- (ii) Turnover of Staff: The turnover of service personnel from recruiting organisation is ensured every two years. Group 'C' and 'D' civilian staff is normally turned over every three years to four years to eradicate the chances of any malpractice.
- (iii) Independent Members: Independent members are being details/ incorporated for each stage of recruitment to ensure fair means used and no tout can influence the recruitment.
- (iv) Automation: All rally procedures has been fully automated hence reducing scope of influence of touts to a minimum.
- (v) Detection of Fake Certificates produced by candidates: All certificates produced by candidates are scrutinized thoroughly. Cases arousing suspicion are referred to the concerned educational institution and revenue officials for verification.

(vi) Publicity Against Touts: An intense publicity campaign against touts is undertaken through print as well as electronic media prior to a rally. In addition, this aspect is also highlighted in all motivational and awareness talks to the candidates as well as in schools/colleges as part of awareness programmes. Anti touting banners are displayed prominently. Army intelligence agencies and the local police are incorporated to be alert against any touting activity in vicinity of a rally.

(vii) Visits by Senior Officers: Visits to the recruitment rallies by senior Army officers and Civil/State administration are encouraged to ensure transparency in the conduct of rallies as also to boost candidate confidence in the system.

NH-34

6104. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are deep potholes on the entire stretch of National Highway (NH)-34, the arterial road connecting north of Bengal to Kolkata;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government for repair of the said NH and the details of funds allocated for the purpose; and

(c) the present status of repair works on this highway and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam. The stretch of NH-34 from Kolkata to Dalkhola has developed some distresses including potholes in isolated stretches due to inadequate existing pavement crust and heavy traffic plying through this NH.

(b) The stretch has been awarded for 4-laning on BOT (Toll)/(Annuity) basis. An amount of Rs.50.00 crore has been allocated during 2011-12 by this Ministry for maintenance of the existing carriageway in traffic worthy condition.

(c) The repair works in km 14.400 to 31.00 of Kolkata-Barasat section and km 115 to 193.00 of Barasat-Mankara section of NH-34 amounting to Rs. 17.07 crore are in progress with target date of completion as June, 2012. The bids for repair work in km 31.00 to 115.00 were called for in January, 2012. However, the matter is sub

judice. The stretch from km 193.00 to 452.75 is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by the respective concessionaires.

Conservation of Animals

6105. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take any steps for conservation of animals during the monsoon in forest areas of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) "Conservation and protection of wild animals in the forest areas of the country is looked after by the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. The Ministry provides financial and technical support to State/Union Territory Governments, based upon Annual Plans of Operation submitted by them, for protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitats under the existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant'. The activities supported under the above mentioned schemes include measures undertaken by the State/Union Territory Governments for strengthening habitat management and protection measures undertaken during monsoon season. No specific provisions are, however, made for monsoon season.

Melting of Glaciers

6106. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the study of France's University reveals that Karakoram glaciers are expanding between 0.11 to 0.22 metres per year between 1999 and 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake any study to find out the reasons that Karakoram glaciers are not following the global trend of glacial decline; and

(d) if so, 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) University of Grenoble, France conducted a scientific study and published a report in the scientific journal 'Nature Geoscience' in April 2012, which indicates that the Karakoram glaciers have gained around 0.11 to 0.22 meters per year between 1999 and 2008. The study also revealed that in contrast to the central and eastern Himalaya where most glaciers were retreating, more than 50% of Karakoram glaciers were advancing or stable during this period.

(c) and (d) Shyok/ Nubra valley glaciers were studied by Geological Survey of India in 1958 where in the advancing and retreating nature of the glacier was documented. A study conducted by Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) also indicates surging/advancing nature of glaciers in Shyok Basin. However, reasons for the same could not be ascertained.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) includes a National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system with a view, inter-alia, to strengthen the system for observing and monitoring the Himalayan glaciers. Besides, a research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun to undertake comprehensive glacier research in the country.

[English]

Deemed Export Chapter

6107. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review comprehensively the present benefits accrued under deemed export chapter of Foreign Trade Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether representations have been received from various companies seeking review of the scheme of deemed export as is presently available in the Foreign Trade Policy;

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

(e) the expected time frame by which the Government proposes to come out with a reviewed deemed export scheme in the Foreign Trade Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An inter-Departmental Committee has been constituted on 03.05.11 under the Chairmanship of DGFT to review Deemed Export Scheme.

(c) and (d) The Committee invited suggestions from all Trade Bodies & Export Promotion Councils. Representations/suggestions have been received from forty three Trade Bodies & Export Promotion Councils. Further, an interactive session held by the Committee on 03.08.2011 was attended by 30 representatives of 19 Trade Bodies/Export Promotion Councils. Suggestions received are under consideration of the Committee.

(e) Foreign Trade Policy was announced for five years (2009-2014). The annual supplement of policy is announced every year. For the current year, it is yet to be announced.

Role of Tea Board

6108. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board in country predict overall development of the Tea sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Board has been able to ensure better market rate to tea growers; 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 Tea Board, set up under the Tea Act, 1953, is charged with the responsibility of overall development of the Tea Sector. The primary functions as specified in the Tea Act, 1953 include regulating the production and extent of cultivation of tea; improving the quality of tea; promoting cooperative efforts among growers and manufacturers of tea; encouraging scientific, technological and economic research; regulating the sale and export of tea; increasing the consumption in India and elsewhere, registering and licensing of manufacturers, brokers, tea waste dealers and persons engaged in the business of blending tea; improving the marketing of tea in India and elsewhere; securing better working conditions and the provisions and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers; collection and dissemination of statistical information, etc. The Tea Board is, accordingly, implementing various plan schemes to perform the entrusted functions.

(c) and (d) For ensuring an equitable sharing of sale price of made tea between the growers and the manufacturers, a Price Sharing Formula (PSF) has been notified by the Tea Board. As per this formula, sale price of made tea has to be shared between the growers and the factories in the ratio prescribed for each tea growing State, e.g., the ratio is 65:35 in Assam and 58:42 in West Bengal.

[Translation]

Increase in Forest Resources

6109. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to provide opportunities of livelihood to the communities dependent on forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of forests and increase the forest resources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is providing funds to the (c) States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes titled National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Mission for a Green India (GIM) and Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) for conservation and development of forests which includes livelihood improvement activities, income generation activities etc. apart from employment generation. These funds are utilized for regeneration and development of degraded forests and its adjoining areas through people's participation, supplementing the efforts of States/UTs for forest protection and training of forest personnel. The NAP scheme is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committee at the village level. The Government of India is implementing GIM under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. Funds provided under IFMS are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of camps buildings, fire watch tower, creation and maintenance of fire lines, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening of forest infrastructure. Grants have been provided to States/UTs to the tune of Rs 5000 crores

under XIIIth Finance Commission for conservation and development of forests.

[English]

Married Accommodation Project

6110. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Married Accommodation Project to build dwelling units for the defence personnel;

(b) the current requirement and availability of such dwelling units and the reasons for shortfall, if any;

(c) whether any such housing projects are proposed for the State of Punjab;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of dwelling units available for the serving and retired personnel?

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

(a) and (b) Married Accommodation Project (MAP) has been undertaken by Ministry of Defence for providing adequate residential / married accommodation for the defence personnel. Under the project, a total of 198881 Dwelling Units (DUs) are being constructed in four phases, at an estimated cost of Rs.17357.97 Cr. Presently, 53957 DUs have been constructed out of a total of 57875 DUs under Phase-I of the project. Phase-II of the project involving construction of 69992 DUs has also begun. In order to ensure that the balance of 71014 dwelling units of MAP Phase-III and Phase-IV also get completed expeditiously, Phase-III and Phase-IV have been merged. The total number of DUs proposed to be constructed is based on assessment of requirement.

(c) and (d) Yes, details along with current status is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(e) The deficiency in married accommodation have been identified and construction has been undertaken under the Married Accommodation Project (MAP) on priority. MAP is only for serving defence personnel and is not meant for retired personnel.

Statement-I

Married Accommodation Project (Phase-I) - Punjab:

Sl. No.	Stations	Dwelling Units (DUs)	Completed and Handed over	Balance
1.	Faridkot	538	538	-
2.	Ferozepur	454	454	-
3.	Jalandhar	1570	1570	-
4.	Pathankot	395	395	-
5.	Abohar	60	60	-
6.	Amritsar	1168	1168	-
7.	Bathinda	2919	2883	36
8.	Mamun	2449	1709	740
9.	Patiala	806	490	316
Total DUs		10359	9267	1092

Statement-II*Married Accommodation Project (Phase-II) - Punjab:*

Sl. No.	Station	Dwelling Units	Present status
1.	Mamun	2544	Under construction
2.	Faridkot	651	Under construction
3.	Jalandhar	1970	Under construction
4.	Adampur (8 Wg) (AF)	200	Under construction
5.	Ferozepur	2236	Under construction
6.	Patiala	994	Under construction
7.	Amritsar	1396	Under construction
8.	Tibri	556	Under construction
9.	Bathinda	2448	Under construction
10.	Bathinda (AF)	193	Under construction
11.	Kapurthala	501	Tender under issue
12.	Ludhiana	255	Under construction
13.	Abohar	288	Under construction
14.	Fazilka	247	Under construction
15.	Barnala (501 SU(AF)	253	Under construction
16.	Halwara (9Wg) (AF)	342	Tender under issue
Total		15074	

Export of Aquatic Products

6111. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total seafood exported from India during each of the last three years, value-wise, item-wise and country-wise particularly to China;

(b) whether China has taken decision to discontinue the import of the aquatic products from India;

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

(d) whether the notification barring Indian aquatic products from entering into China was issued last year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) China has issued a notification on 1st June 2011 on the implementation of Administrative measures on inspection and quarantine on Entry and Exit of Aquatic products. It was envisaged that the inspection and quarantine certificates of the exporting country / region for aquatic products destined to China must comply with the basic requirements for official inspection and quarantine certificate of the country / region and be confirmed by AQSIQ (General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine) w.e.f. 1.6.2012.

As per this notification, the products are not allowed to enter China without the attached Inspection and

Quarantine Certificates, confirmed by the AQSIQ for Aquatic Products destined to China, on 1st June 2012 and thereafter. In response to the notification issued by China,

the Government, through Export Inspection Council of India, has taken up the matter with the Chinese Authorities for approval.

Statement

Export of Marine Products

Q: Quantity in M T, V: Value in Rs. Crore, &: US Dollar Million

Market		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Japan	Q:	57271	62690	70714	78643
	V:	1234.01	1289.58	1683.39	2001.24
	\$:	278.61	278.56	373.00	427.82
USA	Q:	36877	33444	50095	63436
	V:	1021.55	1012.51	1990.26	2758.49
	\$:	227.29	213.52	438.49	592.23
European Union	Q:	155161	164800	170963	137737
	V:	2854.07	3013.33	3459.40	3410.24
	\$:	635.34	637.40	765.15	723.51
China*	Q:	147312	144290	159147	76752
	V:	1296.39	1790.89	1977.81	1112.66
	\$:	281.90	379.70	440.10	233.44
South East Asia	Q:	88953	149353	233964	308702
	V:	873.09	1479.55	2114.48	3808.76
	\$:	191.08	314.85	469.36	801.55
Middle East	Q:	27177	34924	43950	32348
	V:	475.72	553.59	669.90	740.09
	\$:	105.20	117.06	148.21	155.12
Others	Q:	90083	88937	84257	75398
	V:	853.11	909.07	1006.23	1188.49
	\$:	189.22	191.76	222.60	251.63
Total	Q:	602835	678436	813091	773016
	V:	8607.94	10048.52	12901.47	15019.98
	\$:	1908.63	2132.84	2856.92	3185.30

* Provisional figure Apr. to Feb. * China & Hong Kong

*Item wise Export of Marine Products to China**Q: Quantity in M T, V: Value in Rs. Crore, \$: US Dollar Million*

Market		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Frozen Shrimp	Q:	1601	1587	2162	1743
	V:	35.53	38.89	56.28	55.19
	\$:	7.75	8.25	12.42	11.53
Frozen Fish	Q:	122536	113165	125624	60690
	V:	747.15	803.92	1074.4	613.43
	\$:	161.12	170.29	239.39	128.07
FR Cuttle Fish	Q:	5565	8438	5507	1133
	V:	59.19	91.11	64.12	20.72
	\$:	12.7	19.27	14.29	4.32
FR Squid	Q:	9939	8241	8357	2679
	V:	80.17	61.26	73.23	37.67
	\$:	17.64	13.01	16.16	8.19
Dried Item	Q:	562	806	1585	1212
	V:	2.42	8.77	5.52	3.65
	\$:	0.53	1.87	1.22	0.79
Live Items	Q:	262	613	942	1077
	V:	3.7	11.72	23.79	27.03
	\$:	0.8	2.48	5.26	5.78
Chilled Items	Q:	380	50	42	5
	V:	2.56	0.53	0.64	0.12
	\$:	0.56	0.11	0.14	0.03
Others	Q:	541	4033	2759	3156
	V:	5.38	18.25	15.61	20.71
	\$:	1.19	3.9	3.47	4.22
Total	Q:	141386	136933	146977	71695
	V:	936.09	1034.45	1313.59	778.52
	\$:	202.28	219.18	292.35	162.93

*Item wise Export of Marine Products to Hong Kong**Q: Quantity in M T, V: Value in Rs. Crore, \$: US Dollar Million*

		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Frozen Shrimp	Q:	180	198	243	355
	V:	8.14	8.04	10.21	17.48
	\$:	1.79	1.70	2.27	3.65
Frozen Fish	Q:	2163	1045	6568	1388
	V:	38.96	17.02	74.07	36.29
	\$:	8.81	3.61	16.48	7.85
FR Cuttle Fish	Q:	857	507	611	412
	V:	12.99	7.06	6.67	11.66
	\$:	2.93	1.50	1.48	2.46
FR Squid	Q:	227	191	562	217
	V:	2.75	1.79	6.70	3.56
	\$:	0.59	0.38	1.50	0.78
Dried Item	Q:	616	1624	768	424
	V:	245.96	642.16	491.43	205.24
	\$:	54.21	136.26	109.43	43.34
Live Item	Q:	1162	2791	2194	927
	V:	30.35	50.64	38.86	16.91
	\$:	6.70	10.72	8.55	3.59
Chilled Items	Q:	638	852	920	785
	V:	18.44	23.36	30.96	32.81
	\$:	3.97	4.99	6.87	6.66
Others	Q:	84	148	304	548
	V:	2.70	6.37	5.33	10.18
	\$:	0.62	1.36	1.18	2.18
Total	Q:	5927	7356	12169	5057
	V:	360.30	756.44	664.22	334.14
	\$:	79.62	160.51	147.75	70.51

* Provisional Apr-Feb

[*Translation*]

Land Reserved for Forests

6112. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land reserved for forests are being allotted by the Government for mining purposes in the country;

(b) if so, the total area of land allotted by the Government for mining purposes during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has notified the violation of norms while allotting the land;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken/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) Use of forest land for non-forest purposes for mining requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. State/ UT-wise details of the approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 accorded by the Central Government for diversion of forest land for mining projects during a period of last three years and current year (i.e. with effect from 01.01.2009 to 08.05.2012) is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) Central Government has not notified the violation of norms while allotting the land. However, in some of the proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for mining projects, activities undertaken in violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are reported. Central Government while according approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in such cases stipulates appropriate penal measures such as realization of penal Net Present Value (NPV) and funds for creation and maintenance of penal compensatory afforestation etc. from the user agency.

Statement

State/ UT-wise details of the approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 accorded by the Central Government for diversion of forest land for mining projects during a period of last three years and current year (i.e. with effect from 01.01.2009 to 08.05.2012)

Sl. No.	States	Final Approval		In-principle approval		Total (In-principle + final)	
		No. of pro-posals	Area Diverted (in ha)	No. of pro-posals	Area Diverted (in ha)	No. of pro-posals	Area Diverted (in ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	24	1,690.99	18	2,364.90	42	4,055.89
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1.78	2	3.046	73	4.826
4	Assam	7	11.73	3	3.795	10	15.525
5	Bihar	3	11.62	0	0	3	11.62
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattishgarh	16	5,112.65	11	4,785.32	27	9,897.97
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Goa	18	862.496	2	98.705	20	961.201
12	Gujarat	2	203.43	1	60.7	3	264.13
13	Haryana	1	0.145	0	0	1	0.145
14	Himachal Pradesh	12	10.36	4	240.774	16	251.135
15	Jharkhand	17	3,241.37	27	3,846.39	44	7,087.75
16	Karnataka	7	1,229.82	7	174.942	14	1,404.76
17	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	23	1,981.15	16	2,433.10	39	4,414.25
20	Maharashtra	7	107.093	4	161.49	11	268.583
21	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Meghalaya	1	116.589	0	0	1	116.589
23	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Odisha	26	2,934.83	20	3,999.61	46	6,934.43
26	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Rajasthan	3	70.267	1	64	4	134.267
29	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	4	22.326	0	0	4	22.326
31	Tripura	8	13.167	2	9.624	10	22.791
32	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Uttarakhand	2	1.93	4	24.52	6	26.45
34	West Bengal	0	0	1	4.89	1	4.89
Total		182	17,623.73	123	18,275.80	305	35,899.53

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

Production of Textile Products

6113. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of textiles, item-wise during each of the last three years including Man-made fibre, Spun yarn, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Indian textiles production is higher than the world production;

(c) if so, the rank of India in respect of production of textiles as compared to other countries;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to announce National Textile Policy to streamline the textile production in the country;

(e) whether the Indian exports of textile products is under pressure due to high prices of cotton and clothes;

(f) if so, the exports of textile products during the last three years, country-wise alongwith the production loss, if any, and cut in employment opportunities in the sector;

(g) whether any proposal has been received from Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) to reduce the excise duty on textiles/man-made fibre; and

(h) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) India produced 54966 million Square meters, 60333 million Square meters and 62,559 million Square meters of cloth in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively, State-wise and year-wise details of production of Man made fibre, spun yarn and filament yarn are enclosed as Statements-I, II and III respectively.

(b) and (c) India is the second largest producer of cotton and cotton yarn, fourth largest producer of synthetic fibre yarn, seventh producer of raw wool and largest producer of Jute in the work.

(d) The National Textile Policy of 2000 continues to be in place.

(e) No, Madam. Cotton and cotton yarn markets have witnessed price stability in 2010-11.

(f) The Details of textile exports are enclosed as Statement-IV.

(g) and (h) Yes, Madam. The rate of excise duty on synthetic fibers has been raised from 10% to 12% in the Union Budget 2012-13. Government has received post budget representations from FICCI and others to reduce the excise duty on man made fibers and introduce optional excise duty of 6% to all textile products aimed at fibre neutral policy. Government did not make any changes in Finance Bill proposals for 2012-13.

Statement-I*State-wise Production of Man-made Fibre*

(Million Kg.)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P)
Assam	-	-	-
Gujarat	582.62	591.25	600.75
Karnataka	51.58	51.10	51.41
Kerala	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	134.04	132.20	142.46
Maharashtra	278.78	281.06	229.63
Orissa	15.79	15.79	15.79
Punjab	110.68	116.70	117.33
Rajasthan	-	-	-
Coimbatore	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	27.00	25.76	11.70
Uttar Pradesh	65.82	69.04	62.81
West Bengal	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.73	1.73	1.73
Total	1,268.04	1,284.62	1,233.61

Statement-II*Production of Spun Yarn during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(In kg.)

Sl. No.State Name	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1 Andhra Pradesh	23,35,60,810	29,26,01,334	34,17,89,907
2 Gujarat	19,74,68,386	20,92,14,760	19,72,83,281
3 Haryana	10,75,61,229	14,39,83,487	17,20,02,572
4 Jammu and Kashmir	4,54,48,312	4,52,73,193	4,44,78,434
5 Karnataka	6,23,66,719	4,75,06,797	4,00,34,610
6 Kerala	3,62,56,843	3,83,59,762	3,34,84,394
7 Madhya Pradesh	25,99,10,935	29,27,07,953	29,37,07,628
8 Maharashtra	36,62,78,428	39,48,75,903	36,58,97,626
9 Orissa	13,28,832	16,65,439	15,43,248
10 Punjab	58,95,16,100	65,10,65,295	65,11,13,844
11 Rajasthan	31,89,96,961	36,10,06,330	37,42,98,575
12 Tamil Nadu	1,59,53,93,259	1,81,75,12,299	1,48,27,97,418
13 Uttar Pradesh	6,99,05,865	7,33,04,736	5,85,41,441
14 West Bengal	2,89,00,422	3,72,65,480	2,72,72,020
15 Delhi	71,280	47,520	0
16 Pondicherry	81,95,236	74,43,192	61,24,853
17 Goa	4,78,707	3,09,827	1,32,480
18 Himachal Pradesh	14,65,08,655	14,66,73,977	11,87,63,442
19 Daman and Diu	29,48,126	27,34,432	21,86,849
20 Dadra Nagar Haveli	8,07,40,336	9,39,63,199	9,08,70,939
21 Uttaranchal	4,05,38,764	5,41,88,221	5,57,27,513
22 Jharkhand	10,76,531	9,25,313	7,68,924
Total	4,19,34,50,736	4,71,26,28,449	4,35,88,19,998

Statement-III*State-wise production of Filament Yarn*

(Mn.kg.)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	33.18	2.92	2.92

1	2	3	4
Assam	-	-	-
Gujarat	677.67	732.49	683.42
Haryana	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
Maharashtra	491.41	490.22	464.36
Orissa	-	-	-
Punjab	22.88	22.66	18.90
Rajasthan	1.35	-	-
Tamilnadu	-	-	-
Kanpur	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	56.33	57.17	50.84
West Bengal	7.75	7.50	7.31
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	232.14	236.84	234.83
Total	1,522.72	1,549.79	1,462.57

Statement-IV*India Export Statistics**Commodity: Textile & Clothing, Ch 50 to 63**Annual Series: 2008 - 2010, Year To Date: 07/2010 & 07/2011*

Millions United States Dollars

Partner Country	Year To Date					
	2008	2009	2010	07/2010	07/2011	%Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
World	23064	21787	27188	15155	18259	20.48
United States	4700	4226	4946	2909	3392	16.6
China	880	868	2325	834	690	-17.31
United Arab Emirates	1667	1625	1798	1047	1233	17.83
United Kingdom	1695	1708	1667	975	1288	32.08
Germany	1556	1604	1528	909	1243	36.79
Bangladesh	610	500	1105	520	683	31.29
France	936	916	810	517	644	24.42
Italy	880	743	778	459	628	36.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Turkey	462	399	667	405	431	6.44
Spain	643	676	667	416	532	27.92
Pakistan	453	565	657	417	283	-32.12
Netherlands	554	512	523	310	454	46.76
Brazil	353	288	497	296	325	9.9
Belgium	459	386	474	266	391	46.85
Saudi Arabia	435	429	473	271	292	7.75
Sri Lanka	313	307	397	210	298	41.9
Korea, South	200	211	378	239	196	-17.97
Hong Kong	186	218	369	171	172	0.79
Canada	388	358	347	207	263	27.27
Egypt	293	192	338	180	234	29.92
Denmark	275	279	281	172	247	43.1
Malaysia	150	136	279	115	142	24.08
Japan	279	240	261	162	258	59.15
Vietnam	113	102	238	115	99	-14.11
Portugal	164	135	229	132	150	14.04
Indonesia	194	112	228	131	102	-21.78
Afghanistan	152	252	206	106	165	56.02
Australia	179	184	205	106	152	43.24
South Africa	148	169	199	105	136	28.84
Singapore	121	142	192	108	109	0.88
Sweden	176	168	189	117	149	27.91
Iran	99	102	174	95	164	73.24
Mexico	137	110	159	88	125	41.52
Taiwan	92	58	133	63	44	-29.75
Poland	99	90	128	73	119	62.33
Peru	107	75	124	68	99	45.52
Colombia	69	66	115	69	94	36.37
Tanzania	114	100	112	61	59	-2.38
Thailand	99	77	110	72	64	-10.6
Israel	89	77	101	61	60	-1.75
Kenya	78	77	100	58	50	-13.81

*[English]***Cleaning of River Mailameetha**

6114. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for cleaning of the rivers, particularly the river Mailameetha;

(b) if so, the details thereof, separately river-wise and year-wise; and

(c) 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 (c) This Ministry has received five proposals for conservation of rivers in the State of Maharashtra during last three years for consideration under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). The details of these proposals, year-wise and river-wise, along with their status of consideration are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Ministry has not received any proposal from the State Government for conservation of the river Mula-Mutha (Mailameetha) under the NRCP.

Statement

Details of the proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra year-wise and river-wise along with their status of consideration

Sl. No.	Name of proposals	Year of receipt.	Status
1.	Pollution Abatement of Panchganga River along Kolhapur	2009	Project sanctioned in August 2009,
2.	Krishna River Cleaning Scheme along Wai	2011	These proposals. have been scrutinized and it was found that these have not been formulated as per the guidelines of the Ministry. The proposals have been returned to the State Government for revision as per the guidelines.
3,	Pollution Abatement of Godavari River at Paithan	2011	
4.	Pollution Abatement of Koyna River at Malkapur	2011	
5.	Conservation of Nag River at Nagpur	2011	

*[Translation]***Development of Poor Section of the Society**

6115. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey regarding the social and educational status of the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by

the Government for rapid development of the poor section of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/ Union Territories for conducting the Socio Economic and Caste Census, 2011 (SECC, 2011) to identify the families living below the poverty line in the rural and urban areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The SECC, 2011 is conducted in a phased manner throughout the country which is carried out by the respective State/Union Territory Administration taking into consideration their preparedness and other relevant considerations.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act/Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana' National Rural Livelihoods Mission/Ajeevika and Indira Awaas Yojana through the State Governments/UT Administrations for eradication of rural poverty.

Welfare Schemes for Women Workers

6116. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes under implementation for women workers in the country;

(b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the State Governments in regard for improving the working conditions for women at the workplace, regulating the working hours, safety of women, maternal benefits and payment of equal wages in various sectors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Ministry is administering a grant-in-aid scheme for welfare of women workers under which financial assistance is provided to

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations for taking up action oriented programme/project for awareness of women workers about their rights and duties etc. Besides this, under Maternity Benefit Scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 1000/- per delivery is paid to female beedi workers for the first two deliveries and an amount of Rs. 5000/- each is provided as financial assistance to the widow/widower of beedi workers for meeting the wedding expenses of their first two daughters.

(b) and (c) No such guidelines have been issued to the State Governments. However, Government has taken several steps for creating a congenial working environment for women workers. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for improving the working conditions of women at workplace, regulating the working hours, safety of women, providing maternity benefits, payment of equal wages in various sectors. Details of the provisions is at Annexure 'A'. However, under Plantation Labour Act, 1951, definition of 'Family' has been made gender neutral to remove the distinction between the family of a male and the female workers for availing the dependent's benefits. A new chapter has been introduced to cover all aspects of safety and occupational health of workers specifically women and child labour working in plantation pertaining to use of handling, storing or transporting chemicals, insecticides and toxic substances used in the plantation.

Statement

Employment of Women - Protective Legal Provision

Name of the Enactment	Protective Provisions
1	2
1. The Beedi & Cigar Workers(Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of creches for the benefit of women workers in the industrial premises wherein more than fifty female employees are ordinarily employed.
2. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of creches in every plantation wherein fifty or more women workers (including women workers employed by any contractor) are employed or where the number of children of women workers (including women workers employed by any contractor) is twenty or more. • Women workers are provided time off for feeding children.

1

2

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>3. The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970</p> <p>4. The Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979</p> <p>5. The Factories Act, 1948</p> <p>6. The Mines Act, 1952</p> <p>7. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of creches where twenty or more women are ordinarily employed as contract labour. • Female contract labour to be employed by any contractor between 6 00 AM to & 7.00 PM with the exception of mid-wives and nurses in hospitals and dispensaries. • Provision of creches for the benefit of women workers in establishments wherein twenty or more women are ordinarily employed as migrant workers and in which employment of migrant workers is likely to continue for three months or more. • Provision of creches in every factory wherein more than thirty women workers are ordinarily employed. • Employment of women in factory is prohibited except between the hours of 7.00 P.M to 6.00 A.M. However, in exceptional circumstances, employment of women is permitted upto 10.00 P.M. • Employment of women is also prohibited in certain factories involving dangerous manufacturing process or operations • Employment in mines below ground prohibited and in any mine above ground except between the hours of 6 am and 7 pm however no employment of women between 10 pm and 5 am is permitted. Further, women employed aboveground shall have rest period not less then eleven hours. Provision of separate toilets and washing facilities for women workers. • Maternity benefits to be provided on completion of 80 days working. • Not required to work during six weeks immediately following the day of delivery or miscarriage. No work of arduous nature, long hours of standing likely to interfere with pregnancy/normal development of fetus or which may cause miscarriage or is likely to affect health to be given for a period of six |
|---|--|

1

2

-
- months immediately preceding the period of one week before delivery. On medical certificate, advance maternity benefit to be allowed.
- Rs.3500/- as Medical bonus to be given when no prenatal confinement and post natal care is provided free of charge.
 - Payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same or similar nature of work protected under the Act.
 - No discrimination is permissible in recruitment and service conditions except where employment of women is prohibited or restricted by or under any law.
8. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- Claim for maternity benefit becomes due on the date medical certificate is issued for miscarriage, sickness arising out of pregnancy, confinement or premature birth of child.
 - Claim for maternity benefit becomes due on (General Regulation 1950) the date medical certificate issued for miscarriage, sickness arising out of pregnancy, confinement or premature birth of child.
9. The Employee's State Insurance (General) Regulation, 1950
- Appointment of women member in the Advisory and Central Advisory Committee is mandatory under the Acts at Sl. No. 10-13.
10. The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976
11. The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Or Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976
12. The Lime Stone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972
13. The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946
14. The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
- Representation of a women member on Building and other Construction Worker Welfare Boards.
 - Provisions for maternity benefit to female beneficiaries of the Welfare Fund.
 - Provision for creches where more than 50 female construction workers are ordinarily employed.
15. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
- Provision regarding safeguards against sexual harassment of women workers at their work places.
-

[English]

Road connectivity to Non-major Ports

6117. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide 2/4 lane connectivity to non-major ports of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the policy/work-plan in this regard;
- (c) whether the State Government of Odisha has submitted revised proposal for road connectivity to identify non major ports in the State;
- (d) if so, the details and present status thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) This Ministry envisages to undertake a special package for development of road connectivity for about 50 minor ports in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). However, pending finalization of the 12th Five Year Plan, the scheme could not be considered for inclusion under Annual Plan 2012-13 for this Ministry.

(c) to (e) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) received proposals for development of road connectivity to six minor ports in the State of Odisha, viz. Astranga, Baliharachandi, Gopalpur, Dhamara, Chudamani and Subarnarekha, from the State Government of Odisha.

Feasibility studies have been commenced for providing 4-lane road connectivity to these minor ports and these are expected to be completed by August, 2012. It is premature for indicating any time frame for approving these projects pending finalization of their feasibility reports.

Regime to Curb Vehicular Pollution

6118. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any pollution monitoring system to curb vehicular pollution in the North-Eastern States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether different standards/ yardsticks being used for mountains and plains;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for using same standard to address the problem of pollution in two different geographical formations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) In order to control vehicular pollution, currently Pollution Under Control (PUC) norms are applicable all over the country including North Eastern States for monitoring emission from in-use vehicles. Further to cross check the quality of fuel being supplied to vehicles all over the country, anti adulteration drives/tests are regularly conducted by Central Pollution Control Board as well as all State Pollution Control Boards.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 135.70 lakhs on 14.02.2012 to Mizoram State Pollution Control Board under the scheme of 'Assistance for Abatement of Pollution' for procurement of equipment to monitor vehicular pollution.

(c) to (e) There are no different sets of emission standards for mountain and plains. However as per the recommendations of Auto Fuel Policy report, Bharat Stage (BS)-IV vehicular emission norms for new four wheelers have been implemented in 13 mega cities of the country since 2010, while BS-III emission norms have been implemented in rest of the country. For 2/3 wheelers, B.S-III emission norms have been implemented all over the country since 2010.

River Pollution by Heavy Metals

6119. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some metals are found in river water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government to check and regulate the discharge of heavy metals like lead and chromium in river water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with State Pollution Control Boards, is monitoring water quality of rivers at 1085 locations along various river stretches, in terms of physico-chemical and bacterial parameters. Heavy metals are analysed at specific locations to assess the impact of anthropogenic and geogenic activities in aquatic resources. The observed values with respect to certain heavy metals like lead, chromium, arsenic, cadmium and iron are reported to be exceeding the prescribed standards at some of the monitoring locations on the rivers.

(d) For conservation of rivers, this Ministry is implementing the scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in this regard. The Plan is implemented on a cost sharing ratio of 70:30 between the Centre and States (90:10 for North-eastern States). Presently, NRCP covers 40 rivers in 190 towns (spread over 20 states) along polluted stretches, as identified by CPCB.

For control of industrial pollution, a major contributor of heavy metals, the steps taken inter-alia include legal action for non-complying units under the provisions of the Water Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, promotion of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for cluster of small scale industries, Environmental Auditing etc.

[Translation]

Social Security Pension Scheme

6120. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the pension amount paid to old age persons, widows and differently abled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(c) the mechanism adopted by the Government to ensure that the pension benefit reaches to the eligible persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) are

components of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). Amount of Central assistance under IGNOAPS for the beneficiaries of age 80 years and above has been increased from Rs.200/- per month to Rs.500/- per month w.e.f 1.4.2011 after the announcement by Hon'ble Minister of Finance to that effect. In Budget speech for the year 2012-13, Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced enhancement of central assistance under IGNWPS and IGNDPS from Rs. 200 to Rs.300.

(c) NSAP is under State Plan. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of pension under the schemes of NSAP are done by the State Governments. States have been asked to identify the eligible beneficiaries in rural areas from BPL List and from corresponding lists in urban areas. States have also been asked to disburse the pension through bank/post office account, wherever feasible to ensure that it reaches all eligible beneficiaries.

Non-payment of Minimum Wages

6121. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the non-payment of minimum wages to the women working in agricultural sector in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the payment of minimum wages to women working in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 does not contain any provision for discrimination between men and women workers. All the provisions of the Act equally apply to both men and women workers.

In other words, female workers working in any scheduled employment including agriculture sector are entitled for same wages as fixed by the appropriate Governments for their male counterparts.

Central Government has not received any complaint of non-payment of minimum wages to the women working in Agriculture Sector. Further, the implementation of the Act is carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdictions. In the Central

Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the 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. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection

of any casts 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. Statement indicating the status of implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in both Central and State sphere is enclosed.

Statement

Details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Irregularities			Claims		Prosecution cases			Amount of Fine (Rs. '000)		
		Inspections made	Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed	Decided	Amount of Compensation Awarded (Rs.'000)	Imposed	Recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central Sphere		15951	161562	173225	2754	2046	51512	5599	3415	9801	2342	-
State Sphere												
1	Andhra Pradesh	65115	7368	4461	8504	7723	356	720	186	3571	67	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nii	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	8683	5589	3659	80	71	18	8	3	1018	Nil	Nil
4	Chhattisgarh*	6522	1076	633	156	231	11721	1094	375	25	120	371
5	Delhi	5522	5359	4365	263	132	N.A	876	87	7385	165	165
6	Goa*	971	7003	98	2	9	17	9	3	Nil	12	-
7	Gujarat	19462	81374	54209	0	0	46383	3514	4987	13566	5792	5792
8	Haryana	1612	316	316	231	175	1126	217	214	6602	79	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	3043	3043	2947	11	10	9	6	131	168	86	-
10	Jharkhand	39162	13206	4788	18252	728	669	26	1	2327	1	-
11	Kerala	32786	68861	24274	307	109	690	1567	1384	2412	1481	1481
12	Madhya Pradesh	6681	2307	2724	233	205	3218	1049	501	524	227	52
13	Maharashtra	50537	55774	41074	5	1	1808	230	172	8459	148	38
14	Manipur	1284	8	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	238	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Orissa	20751	16786	9999	97	1	10700	681	7	Nil	2	-
19	Punjab	14624	2818	2209	250	142	4996	335	211	130	143	-
20	Rajasthan	8577	146	88	348	193	838	45	43	7339	23	-
21	Sikkim	7225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Tamil Nadu	152084	3597	2	950	737	2557	163	107	19518	92	42
23	Tripura	31303	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Uttarakhand	3398	1007	328	153	133	286	342	210	913	57	57
25	Uttar Pradesh	38683	13247	1081	4573	5361	5377	1224	1300	1864000	304	-
26	West Bensal	8695	2980	1896	-	-	1026	275	83	-	43	-
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	240	240	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nii	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	375	77	56	26	21	-	21	27	29	11	-
29	Dadra and Nager Havelli	21	4	4	1	1	2	1	-	9	-	-
30	Daman and Diu*	395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Puducherry	7010	185	185	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	0.5	0.5

Note: The information from Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka are awaited.

* Relates to the Calendar Year i.e. 2009

[English]

Container Station

6122. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAOKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to build Inland Freight Container Stations in the country;
- (b) if so, the places where such stations would come up;
- (c) the funds allocated for the purpose;

(d) the time by which the said station is likely to be completed;

(e) whether the first Container Transshipment (Container) Terminal set up in the year 2011 could not emerge into global cargo hub; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Chennai Port Trust has a proposal to develop a Dry Port and Multimodal Logistic Hub near Sriperumbudur under the PPP mode.

(c) The estimated cost of Chennai Port Trust's proposal is Rs. 415 Crores.

(d) Detailed Project Report has been prepared and the proposal is at the stage of Request for Qualification (RFQ).

(e) ICTT handled 3.37 lakh TEUs during 2011-12 against the projected throughput of 7.75 lakh TEUs..

(f) The main reasons for shortfall are as follows:

(i) Reliable and adequate feedering capacity is not available.

(ii) Cabotage restrictions

(iii) Indian Fleet charging higher freight compared to foreign carriers.

[*Translation*]

National Manufacturing Policy

6123. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether any progress has been made in the direction of implementation of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the long-term and short-term manufacturing plan prepared and funds allocated and released in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has held discussions on the policy frameworks with various stakeholders/State Governments and Ministries concerned;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the points of difference with Ministries/State Governments;

(e) whether the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) has suggested some measures to help industries in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M.

SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The progress of implementation of National Manufacturing Policy is in right direction. The implementation of policy has been taken up in a time-bound manner. A token provision has been made in the Annual Plan 2012-13. The financial implications of the policy will become clear once the schemes under the policy are formulated.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The issues with the concerned Ministries were resolved through inter-ministerial discussions and the policy has been notified through Press Note No. 4 vide dated 4th November, 2011.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Study on Deforestation

6124. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether a team of forestry researchers at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has conducted study on deforestation in the country;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) whether the said study contradicts Forest Survey of India (FSI)'s forest cover figures in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A team of scientists namely from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore have published a paper on "Deforestation and forest degradation in India-implications for REDD+" in Current Science, volume 102 No. 8,25 April, 2012. This paper discusses a methodology to work out deforestation/degradation of forests at regional (sub national) and District level making use of time series data of Forest Survey of India (FSI).

(c) There is no contradiction in FSI's data on forest cover with that of the claim made in the said paper. FSI works out the net loss/gain in forest cover at the country level. The India State of Forest Report of FSI also furnishes the figures at State/District levels and the loss and gain therein are shown in the change matrix.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Ban on use of Animals in Experiments

6125. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned the use of live animals in dissections and other experiments in educational and research institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the instructions issued in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has suggested any alternative to be adopted by the students and institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these guidelines are likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) However, use of animals in experiments is regulated as per Chapter 4 of The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960 and rules framed under the Act.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) In view of Clause 17(d) of The PCA Act, 1960, this Ministry has requested Ministry of Human Resource Development on 13th January 2012, to direct all institutes/establishments associated with teaching of Medical, Pharmacy and other Graduate/Post Graduate Courses in Life Sciences to follow the Guidelines for discontinuation of dissection and animal experimentation in the universities/colleges and introduce use of alternatives to animal experimentation.

(e) These guidelines are under implementation as on date.

[Translation]

Cotton Export

6126. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government had imposed the ban on export of cotton in March and had lifted the same recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposition of ban and reviewing the decision in such short span and beneficiaries thereof;

(c) whether the change in decision has been done due to protests from various affected sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the benefit/profits likely to be earned by the exporters/farmers in the country after allowing export of cotton?

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

(b) The ban on export of cotton was imposed as cotton exports had already crossed 92 lakh bales, an all time high, with export registrations at 120 lakh bales. There was a possible risk that India may have to import cotton at higher prices.

(c) and (d) Government had received several representations seeking revocation of the cotton export ban. The ban imposed on export of cotton on 05.03.2012 has been revoked through Notification No. 106 (RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 12.03.2012. The ban on export of cotton imposed on 05.03.2012, was reviewed by the Group of Ministers (GoM) on 09.03.2012. Subsequent to the meeting of GoM a decision was taken to remove ban on export of cotton.

(e) Export takes place when international price is higher than domestic price. So export by definition helps exporters and it is expected that the benefit of export is passed on to the manufacturers/producers.

Pending Industrial Proposals

6127. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has made investment for development/promotion of industrial sector during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith number of projects pending with the Union Government, State-wise including Gujarat and reasons for delay in sanctioning the projects in time;

(c) the estimated cost of these projects, State-wise;

(d) the efforts made by the Government to set up industries where sufficient raw material is available for industries;

(e) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(f) the details of industrial development centres set up / to be set up in the country alongwith the fund allocated / spent during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has provided financial assistance for development / promotion of industrial sector during the last two years in various states through the schemes of Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Integrated Leather Development Programme, Transport Subsidy Scheme, North-East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy - 2007, Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project and Package of Schemes for Special Category States viz. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(b) and (c) The Department of Expenditure, Government of India, has issued instructions, which 'inter-alia' provides for appraisal and approval and evaluation

for continuation of schemes from Eleventh Plan to Twelfth Plan. After completion of this exercise, which may result in modification /discontinuation of the components of continuing schemes and launching of new schemes, project proposals received will be examined in accordance with extant guidelines.

(d) The investors decide the location of the projects on the basis of many factors which include availability of raw materials and infrastructure and prevailing industrial policy.

(e) Not applicable.

(f) There is no scheme for setting up of Industrial Development Centres in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

[English]

Adverse Effect on Wildlife

6128. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any provision to ensure that Mining works do not have any adverse effect on the environment, forests and wildlife in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the provision made by the Government in this regard and the number of violations of these provisions during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government so far in regard to these violations; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment & Forests has brought out Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 which requires mining projects with lease area of 5 ha and above to obtain prior environment clearance under the provisions thereof. Based on the environment impacts assessment report, the projects are appraised and decision taken regarding grant of environment clearance or otherwise. While granting

environment clearance, necessary conditions and environment safeguards are stipulated for compliance during project cycle.

Similarly, projects involving forestland are required to obtain approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. While, granting approval for diversion of forestland, necessary conditions are stipulated to minimize / mitigate impacts of these projects on forests and wildlife. Further, in case of mining projects located in eco-sensitive zone of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries or within 10 km from the boundary of such Protected Areas, in absence of such a zone, prior recommendation of Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife is required.

Implementation of stipulated environment clearance condition is monitored by the six Regional Offices of Ministry of Environment & Forests located at Chandigarh, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar, Shillong, Bhopal and Bangalore. Based on the monitoring done, Regional Offices have reported non compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions in 236 projects during last three years. Their State-wise break up is as under:

Sl. No.	States / UTs	No. of Mining Projects in which partial compliance / non-compliance of stipulated environmental conditions reported during the year 2009 - 2012
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	09
2	Assam	07
3	Chhattisgarh	02
4	Goa	35
5	Gujarat	04
6	Haryana	01
7	Jharkhand	11
8	Karnataka	41
9	Meghalaya	01
10	Madhya Pradesh	05

1	2	3
11	Orissa	46
12	Rajasthan	33
13	Tamil Nadu	19
14	Tripura	03
15	Uttar Pradesh	09
16	West Bengal	10
Total		236

(c) and (d) Based on the reported non compliances, follow up of action is taken with the respective proponents for ensuring effective compliance including issuance of show-cause notices followed by Directions under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. As a result of the same, consciousness towards integrating and addressing environmental concerns into the project cycle is increasing.

[Translation]

Construction of Expressways

6129. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of the policy for construction/development of expressways in the country;

(b) whether more than 17.000 kms long expressway is required to be constructed in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of targets fixed for construction of expressways and achievements made in this regard during each of the last three years;

(d) the details of delayed expressway projects, if any, alongwith the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely completion of these projects;

(e) whether the Government has also approved construction of a New Delhi-Jaipur Expressway; and

(f) if so, the details and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase VI, construction of 1,000km of expressway have been approved by the Government. Main criterion for selection of expressway corridors has been the volume of the traffic on the corridors.

(c) and (d) Vadodara-Mumbai Corridor (400 km) being the highest density corridor has been given priority. Other identified stretches include Delhi-Chandigarh (249km) on NH-1 & NH-22, Bangalore-Chennai (334km) on NH-4, Delhi-Jaipur (261km) on NH-8, Delhi-Meerut (66km) on NH-58, Kolkata-Dhanbad (277km) on NH-2, and Delhi-Agra (200km) on NH-2, out of which remaining 600 is km to be undertaken based on outcome of pre-feasibility studies. Originally, it was targeted to award concession by 2009-10. Delays have been mainly on account of issues pertaining to consultations with State Governments regarding finalisation of alignment, as a result final feasibility reports were delayed.

(e) and (f) Delhi-Jaipur expressway is also part of pre-feasibility studies. Presently work relating to fixing the alignment of the expressway is going on.

Refusal for Issuance of SC/ST Certificates

6130. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the SC/ST Commission at Delhi has rejected the applications for seeking cast certificates of those applicants whose parents have such certificates from States other than Delhi;

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

(c) the number of applications rejected during the last five years; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Transaction cost of export

6131. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether around 7 to 10 percent of export cost is towards the cost of business;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the reaction, of the Government thereto;

(d) the steps being taken in the direction of reducing the cost of business operations;

(e) whether the task force on transaction cost in exports constituted by the Government did not have any representative of farmers and labour class and if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase transparency, accountability and simplification of process of exports and correcting the anomalies in legislation for exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (f) According to the estimates of the Task Force on Transaction Cost in Exports, the transaction cost is approximately 7 to 10% of the export value, which includes structural costs i.e. inland transportation and handling, ports and terminal handling etc. The Task Force made 44 recommendations out of which 23 have been implemented which reduced the transaction cost to the extent of Rs.2100 crore in perpetuity. The Task Force sought views from 25 trade / industry experts from six export sectors i.e. Agriculture, Chemicals/Pharmaceuticals, Ready Made Garments, Textiles, Engineering and Leather, including representatives of FICCI, CII and FIEO and six different functions across the export value chain i.e. Customs Houses Agents, Tax Experts, Exim Consultants, Export Managers, Logistics Managers, and Overall Experts. Procedural simplification to reduce the cost of business operations is a continuous endeavour. Certain steps taken to improve transparency, accountability and simplification

of export process include broadening the scope of Electronic Data Interface (EDI) usage, strengthening EDI interfaces with various network partners i.e. Customs, Banks and Export Promotions Councils, laying down time-lines for disposal of various authorisations in the Handbook of Procedures of the Foreign Trade Policy etc.

[English]

Relocation of Villages from Sanctuaries

6132. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme for relocation/rehabilitation of villages and human settlement from the Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(e) whether the Government has allocated any funds in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise and the extent to which success has been achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Voluntary relocation/rehabilitation of villages and human settlements from the Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, and core/critical tiger habitat is one of the components under the existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger' under which financial assistance in the form of a package of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per family is provided to the State Governments for voluntary relocation of the families.

(c) to (f) Proposals for voluntary relocation of families from National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves have been received from the State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

Details of financial assistance released to the State Governments for village relocation during the last three financial years under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger' are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Financial Year		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Chhattisgarh	1540.00	1229.19	260.81
2	Karnataka	00	784.40	944.937
3	Kerala	00	30.00	550.00
4	Madhya Pradesh	1038.12	2140.00	3677.99
5	Maharashtra	00	2175.258	2903.325
6	Mizoram	2043.00	488.00	00
7	Orissa	00	610.00	00
8	Rajasthan	10400.00	1860.00	00
9	Tamil Nadu	00	200.00	00
Total		15021.12	9516.848	8337.062

FTAs

6133. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

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

(a) the details of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) or Economic Partnership which have been signed by the Union Government till date;

(b) whether the above said agreements have a certain clause relating to Bilateral Investment Protection and legal action by the foreign investing companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of number of cases filed by investing companies against India for breach of such clauses;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the details of treaty signed between India and its neighbours including Pakistan, China, Nepal and Bangladesh to improve trade between them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Till date, India has signed Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BIPAs) with 82 countries, starting with the United Kingdom in 1994. Of these 82 countries, BIPAs with 72 countries have been enforced. The list of 82 countries and texts of 72 enforced BIPAs are available on the Ministry of Finance website <http://finmin.nic.in>. Besides, India has signed 17 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)/Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)/Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs). The details of these Agreements are available on Department of Commerce's website <http://commerce.gov.in>.

(b) and (c) BIPAs are intended to provide fair and equitable treatment to the investors of either country in the territory of the other country. BIPAs include provisions for settlement of disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party, in which any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in relation to an investment of the former under the Agreement shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute. In case a dispute is not settled amicably, a provision exists for arbitration. Provisions for resolution of disputes between the Contracting Parties are also included in BIPAs. CECAs/CEPAs have provisions for settlement of dispute between a Party and an Investor of the other party to the Agreement.

(d) and (e) The Government has received notices under the provisions of the applicable Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BIPAs)/Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) to resolve alleged investor disputes, namely from the following foreign investors:

- (i) M/s Sistema Joint Stock Financial Corporation, Russia under BIPA between India and Russia;
- (ii) M/s Telenor Asia Pte Ltd., Singapore under Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and Singapore;
- (ii) M/s Capital Global Limited and M/s Kaif Investment Limited, both Mauritius based investors in M/s Loop Telecom Limited under BIPA with Mauritius;

- (iv) M/s Vodafone International Holdings BV, the Netherlands, under BIPA with the Netherlands;
- (v) M/s Devas Employees Mauritius Pvt. Ltd., Mauritius under BIPA with Mauritius; and
- (vi) M/s The Children's Investment Fund Management, United Kingdom under BIPA with the UK and Cyprus;

The said notices are being handled in terms of the provisions of the applicable agreements, keeping in view the details of the case.

The Award dated 30th September 2011 of the International Tribunal in the case between M/s White Industries Ltd. Australia (WIAL) and Government of India (Ministry of Coal), under BIPA between India and Australia, has gone against the Government of India.

(f) During the last three years, India has signed one Trade Agreement viz. India — ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) on 13.08.2009.

[*Translation*]

Textiles Training Centres/Colleges

6134. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Textiles Training Centres/Textile Colleges functioning in the country at present, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether any proposal have been received from the State Governments and Union Territories Administration for setting up more such centres/colleges in the country particularly in Gujarat and Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/Union-Territory-wise alongwith financial assistance provided to such centres during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps regarding seeking assistance from the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) for making proper arrangement to provide training to the unemployed textile workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The major Textiles Training Institutes are National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi, Central Silk Board, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Varanasi and Sardar Vallabhbhai International School of Textiles & Management, Coimbatore.

(b) and (c) No proposal has been received by the Ministry from State Governments and Union Territories Administration for setting up training centres / colleges.

(d) and (e) National Institute of Fashion Technology is an apex training institution and does not participate in the Integrated Skill Development Scheme administered by the Ministry of Textiles, in imparting basic skills training to unemployed textiles workers.

Export and Goods and Services

6135. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether exports from country is made mainly in form of goods and services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether annual growth rate of export of services has been more than the annual growth rate of export of goods during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of export of goods and sendees are given below:

Value in US \$ billion			
Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
Exports of goods	178.8	251.1	303.7
Growth (%) y-o-y	-3.5	40.4	20.9

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Value in US \$ billion

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-Dec)
Exports of Services	96.0	132.9	103.0
Growth (%) y-o-y	-9.4	38.4	5.9 #

Source: BOP, RBI

#: Growth is over corresponding period of last year.

y-o-y: Year on Year basis

(c) and (d) No Madam, Percentage growth of export of goods and services are given in the table above.

(e) Does not arise.

Effect of Climate Change on Agriculture

6136. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is applying location specific research to assess the impact of climate change in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether agriculture itself is major contributor to the climate change in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has assessed the impact of climate change on four regions of India namely Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal Area and the North-East Region for four sectors including Agriculture and published a report titled "Climate Change and India: 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" in 2010. The report projects a variable rate of change in agriculture production including losses in some crops such as mustard, peas, tomatoes, onion and garlic.

(c) and (d) According to the report titled "Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory 2007", published by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India under

the aegis of Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA), emissions from agriculture sector amounts to 334.41 million tons of Carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent i.e. 17% of the net green house gas emissions from India in 2007.

Concession to SEZs

6137. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

- (a) whether there has been an increase in the cases of default by Special Economic Zones (SEZs) recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has decided to allow more concessions to those SEZs which have not yet started construction despite having the allotment of land and approval by the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the future action plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) In terms of Rule 6 of the SEZ Rules, 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 can extend the validity period. 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. However no export targets are set for Special Economic Zones (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.

Identification of Wetlands

6138. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

- (a) whether the wetlands are identified as wastelands in land revenue records of many States in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the wetlands have an environmental and social value in the country;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the wetlands from exploitation;
- (e) whether the State Governments are reluctant to implement the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 to take action and identify wetlands for notification; and
- (f) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Many wetlands have been identified as wastelands in revenue records of the states because of lack of awareness about the values and functions of wetlands. Now with the notification of Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010, the State Governments have been asked to identify more wetlands for notification under these rules so that they are neither treated as wastelands nor used beyond their carrying capacity, (c) & (d). As wetlands provide various ecological services to mankind and livelihood to the communities living around them, Government of India has launched a National Wetland Conservation Programme under which 115 wetlands have been identified from various states for conservation and management. Hundred percent financial assistance is given for the identified wetlands falling in different states for taking up various conservation activities.

(e) and (f) Under provisions of the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010, certain activities in wetlands are restricted and some are allowed only with the permission of Central Wetlands Regulatory Authority. In order to know more about advantages of these rules, there is a need to have constant dialogue with the concerned states governments from time to time. With

the better understanding state governments are coming forward for notification of wetlands for regulatory purposes. A couple of states have already sent proposals for notifying their wetlands and other states have been asked to send request for notification of wetlands to be covered under these rules.

Rubber Cultivation

6139. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to expand rubber cultivation in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the rubber farmers are getting any financial assistance and new technology for the promotion of rubber cultivation;
- (d) whether the Rubber Board has submitted any scheme for increasing the rubber cultivation in Kerala;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the demand for rubber has come down and if so, the steps taken to promote the demand of rubber in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are two schemes for expanding rubber cultivation in the country, namely, Rubber Plantation Development (RPD) and Rubber Development in North East (RDNE). The two schemes were implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan and proposed to be continued in the 12th Five Year Plan. The Rubber Plantation Development Scheme has components for promoting rubber cultivation in traditional region (Kerala and Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu) and non-traditional regions other than North East (mainly Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Odisha and West Bengal). The Scheme for Rubber Development in North East is focused on new planting of rubber in the North Eastern States.

(c) The Rubber Plantation Development Schemes provides financial support for planting of new rubber plants and technical assistance. Current rates of financial assistance are Rs. 19,500 per ha (planting subsidy) in

traditional regions and Rs.30,000 per ha (Rs. 22,000 - planting subsidy; Rs.4,000 - planting material assistance; Rs 4,000 - transportation grant) in non-traditional regions including North East. New technology in rubber cultivation mainly focuses on new high yielding varieties of planting materials and better agro-management practices. During 11th Plan two new high yielding varieties of planting materials/ clones, namely, RR11 417 and RR11 422 were released. Developing and popularizing better agro-management practices for minimizing cost of production and maximizing production is a major focus of research and extension activities in natural rubber sector.

(d) and (e) Madam, as scope for new planting of rubber is limited in Kerala due to non-availability of suitable land, focus is on replanting of old senile plants. This will lead to higher productivity.

(f) No, Madam. Consumption of natural rubber in India has increased to 966,750 tonnes in 2011-12 as compared to 8,61,455 tonnes of consumption during 2007-08.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance under APEDA

6140. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

- (a) the details of the organic products exported from the country during each of the last three years, year-wise, value-wise and quantum-wise;
- (b) the total financial assistance provided by the APEDA for the presentation of export of organic products and dairy products including milk, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the details of financial assistance schemes that are available under Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA);
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any review schemes to ensure that these serve the purpose for which they are intended;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the monitoring mechanism in place to oversee the whole gamut of schemes that are being implemented by APEDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of export of organic products during the last three years, value-wise and quantum-wise are as under:

Year of the Exports	Value in Rs. crore	Volume in MT
2009-10	526.00	58408.00
2010-11	699.00	69837.00
2011-12	1866.33	115417.19

Source: APEDA

(b) State-wise information is not being maintained. The total financial assistance provided by the APEDA for the promotion of export of its scheduled products including organic, dairy and milk products during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are Rs. 119.24 crore, Rs, 150.03 crore and Rs. 156.99 crore.

(c) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is operating five plan schemes to extend financial assistance to the eligible exporters registered with it, namely; i) Scheme for Market Development; ii) Scheme for Quality Development; iii) Scheme for Infrastructure Development; iv) Scheme for Research and Development; and v) Transport Assistance Scheme.

(d) and (e) The Government undertakes review of the performance of APEDA including each of these schemes from time to time. During the last five years, APEDA has fully utilized its plan funds towards the implementation of its schemes, resulting 100% growth in export value of APEDA products.

(f) The performance of APEDA schemes is monitored periodically and especially at the time of formulation of Annual Plan, preparation of Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates etc. Component wise reports on physical and financial achievements against the targets fixed by APEDA for each scheme are also reviewed by the Ministry. These schemes are again scrutinised while reviewing the overall performance of APEDA.

Protection of Birds

6141. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

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

(a) whether the pesticide contamination has affected the breeding biology of birds such as Raptors and Sarus cranes in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any steps to stop the effects of pesticide contamination on future bird generations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Although no authoritative study is available, there are reports which suggest that pesticide contamination affects the birds including Raptors and Sarus cranes by entering the food chain through consumption of agriculture products.

(b) to (e) Keeping in view the ecological implications of pesticide toxicity on life forms including birds, steps are taken from time to time based on research outcomes. Thus, trade and use of insecticides is dealt under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Government of India has banned the manufacture, import and use of 27 pesticides including calcium cyanide in India. The use of nicotin sulfate and captafol has been banned in India and their manufacture is allowed for export only. Use of thirteen pesticides, including endosulfan, is allowed with restrictions. The Ministry of Environment and Forests also promotes research on impacts of pesticides on wildlife, including birds, through reputed research and conservation organizations like Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) etc.

River Pollution

6142. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) whether the pollution level of various rivers of the country including Krishna, Kaveri, Godavari and Ghaggar River of Haryana is increased due to discharging of effluents from industries;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the amount spent for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise and river-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board and State pollution Control Boards have identified grossly polluting industries (GPI) along various river stretches in the country which are discharging effluents with Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) load of 100 Kg per day or more in the rivers. Further, the Central Pollution Control Board is monitoring water quality of various water

bodies in the country including Krishna, Cauvery, Godavari and Ghaggar River of Haryana at 2500 stations in 28 States and 6 Union Territories. Based on water quality assessment, 150 polluted stretches have been identified on rivers in the country which includes two Polluted stretches on River Godavari, four polluted stretches on River Krishna, two polluted stretches on River Cauvery and two polluted stretches on River Ghaggar.

(c) For abating the pollution in various rivers, this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for providing sewerage facilities through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), which presently covers 40 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 States. Pollution abatement schemes implemented under the plan include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works on river banks; electric/ improved wood based crematoria etc. The details of funds released by the Ministry under NRCP during the last three years, State-wise and river wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Boards monitor industries for compliance with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non compliance under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and the Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act 1974.

Statement

Details of funds released to States under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	River	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari & Musi	36.89	--	--
2	Bihar	Ganga	15.37	20.00	--
3	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga & Subarnarekha	--	--	--
4	Gujarat	Sabarmati	--	0.39	--
5	Goa	Mandovi	--	--	--
6	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga & Pennar	--	0.96	--
7	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi & Panchganga	7.38	11.82	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal & Mandakini.	0.90	--	--
9	Orissa	Brahrnini & Mahanadi	--	--	5.00
10	Punjab	Satluj & Beas	--	45.75	47.53
11	Rajasthan	Chambal	20.00	--	20.00
12	Tamilnadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai & Tambarani	3.10	--	--
13	Delhi	Yamuna	66.50	83.29	34.88
14	Haryana	Yamuna	14.90	4.10	--
15	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga & Gomti, Ramganga	112.80	238.59	72.75
16	Uttrakhand	Ganga	17.94	31.88	--
17	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda	57.08	194.13	--
18	Kerala	Pamba	--	--	--
19	Sikkim	Rani Chu	15.00	26.14	9.30
20	Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri	--	--	--
Total			367.86	657.05	189.46

Trade with Azerbaijan

6143. SHRI S.R JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Minister of State for Commerce and Industry visited Azerbaijan recently;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed to improve the trade relations between India and Azerbaijan during the visit;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up an International North-South Transport Corridor to improve connectivity with Azerbaijan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has expressed its keenness to participate in the exploration and development of oil and gas fields in Azerbaijan;

(f) if so, the response of the Government of Azerbaijan in this regard; and

(g) the details of the main hurdles in the trade relations between the two countries and the steps taken/ being taken in improving the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam.. Minister of State for Commerce and Industry visited recently Azerbaijan on 16th April 2012 to co-chair the 2nd meeting of the India - Azerbaijan Inter Governmental Commission (IAIGC) on trade, economy, science and technology cooperation.

(b) to (d) During the said visit for 2nd IAIGC, issues discussed were regarding trade, economic & investment cooperation, transport, energy, fertilizer, financial sector, tourism, culture, pharmaceutical, agriculture, communication and IT, chemical, environmental protection etc. to improve the trade relations between India and Azerbaijan. The project of International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) was also discussed during the meeting and Azerbaijan expressed its willingness to host the next meeting of the Coordination Council of the INSTC in 2012 in Azerbaijan.

(e) and (f) In the said visit both the countries showed their interest to explore opportunities for the Indian side to participate in evacuating hydrocarbon through oil and gas pipelines in the Caspian sea, from Azerbaijan side.

(g) Logistics and connectivity and lack of information about each other's country are the main hurdles in the trade relations between the two countries. Steps are being taken to move the INSTC project ahead.

[Translation]

Women Employees

6144. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether participation of women in employment has increased in various sectors during recent years;

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

(c) whether in view of the above there is need to improve the working conditions of women employed in different sectors; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to secure reasonable working conditions for women employees and to prevent their exploitations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) According to the information collected under the Employment Market Information Programme of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the details of participation of women in the organised sector year-wise and sector-wise are given below:

(Figures in lakh)

Year (Ended 31st March)	Employment in Organised Sector		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
2008	30.40	24.72	55.12
2009	30.91	24.89	55.80
2010	31.96	26.63	58.59

(c) and (d) Government has taken several steps for creating a congenial work environment for women workers. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various Labour Laws, such as, The Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, The Inter State Migrant Establishments Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, The Factories Act, 1948, The Mines Act, 1952, The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Employee's State Insurance (General) Regulation, 1950, The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

Besides, the Bill for Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 7th December, 2010. It seeks to provide every woman, irrespective of her age or employment status (excluding domestic workers) a safe and secure environment free from sexual harassment by fixing responsibility on the employer and laying down a redressal mechanism.

Assistance for Rehabilitation for Victims of Atrocities

6145. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) the number of cases of atrocities against people of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities reported during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government provides assistance for the rehabilitation of victims of atrocities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount spent on rehabilitation schemes for such people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per the data provided by National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of cases registered by Police, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA) concerning offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, during the years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, State/UT wise is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

(Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Central assistance of Rs. 73.06 crore was released to States/UTs, during 2011-12, which inter-alia, provides for relief and rehabilitation to the atrocities victims.

Statement

State/Union Territory wise number of cases registered by Police under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 concerning offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, during the years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during the years:				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4579	4011	4620	5293	5074
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	32	63	21	54
3.	Assam	526	174	234	9	10
4.	Bihar	2097	2851	3716	3903	3587
5.	Chhattisgarh	1027	1126	1214	1017	847
6.	Goa	4	0	5	3	1
7.	Gujarat	1155	1194	1450	1375	1163
8.	Haryana	283	227	339	303	380
9.	Himachal Pradesh	107	89	68	88	102
10.	Jharkhand	620	806	829	813	811
11.	Karnataka	1918	2032	2743	2436	2766
12.	Kerala	439	565	625	569	671
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5711	5607	4036	4175	4756
14.	Maharashtra	1284	1385	1440	1296	1399
15.	Manipur	26	1	1	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	114	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	1502	1749	2344	2261	2263
20.	Punjab	184	177	101	108	115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Rajasthan		4877	5284	5340	6168	6298
22. Sikkim		2	22	29	30	4
23. Tamil Nadu		931	1754	1629	1332	1661
24. Tripura		23	14	18	34	46
25. Uttar Pradesh		4838	6140	7969	7465	6272
26. Uttarakhand		69	72	42	58	35
27. West Bengal		20	7	36	37	110
Union Territories						
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		17	1	3	2	1
29. Chandigarh		2	0	2	0	0
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		3	3	11	17	2
31. Daman and Diu		1	3	0	2	0
32. Delhi		21	24	34	31	16
33. Lakshadweep		0	1	0	0	0
34. Puducherry		0	1	2	3	5
Total		32407	35352	38943	38849	38449

Note: The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, does not extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Sick/Closed Handicrafts Units

6146. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sick/closed handicrafts/handloom units during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Government to revive the closed/sick industries and the number of units which have been benefited during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the State-wise fund allocated/spent under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) to

the workers of Public Sector Undertakings/Private Sector during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to implement the textile job guarantee scheme for the assistance of rural families living below the poverty line; and

(e) if so the details thereof and the action taken by the Government for implementation of the said policy particularly in the backward areas of the country including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per 3rd National Handloom Census (2009-10), out of 2,377,331 Handloom Units across the country, 230,899 are idle. Assam has 1,28,905 idle units and West Bengal has 39,761 idle units. State-wise data of sick/closed handloom units are not collected by Government annually.

(b) Government does not provide financial assistance for revival of sick/closed industries. Government has set up the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for addressing issues of industry sickness.

(c) The State-wise fund allocated/spent under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) to the workers of closed private Non-SSI textile mills during the last three years are Rs. 1381 lacs in Maharashtra, Rs. 842 lacs in Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 40 lacs in Gujarat, Rs. 548 lacs in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 42 lacs in Tamil Nadu, Rs. 408 lacs in Punjab and Rs. 314 lacs in West Bengal.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Disembarkation Facility

6147. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disembarkation facility at some of the Indian Ports such as Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata is not available as per international norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to upgrade such facility at all the major ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) In Major Ports such as Chennai, V.O. Chidambaranar, Cochin, New Mangalore, Mumbai and Mormugao Port, where cruise ships/passenger ships make a call, the disembarkation facility is available as per international standards. In the Major Port of Kolkata no international cruise vessels call at the Port. Therefore, no disembarkation facilities have been provided.

(c) Steps have been taken by the Ports to upgrade

the facilities such as escalators, aero bridge, providing customs/immigration desks, baggage scanning, food court, gaming zone, passport reading machines, etc where cruise ships/passenger ships make a call.

Child Labour in Textile Industries

6148. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child labour is rampant in the textile industries in the country;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to stop the use of child labour in these industries?

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, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the number of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend. The state wise details of working children as per NSSO Survey 2009-10 is enclosed as Statement. The Ministry of Labour and Employment is not maintaining sector wise data on child labour.

(c) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. The Act regulates the working conditions of children where they are not prohibited from working by Section 3 of the Act. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition & 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

Data on Child Labour based on Employment Unemployment Survey during NSS 66th Round (2009-10)

Sl. No.	Major State	Age group 5-14			
		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	88156	110191	20767	15548

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Assam	144655	31909	11833	757
3	Bihar	224292	38665	11017	2548
4	Chhattisgarh	3669	7321	636	0
5	Delhi			18576	0
6	Gujarat	150487	207973	15945	16282
7	Haryana	22664	17471	28073	3988
8	Himachal Pradesh	2300	2942	2156	0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	11274	16872	1139	0
10	Jharkhand	63684	14661	4123	0
11	Karnataka	89796	113429	20793	2479
12	Kerala	1182	0	0	1583
13	Madhya Pradesh	91454	32812	57688	9063
14	Maharashtra	66370	127996	54230	12077
15	Orissa	54390	38288	36522	5363
16	Punjab	16802	6433	15664	9937
17	Rajasthan	93055	261871	43184	7826
18	Tamil Nadu	0	13880	3471	0
19	Uttarakhand	14810	7239	3219	2103
20	Uttar Pradesh	1012294	546320	147820	68899
21	West Bengal	357265	134657	31946	27716
	All India	2511101	1727271	546897	198602

Research Centres of DRDO

6149. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has any proposal to set up Defence Research Centres in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost and the locations identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the Research Centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) No, Madam. However, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has recently established Research and Innovation Centre at IIT Madras Research Park, Chennai, which is aimed to provide an eco-system wherein faculties of IIT Madras, research scholars, students and DRDO scientists would work together on cutting-edge technologies.

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

Protection of Elephants

6150. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of elephants has been decreasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of elephants during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the population of elephants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In fact, as per the census of elephant population, which are undertaken in the country at the interval of five years, the population of wild elephants in the country has been increasing since 1980. The details of elephant population, as estimated during the previous three census operations, are as follows:

Year of census	Estimated population of elephants
1997	25877
2002	26413
2007	27669

No nationwide census of elephant population has been undertaken during last three years.

(c) The Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments in elephant range states under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Elephant' for scientific management of elephant habitats including taking up measures for improvement of elephant habitat, undertaking measures for mitigating human-elephant conflict, strengthening machinery in forest areas for better protection of elephants, creating mass awareness about protection of elephants, and enforcement of the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 against poaching of elephants and illegal trade in captive elephants and ivory.

Pan-India Code for Ambulances

6151. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a Pan-India National Ambulance Code;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented throughout the country and the fate of ambulances running on roads after implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has constituted an expert committee in February 2012 to formulate 'National Ambulance Code' along with detailed specifications for various types of ambulances for the country and to prepare a draft amendment notification to Central Motor Vehicle Rule 1989. The Committee has been asked to submit their report within a period of three months. Details of the scheme, its implementation and all other related issues will be known after the receipt of the expert committee's report.

SEZs in Small Cities

6152. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in small cities and towns;

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

(c) whether this move will help in attracting developers in small cities and towns; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of locations identified by the Government for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) In terms of SEZ Act, 2005, 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 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. SEZ location is also determined through this process.

Perspective Plan of Navy

6153. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy is working out a Perspective Plan for 2012-27;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether keeping in view the emerging international scenario and future challenges, the Indian Navy plans to recruit B.Tech. officers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the plan chalked out in this regard;

(e) the specific fields identified by the Government for recruitment of officers with technical background; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Indian Navy to leave space for persons with non-technical background to enter the Navy?

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

(a) and (b) Madam, the Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan 2012-27 of the Indian Armed Forces has been approved "in principle" by the Defence Acquisition Council on 2nd April, 2012.

(c) and (d) The Navy is recruiting B.Tech. Officers in some branches. B.Tech entries are through: Combined Defence Service Examination, Short Service Commission and University Entry Scheme.

(e) The identified fields are: Executive (General Service), Electrical Branch, Engineering Branch, Hydrography Cadre and Naval Architecture.

(f) There are other entries for officers where B.Tech. is not mandatory and persons from other disciplines can apply. These include: Law, Education, Aviation, Logistics, etc.

[Translation]

Kargil Review Committee

6154. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented all the recommendations made by the Group of Ministers (GoM) on National Security Constituted on the basis of the Kargil Review Committee Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the specific measures being taken to achieve jointness and better coordination between the three Services; and

(d) the current status of the establishment of Chief of Defence Staff as recommended by the GoM?

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

(a) to (d) The Report of the Group of Ministers on National Security had six chapters. The Ministry of Defence had been nominated as the nodal Ministry for the Chapter VI, on 'Management of Defence'. The Chapter contains 75 recommendations, of which 63 recommendations have been implemented. Action on four recommendations is in progress. Eight recommendations of Chapter VI relate to the establishment of Chief of Defence Staff. A decision on this matter will be taken after completion of the ongoing consultations with political parties.

The HQ Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS) has been created to enhance jointness and build synergy amongst the Armed Forces, including in the areas of Long Term Plans, force capabilities, joint training, intelligence, capital acquisition, joint doctrines, etc. The Andaman and Nicobar Command (ANC) has been created to exercise command and control over tri-Service and Coast Guard assets deployed in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Joint exercises/operations are carried out from time to time.

Ban on Cultivation of Tobacco

6155. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the United Nation Organisation's resolution to which India is also a signatory, the growing of tobacco has to be completely stopped by 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has drawn any specific schemes to rehabilitate and resettle the existing tobacco farming class and those who are engaged in the manufacturing or distribution of tobacco related products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam. However, India being a signatory to Frame Work Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), it is imperative to bring down the area under tobacco cultivation in terms of the demand reduction provisions mentioned in FCTC.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) At Present, Government, has not drawn up any specific scheme to rehabilitate and resettle the existing tobacco farming class.

Budgetary Support to DRDO

6156. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budgetary support, provided to the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) during the last three years;

(b) the details of utilisation of the funds allocated;

(c) whether the funds have been diverted from one head to another head without seeking approval of the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons for continuous increase in non-plan expenditure of the said organisation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) Budgetary allocation provided for Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) at Budget Estimates (BE) and the Revised Estimates (RE) stage during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE			RE		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
2009-10	4757.67	3723.87	8481.54	4349.25	4165.56	8514.81
2010-11	5230.42	4578.30	9808.72	5230.42	5129.01	10359.43
2011-12	5624.87	4628.30	10253.17	5386.01	4628.30	10014.31

(b) The actual expenditure incurred during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Actual Expenditure		
	Revenue	Capital	Total
2009-10	4321.40	4153.98	8475.38
2010-11	5183.83	4965.09	10148.92
2011-12	5248.55*	4612.55*	9861.10*

* Expenditure figures for 2011-12 are provisional.

(c) and (d) Reappropriations between Minor Heads have been carried out with the approval of the competent authority in Government. The entire allocation/expenditure under the Defence Services Estimates, which includes DRDO, is treated as Non Plan. The expenditure of DRDO has been increasing due to increase in technical activities and sanction of certain important projects, besides normal growth.

Overseas Investment in Steel Sector

6157. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign investments have increased in the Indian Steel Sector;

(b) if so, the details of the investments made by foreign steel companies in the steel production alongwith the proposals finalised during the last three years;

(c) the investment involved in each of these proposals alongwith the percentage of contribution of foreign companies in the total steel produced in the country;

(d) whether some other countries/overseas companies have expressed their desire to invest in the steel sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate, attract and secure further investments in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) There is a net increase in foreign direct investment inflows into the country in the metallurgical sector, including steel sector, during the last three financial years. The details are given below:

Year	Amount of FDI inflows *	
	In Rs. Crores	In US\$ Million
2009-10	1,999.30	419.88
2010-11	5,023.34	1098.14
2011-12	8,242.42	1,765.07

(*Source: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce)

(b) to (e) Following are the major investments proposed by foreign steel producers in the Indian steel industry in the last three years:

*Proposals to set up steel plants in India**

Producer	Proposed State	Proposed Annual Capacity	Proposed Investment (Rs. Cr.)
Posco	Orissa	12 mtpa	52,000
Posco	Karnataka	6 mtpa	32,000
Arcelor-Mittal	Orissa	12 mtpa	40,000
Arcelor-Mittal	Jharkhand	12 mtpa	50,000
Arcelor-Mittal	Karnataka	6 mtpa	30,000
NMDC-Severstal	Karnataka	3 mtpa	Both will jointly invest Rs. 9,000 crore
Tata Steel-Nippon Steel	Jharkhand	60,000 tonnes	2300

(*Source: Joint Plant Committee)

In addition to these, the following are some of the major investments made by foreign investors in the Indian steel industry:

- Acquisition of 14.99 per cent stake in JSW Steel Ltd. by JFE Holdings of Japan.

- Acquisition of 29 per cent stake in Uttam Galva Steels Ltd. by Arcelor-Mittal.

(f) In order to monitor and coordinate various issues concerning major steel investments in the country, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted. Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) on steel sector is a forum to coordinate, monitor and review issues affecting major steel sector investments. The individual issues raised during the IMG meetings are further dealt by the concerned Ministries/Departments and State Governments in accordance with the provision of the extant rules and policies.

[English]

All-weather Roads of BRO

6158. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation has planned to construct all-weather roads to link Jammu and Kashmir with Ladakh and other areas which are not accessible throughout the year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said roads are likely to be constructed?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) There are two major axes connecting Jammu & Kashmir with Ladakh and other areas: Manali-Darcha-Sarchu-Leh and Srinagar-Kargil-Leh. Both roads are under development to double lane specifications.

(i) To make these roads accessible throughout the year, tunnels have been proposed. On Manali-Darcha-Sarchu-Leh, one tunnel at Rohtang is under construction. Probable date of completion is February 2015. Further on this road beyond Darcha, there is another alignment leading to Leh, Darcha-Shinkhunla-Padam-Nimu-Leh, which is being developed under Prime Minister's Re-construction Plan in Jammu and Kashmir.

The Upgradation of Manali-Darcha-Sarchu-Leh road with a tunnel at Rohtang is likely to be completed by 2015. The road Darcha-Shinkhunla-Padam-Nimu-Leh is likely to be completed by 2021.

(ii) The Upgradation of road Srinagar-Kargil-Leh to double lane specifications is in progress and likely to be completed by 2015. To make it accessible throughout the year, feasibility study of two tunnels at Z-morh and Zozilla are in progress.

Impact on Ecology

6159. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the some projects in various States including Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been granted clearances by concealing facts regarding their impact on ecology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the officials for violation of norms for clearing the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No specific case has been brought to the notice of the Ministry in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Import of Essential Commodity

6160. DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the import of essential commodities in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, commodity-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether import of essential commodities has registered any increase during the said period; and

(c) 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) The commodity-wise detail of import of essential commodities is given in the enclosed Statement. Country-wise detail during the period 2009-10, 2010-2011 and 2011-12 (April 2011-Jan. 2012) (latest published) is available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Foreign Trade Statistics of India' (Principal Commodities & Countries) for March 2010, March 2011 and January 2012 respectively. Such CDs are regularly sent to Parliament Library by DGCI&S.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Import takes place either because the country is short of it, as in the case of pulses and edible oils etc., or because domestic prices are higher.

Statement

(Value in Rs. Crore)

Commodity 2009-10	2010-2011	2011-12	(April 11-Jan 12) (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Wheat	231.90	255.85	0.00
Rice	0.37	1.12	5.14
Other Cereal	76.33	59.53	25.87
Cereal Preparation	188.22	228.84	245.89
Pulses	9813.37	7149.62	7126.43
Tea	276.54	202.00	186.21
Cotton Yarn & Fabrics	1038.76	1148.60	1067.58
Milk and Cream	77.56	491.98	905.89
Cashew Nuts	3047.50	2649.56	4958.40
Fruits & Nuts Excl. Cashew Nuts	2873.15	3636.63	3613.42
Spices	1432.31	1556.11	1683.00
Sugar	5965.80	2789.55	374.17

1	2	3	4
Oil Seeds	186.61	115.48	75.61
Vegetable Oils Fixed (Edible)	26483.32	29860.40	37718.33
Jute, Raw	149.49	302.49	342.61
Fertilizers, Crude	3326.20	3260.86	5815.16
Cotton Raw; Comb./Uncomb./ Waste	1241.37	623.54	728.40
Petroleum, Crude & Products	411649.06	482281.69	588177.39
Organic Chemicals	40907.62	52850.37	52619.79
Inorganic Chemicals	15565.09	16499.38	22064.88
Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	9959.00	11113.86	11467.14
Fertilizers Manufactured	28428.58	28271.94	40986.99
Total	562918.15	645349.4	780188.3

Source: DGCI&S

[Translation]

Overbridging on NH 49

6161. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of overbridge on National Highway (NH) No. 49 in Khokhasa and Champa Yard level crossing, Janjgir Chama district in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether there has been any delay in the construction of said rail overbridge;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Bilaspur to Urdawal section of National Highway (NH)-49 has been identified under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) phase-IV for its development on Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. Due to proposed bypass at Janjgir-Champa, the Road Over Bridge (ROB) at Khokhasa and Champa Yard level crossing are excluded from the said programme. However, construction of these ROB's are included in the State budget for the year 2012-13.

(d) It is too early to indicate any time frame.

Clearance to Ganga Expressway

6162. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has granted the environmental clearance to Ganga Expressway project from Noida to Ballia so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (d) A proposal for development of 8 lane Expressway from Greater Noida to Ballia was received from M/s Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited for grant of Terms of Reference (ToR) for carrying out EIA studies under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. The proposal was returned as M/s Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited were the consultants. Whereas under the provisions of EIA

Notification, 2006, the project proponent is required to submit the application for obtaining ToR/Environmental Clearance for the project.

[English]

Highway Projects

6163. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from State Government of Karnataka to undertake highway projects in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of Chinese Drugs

6164. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some consignments of pharmaceuticals and drugs exported to Africa from China were seized and labels of made in India were found pasted on them during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has taken up this matter with the Chinese authorities; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Chinese authorities in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. An established Indian company's brand "CIPROTAB", of V.S. International India, Mumbai, which was popular in Nigeria as an Indian make was counterfeited by Chinese makers.

(c) to (e) A strong protest was lodged with concerned Chinese authorities with a request to take stringent action against such unscrupulous elements. Consequent to India's strong protest, the Chinese Government conducted an investigation and found a nexus between Chinese drug

manufacturers and importers in Nigeria. Government of India was informed by Chinese Government that the principal suspects have been caught and their factories sealed and that suitable action against the accused would be taken as per their law.

[Translation]

Reforms in BRO

6165. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ratio has been fixed for posting of different categories of officers in the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any committee has been constituted to prepare a study report for carrying out reforms in the BRO;

(c) if so, the suggestions given in study report by the committee;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement these suggestions; and

(e) if so, the time by which the implementation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes. In view of the composite nature of engineers cadre in Border Roads Organisation (BRO), ratio has been fixed for posting of engineer officers of General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF) and Army as under:

Name of the post		GREF	Army
1	2	3	4
(A) Civil Engineering Cadre			
1.	Chief Engineer	50%	50%
2.	Superintending Engineer	45%	55%
3.	Executive Engineer	65%	35%
4.	Assistant Executive Engineer	80%	20%
(B) Electrical & Mechanical (E&M) Engineering Cadre			
1.	Chief Engineer	50%	50%
2.	Superintending Engineer	50%	50%
3.	Executive Engineer	58%	42%
4.	Assistant Executive Engineer	80%	20%

(b) Yes. As per the decision taken by the Border Roads Development Board (BRDB) in its meeting held on 5.5.2011, an expert committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary BRDB to review the existing manning ratio.

(c) The Committee held its meeting on 11.7.2011 and suggested to change the manning ratio for posting of GREF and Army engineer officers as under:

Name of the post	GREF	Army
(A) Civil Engineering Cadre		
1. Chief Engineer	60%	40%
2. Superintending Engineer	65%	35%
3. Executive Engineer	70%	30%
4. Assistant Executive Engineer	85%	15%
(B) Electrical & Mechanical (E&M) Engineering Cadre		
1. Chief Engineer	60%	40%
2. Superintending Engineer	65%	35%
3. Executive Engineer	70%	30%
4. Assistant Executive Engineer	85%	15%

(d) and (e) So far no decision on the recommendations of the Committee has been taken by the Government.

Purchase of Boats

6166. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irregularities have been reported in the purchase of boats for the Navy;

(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) to (c) Madam, in the absence of specific details, it is difficult to furnish a reply in the matter.

Additional Highways in Gujarat

6167. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the rank of Gujarat in terms of National Highways length (1000 sq. km. of area)/Lac population;

(b) the length of National Highways notified in India particularly in Gujarat between 2007-08 to 2009-10;

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade additional highways in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The rank of Gujarat among state and union territories is 27th on the basis of per 1000 sq. km. and 20th based on per lakh population

(b) to (d) Length of National Highways declared in the country during 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 respectively is 164.00 km., 3794.00 km and 385.423 km. No National Highway was declared during said period in Gujarat. During the year 2011-12, National Highways aggregating to a length of 751.00 km have been declared in Gujarat. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and new National Highways are declared from time to time depending on requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

[Translation]

Acquiring Land for New Industry in Chandrapur

6168. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the State Government of Maharashtra acquired land for the new industries before the deadline of 31 March, 2011 from which no sanction for new industries had to be given in the most polluted-area Chandrapur (district) of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has taken any steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the information furnished by Department of Industries, Govt, of Maharashtra, land has been acquired for new industries in 15 industrial areas including Chandrapur industrial area in Chandrapur District. The land for these industrial areas was acquired at different times from year 1975 to 2008.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Environment & Forests vide Office Memorandum dated 13.01.2010 had imposed

a moratorium up to 31.08.2010 for consideration of projects for environmental clearance to be located in 43 critically polluted areas / industrial clusters which were identified based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI). The Chandrapur area in District Chandrapur in Maharashtra was identified as one of the critically polluted areas. Based on the action plans received from the respective State Pollution Control Boards for improving the environment quality, moratorium was lifted in 25 industrial clusters. However, moratorium is continuing in the remaining industrial clusters including Chandrapur in Maharashtra.

[English]

Critical Wildlife Habitat Programme

6169. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to develop Critical Wildlife Habitat Programme in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Section 4(2) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 provides that, after satisfying the conditions specified in the aforesaid section, the forest rights recognized under the Act may subsequently be modified or resettled for creating inviolate areas for wildlife conservation in critical wildlife habitats of National Parks and Sanctuaries. The "critical wildlife habitat" means such areas of National Parks and Sanctuaries where it has been specifically and clearly established, case by case, on the basis of scientific and objective criteria, that such areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purposes of wildlife conservation as may be determined and notified by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests after open process of consultation by an Expert Committee, which includes experts from the locality and a representative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Government is committed to implement the provisions of the said Act.

[Translation]

Driving Licence to Differently Abled Persons

6170. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal regarding review of policy for the issuing of driving licences (for two/three/four wheelers) to the differently abled persons;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) In order to bring relief to persons with disabilities, the Government has introduced the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012, which has since been passed by the Rajya Sabha on 8th May, 2012.

[English]

Land Scam Cases

6171. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered cases of criminal conspiracy, misconduct and cheating against some retired army officers in a land scam case in Pune;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a land scam involving diversion of military land to private individuals/builders has also taken place in Mumbai and the CBI is conducting an inquiry into the same;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether there is any proposal to publish the details of land under encroachment and in illegal possession of builders etc. in national newspapers and on the website of the department and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. CBI has registered one case

against a retired Army Officer in which Lt. Gen (Retd) N. Thamburaj has been named as an accused.

(c) and (d) Yes. Madam. CBI has registered one Preliminary Enquiry i.e. P.E.1(A)/2012/ACB/Mum dated 12.1.2012 in respect of fraudulent sale of defence land at Kandivali, Mumbai.

(e) Information in this regard is with the concerned land owning agencies of Ministry of Defence which are required to take appropriate action when required.

Regularisation of Salary to MPSO

6172. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to regularise the salary and future prospectus of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) to the Minor Port Survey Organisation (MPSO); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Green National Accounting System

6173. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up green national accounting system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) In line with the objective of the UN Committee of Experts on Environmental Economic Accounting, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (which is the nodal ministry on this subject) has constituted an Expert Group to develop a framework of Green National Accounts for India and to identify data requirements for the implementation of the recommended framework, identify data gaps and give suggestion for filling up the data gaps before the Government consider whether the Green National Accounting System can be adopted for India.

Protection of Flora and Fauna

6174. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prime time mining of coal in the forest range of Arunachal Pradesh including Manabhum and Batiki areas reported to deforestation and destruction of flora and fauna in the State on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the flora and fauna of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No large scale deforestation and destruction of flora and fauna has been reported due to mining of coal in forest ranges of Arunachal Pradesh including Manabhum and Batiki areas.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Bodo Militants

6175. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplates to recruit surrendered Bodo militants and unemployed youth in defence force by way of making special recruitment drive; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard?

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

(a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Export-oriented Units

6176. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage contribution of export-oriented industrial units in the total volume of exports being done from the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether these units have been receiving various concessions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(Rupees crore)

(d) the value-wise details of tax rebates and other concessions and facilities provided to these units alongwith details of the foreign exchange earned during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The percentage contribution of export-oriented industrial units in the total volume of exports being done from the country during each of the last three years and the current year is as below:

Rs. in crores			
Years	Exports by EOU's (Rs. In crores)	Total Exports of India (Rs. In crores)	%age
2007-08	163838.78	655864	24.98%
2008-09	176923.02	840755	21.04%
2009-10	71083.27	845125	8.41%
2010-11	76031.13	1142922	6.65%
2011-12	54032 (upto Dec'11)	1023856 (upto Dec' 11)	5.27%

(b) and (c) Export Oriented Units (EOUs) are eligible for fiscal concessions which include duty free import/ domestic procurement and reimbursement of Central Sales Tax (CST) on capital goods, raw materials, consumables for their production activities and corporate tax exemption on export income for a specified period.

(d) The benefits extended under EOU Scheme are broadly exemptions from direct and indirect taxes and CST. It is estimated that the value of duty foregone of indirect taxes under EOU /STP/EHTP Scheme since 2007-08 yearly is as under. This does not include concession extended for DTA sale and deemed export benefits.

Sl. No.	Year	Duty foregone
1.	2007-08	14102.63
2.	2008-09	13399.09
3.	2009-10	8076.46
4.	2010-11	8579.87

Details of DBK/TED/CST reimbursed during the last 5 years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	DBK/TED/CST
1.	2007-08	580.98
2.	2008-09	527.10
3.	2009-10	304.93
4.	2010-11	305.51
5.	2011-12	295.54

[English]

Management of e-Waste

6177. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of e-waste imported and generated in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to reduce the intake of e-waste in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government provides any assistance for an effective management of e-waste;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to increase awareness related to possible health hazards production and disposal of e-waste in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) 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.

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 under 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 (SPCB)/ Pollution Control Committee (PCC) concerned. The Ministry has, in the past, given permission for export of e-waste by these registered recycling units

and import of 8000 MT of e-waste to only one such unit for recycling.

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.

(d) and (e) The Ministry is implementing a Scheme for setting up Integrated recycling facility for E-waste on public private partnership mode. Under the scheme, financial assistance up to 25% of the total cost of the project can be provided subject to matching grant by the State Government. The ceiling for contribution by the Central Government is Rs. 12.5 crores. In case of North Eastern States, the ceiling amount is Rs. 25.00 crores.

(f) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has taken a number of steps to ensure environmentally sound management of e-waste in the country. 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. The Ministry is creating awareness by having interaction with stakeholders including industrial associations, SPCBs, PCCs and Civil Societies, etc. about their responsibilities and is also organising workshops/seminars through CPCB and SPCBs. 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.

Check on Growth of Weeds in Wetlands

6178. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that the river system in Kerala is under serious threat due to the fast spreading growth of Cabomba weeds in the wetlands of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to know the reasons for the growth of Cabomba weeds in wetlands of Kerala;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to

control the growth of these weeds under the National Wetland Conversion Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per reports in Hindu dated 27th May, 2011 Cabomba weeds (Cabomba Caroliniana) also known as Fanwort plant is fast spreading along the canals and paddy fields in stagnant water and is posing a serious threat to Pamba river system. However, there is no corroborative evidence pertaining to spread of this weed in wetlands of Kerala.

(c) and (d) In particular, no separate studies have been conducted by the Government on growth of Cabomba weeds in wetlands of Kerala affecting the river system.

(e) Under National Wetland Conservation Programme Ministry has identified five wetlands from Kerala for conservation under which 100% financial assistance is provided for undertaking various conservation activities which includes control of aquatic weeds as well in general.

Damage to Tea Plantation

6179. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea plantations in certain areas of West Bengal have been damaged due to the natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance/special package as demands by the small tea growers who have their plantations in those areas including West Dinajpur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In the first week of April, 2012, a severe cyclonic hailstorm hit the Chopra Block of Uttar Dinajpur District of West Bengal causing some damage to the tea bushes and shade trees, resulting in defoliation. The affected bushes have become unfit for cropping for the next three months.

(c) and (d) The Government is seized of the matter and the Tea Board has called for a report from its field office as well as from the Tea Research Association on the details of the extent of damage and the area affected. Support will be given to the affected small growers under the existing schemes of the Tea Board for providing subsidy

for pruning of bushes, technical know-how for restoring bushes to vigour and working capital loan/revolving corpus for Self Help Groups.

Clearance to POSCO Plant

6180. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has suspended the environmental clearance given to the POSCO Steel Project in Odisha;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) had granted environmental clearance on 19.7.2007 to an integrated iron and steel plant by M/s POSCO - India Pvt. Ltd. in Orissa subject to various environmental safeguards. Based on the reports submitted by a four member Committee, additional conditions were stipulated on 31st January, 2011.

In an appeal filed before the National Green Tribunal (NGT) challenging the environmental clearance accorded on 19.7.2007 as well as the order dated 31st January, 2011 imposing additional conditions, the NGT vide its Judgment dated 30th March, 2012 has suspended the order dated 31st January, 2011 of MoEF. NGT has further directed that MoEF shall make a fresh review of the Project with specific reference to the observations/ apprehensions raised by the Review Committee by issuing fresh TORs.

Conference on Sustainable Development

6181. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international environmental conference on sustainable development is being organized to commemorate the first United Nations (UN) global conference on the human environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the main themes of the said Conference;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to participate in the said Conference;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the proposed themes of the subjects to be delivered by the Indian representatives on the said Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) - 2012, also known as Rio+20 is being organized between 20 June, 2012 to 22 June, 2012 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to commemorate 20 years of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) or the Earth Summit 1992. Rio+20 will be convened on the following two themes:

1. Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication (GESDPE);
2. Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development (IFSD).

(c) Yes.

(d) The composition of the Indian official delegation has not been yet finalized.

(e) The draft of the outcome document is under negotiation at United Nations Headquarters at New York by Member States including India. The themes of the Conference have been stated under reply to para (a) and (b) above.

National Highway Development Programme

6182. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the various phases of the National Highways Development Programme under implementation by National Highways Authority of India in the country particularly in Bihar, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the State-wise details of the works undertaken under these phases including the works to be done in collaboration with the State Governments on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode; and

(c) the present status of the current projects under implementation. State-wise and the budget earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) State wise and phase wise details of projects under implementation by NHAI under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is enclosed as Statement-I. State wise and phase wise budget estimate for 2012-13 is enclosed as Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I**Details of projects under implementation of NHDP**

Sl. No.	Stretch	State Name	NH No	Total Length (In Km)	Completed Length (In Km)	Funded By	Date of Start	Date of Completion as per Contract	Target date of Completion	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-I) (Approved Length 60.25)	Andhra Pradesh	7	59	56.225	BOT	Feb-2010	Feb-2012	Jun-12	390.56	May-2009	NHDP Phase II
2	Hyderabad-Yadgiri (Approved Length 30)	Andhra Pradesh	202	35.65	31.295	BOT	Aug-2010	May-2012	May-2012	388	Dec-2009	NHDP Phase III
3	Chilikaluripet - 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 Pochampalli 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 og Anandapuram-Visakapathnam-Anakapalli	Andhra Pradesh	5	58.222	0	BOT		LOA issued in Mar 2012		839	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase V
6	Six-Laning of Gundugolanu Raiamundry	Andhra Pradesh	5	120.741	0	BOT		LOA issued in Mar 2012		1617	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase V
7	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu Section	Andhra Pradesh	5	103.59	0	BOT		LOA issued in Feb 2012		1684	Feb-2012	NHDP Phase V
8	Vijayawada-Machhipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	9	64.611	0	BOT		LOA issued in Nov 2011		606	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase III
9	Kudapa-Mydukur-Kumool	Andhra Pradesh	18	188.752	70	BOT	Nov-2010	May-2013	May-2013	1585	Feb-2009	NHDP Phase III
10	Six Laning of Nellore-Chilikaluripet	Andhra Pradesh	5	183.52	31.675	BOT	Nov-2011	May-2014	May-2014	1535	May-2010	NHDP Phase V

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	9	181.63	147.51	BOT	Apr-2010	Oct-2012	Oct-2012	1740	May-2009	NHDP Phase III
12	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	Assam	54	24	0	NHAI	Nov-2011	Apr-2014	Apr-2014	363.74	Jun-2006	NHDP Phase II
13	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	Assam	54	26	0	NHAI	Nov-2011	Apr-2014	Apr-2014	386.1	Jun-2006	NHDP Phase II
14	Sichar-Udarband (AS-1)	Assam	54	32	19.5	NHAI	Sep-2004	Sep-2007	Jun-2012	154.57	Sep-2004	NHDP Phase II
15	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	Assam	31	28	15.5	NHAI	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2012	198.16	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II
16	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	Assam	31C	30	27.2	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Sep-2012	230	Jul-2005	NHDP Phase II
17	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	Assam	31	28	10.6	NHAI	Dec-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2012	175.96	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II
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 Assam/WB 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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 Bijini (AS-6)	Assam	31	25	22.5	NHAI	Nov-2005	Jun-2009	Jun-2012	225	Mar-2005	NHDP Phase II
31	Nalbari to Bijini (AS-7)	Assam	31	27.3	18	NHAI	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2012	208	May-2005	NHDP Phase II
32	Nalbari to Bijini (AS-8)	Assam	31	30	27.94	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Jun-2012	200	May-2005	NHDP Phase II
33	Nalbari to Bijini (AS-9)	Assam	31	21.5	19.4	NHAI	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	May-2012	142	May-2005	NHDP Phase II
34	Bijini 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 shoulder 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
41	Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	Bihar	57	34.87	32	NHAI	Apr-2006	Sep-2008	Dec-2012	332.94	Nov-2005	NHDP Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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			1635.33	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase III
46	Patna- Muzzaifarpur	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	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
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 [135]/ Uttar Pradesh [57.4]	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
55	Four laning of Orissa/ Chattisgarh Boarder - Aurang section	Chattisgarh	6	150.4	0	BOT	LOA issued in Aug 2011	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	464	Dec-2006	NHDP Phase III	
57	4/6 Laning of Maharashtra/Goa Border - Panaji Goa/KNT Border	Goa	17	139	0	BOT	LOA issued in May 2010	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	LOA issued in Jan 2010	471	Jan-2010	NHDP Phase III	
59	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	Gujarat	8	102.3	0	BOT	LOA issued in Apr 2011	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 Jetpur- Somnath section of NH-8D (approved length 127.6)	Gujarat	8D	123.45	0	BOT	LOA issued in Sep 2010	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		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		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		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 - Koputli - Jaipur (Six lane)	Haryana[64.3]/ Rajasthan[161.31]	8	225.6	137.2	BOT	Apr-2009	Oct-2011	Jun-2012	1673.7	Feb-2008	NHDP Phase V
75	Delhi - Agra (Approved Length 180.3 Km)	Haryana[74]/ Uttar Pradesh [105.51]	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	Jul-2015	1987	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase II
78	Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J&K	Jammu Kashmir	1A	15	14.7	NHAI	Nov-2005	May-2008	May-2012	85.34	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
79	Jammu - Udhampur	Jammu Kashmir	1A	65	0	Annuity	Jul-2010	Jul-2013	Jun-2014	1813.76	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase II
80	Srinagar to Banihal	Jammu Kashmir	1A	67.76	0	Annuity	LOA issued in Sep 2010			1100.7	Sep-2010	NHDP Phase II
81	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion)(N.....0A)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	1.23	0	NHAI	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	Oct-2012	62.96	Aug-2006	NHDP Phase II
82	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J&K)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	33.65	33.25	NHAI	Sep-2005	Feb-2008	May-2012	166.3	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II
83	Chenani-Nashri	Jammu Kashmir	1A	12	0	Annuity	Jun-2010	Jun-2015	Jun-2015	2159	May-2010	NHDP Phased
84	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J&K)	Jammu Kashmir	1A	30	29.65	NHAI	Sep-2005	Feb-2008	May-2012	193.1	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II
85	Ranchi - Rargaon - Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	33	163.5	0	Annuity	LOA issued in Mar 2011			1479	Mar-2011	NHDP Phase III
86	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	Jharkhand	33	75	47	Annuity	Aug-2010	Jan-2013	Jan-2013	625.07	Aug-2009	NHDP Phase III
87	4 Laning of Barhi - Hazaribagh(Approved Length 40 Km)	Jharkhand	33	41.314	5	BOT	Feb-2012	Feb-2014	Feb-2014	398	May-2010	NHDP Phase III
88	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
89	Upgradation of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section(Upgradation on existing Six Lane)	Karnataka	7	22.12	13.35	BOT	Nov-2010	Nov-2012	Apr-2013	680	Feb-2010	NHDP Phase VII
90	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
91	Hospet - Chitradurga	Karnataka	13	120.03	0	BOT	LOA issued in Oct 2011			1033.66	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase III
92	4-Laning of Hoskote- Dobbaspeth	Karnataka	207	80.02	0	BOT	LOA issued in Mar 2012			720.69	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase IV

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
93	Chitradurga - Tumkur Bypass(Approved Length 145 Km)	Karnataka	4	114	35.235	BOT	Mar-2011	Aug-2013	Dec-2013	839	May-2010	NHDP Phase V
94	MH/ KNT Border Sangareddy	Karnataka	9	145	0	BOT		LOA issued in Nov 2011		1266.6	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase III
95	New Mangalore Port	Karnataka	13, 17 & 48	37	36.74	SPV	Jun-2005	Dec-2007	Jun-2012	196.5	Mar-2005	NHDP Phase I
96	Haveri - Harihar	Karnataka	4	56	56	NHAI	Nov-2008	Jul-2010	Jun-2012	196.65	Mar-2002	NHDP Phase I
97	Harihar - Chitradurga	Karnataka	4	77	77	NHAI	Oct-2008	Jun-2010	Jun-2012	207.56	Mar-2002	NHDP Phase I
98	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli	Karnataka	48	81	81	BOT	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	May-12	441	Apr-2007	NHDP Phase III
99	Devihalli-Hassan (Approved Length 73 Km)	Karnataka	48	77.23	8	BOT	Dec-2010	May-2013	Jun-2013	453	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase III
100	Kundapur-Surathkal & Mangalore-KNT/ Kerala Border	Karnataka	17	90	27.87	BOT	Sep-2010	Mar-2013	Mar-2013	671	Nov-2009	NHDP Phase III
101	Belgaum-Dharwad (Approved Length 111 Km)	Karnataka	4	80	34.51	BOT	Dec-2010	Jun-2013	Oct-2013	480	May-2010	NHDP Phase V
102	4 Laning of Belgaum-Khanpur Section(Km 0.00 to Km 30.00) and 2 Laning with paved sholders of Khanpur-Knt/Goa border.(Km 30 00 to Km 84.120)	Karnataka	4A	81.89	0	BOT	Mar-2011	Sep-2013	Jul-2014	359	Jul-2010	NHDP Phase III
103	Hungund-Hospet (Approved Length 194 Km)	Karnataka	13	97.89	75.897	BOT	Sep-2010	Mar-2013	Mar-2013	946	Feb-2010	NHDP Phase III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
104	4 Lining 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		
105	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry - Thrissuresection	Kerala	47	30	0	BOT	Feb-2010	617	Oct-2013	Oct-2013	Feb-2009	NHDP Phase II
106	Charthala-ochira	Kerala	47	83.6	0	BOT	LOA issued in Jan 2010	1535	Jan-2010	NHDP Phase III		
107	NH Connectivity to 1CTT Vallarpadam	Kerala	47C	17.2	15.1	NHAI	Aug-2007	557	Feb-2010	May-2012	May-2009	Misc. Projects
108	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		
109	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package -11)	Kerala	17	81.5	0	BOT	Agreement signed in Feb 2010	1312	Jul-2009	NHDP Phase III		
110	KNT/Kerala Border to Kanuur Section (Approved Length 286 3)	Kerala	17	126.6	0	BOT	LOA issued in May 2010	1157.16	May-2010	NHDP Phase III		
111	Sagar -Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	Madhya Pradesh	26	44	40.84	ADB	Apr-2006	203.43	Oct-2008	Dec-2012	Dec-2005	NHDP Phased II
112	Rajmarg Choraha to Lahknadon (ADB-II/C-8)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54	46	ADB	Apr-2006	251.03	Oct-2008	Dec-2012	Dec-2005	NHDP Phase II
113	Four laning of Shivpuri-Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	3	330.21	0	BOT	LOA issued in Sep 2011	2815	Sep-2011	NHDP Phase IV		
114	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54.7	51.06	ADB	Apr-2006	229.91	Oct-2008	Sep-2012	Dec-2005	NHDP Phase II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
115	Four laning of Gwalior-Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	3	125.03	0	BOT	LOA issued in Sep 2011	1055	Sep-2011	NHDP Phase IV		
116	Four laning of Jabalpur-Katni-Rewa Section	Madhya Pradesh	7	225.686	0	BOT	LOA issued in Aug 2011	1895.45	Aug-2011	NHDP Phase IV		
117	Jabalpur to Lakhnadone	Madhya Pradesh	7	80.82	0	BOT	LOA issued in Jul 2011	776.76	Jul-2011	NHDP Phase IV		
118	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-I/BOT/MP-3)	Madhya Pradesh	7	56.475	27.73	Annuity	Dec-2007	407.6	Jan-2007	NHDP Phase II		
119	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-I/BOT/MP-2)	Madhya Pradesh	7	49.35	40.11	Annuity	Mar-2007	263.17	Apr-2006	NHDP Phased II		
120	Lalitpur - Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	Madhya Pradesh	26	55	55	ADB	Apr-2006	225	Dec-2005	NHDP Phase II		
121	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	Madhya Pradesh	26	26	26	ADB	Apr-2006	151.3	Dec-2005	NHDP Phase II		
122	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	Madhya Pradesh	75.3	42	40.45	Annuity	Apr-2007	300.93	May-2006	NHDP Phase II		
123	Bhopal-Sanchi (Approved Length 40 Km)	Madhya Pradesh	86Ex	53.78	0	Annuity	Oct-2011	209	May-2010	NHDP Phase III		
124	Indore-Jhabua-Gujrat/MP (Approved Length 168)	Madhya Pradesh	59	155.15	107	BOT	Oct-2010	1175	Dec-2009	NHDP Phase III		
125	Indore-Dewas (Approved Length 55 Km)	Madhya Pradesh	3	45.05	3	BOT	Nov-2010	325	Mar-2010	NHDP Phase V		
126	4 Laning of Obedullaganj-Betul Section	Madhya Pradesh	69	125	0	BOT	LOA issued in Feb 2012	912	Feb-2012	NHDP Phase III		
127	Dholpur - Morena Section (including chambai bridge)	Madhya Pradesh [1]/ Rajasthan [9]	3	10	6.855	NHAI	Sep-2007	232.45	Jun-2007	NHDP Phase II		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	NS-//RJ-MP/1											
128	4 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
129	Multai-Chhindwara-Seoni section & Narsingpur-Amarwara-Umrana-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	Misc. Projects
130	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
131	Pimpalgaon - Nasik - Gonde	Maharashtra	3	60	44	BOT	Jan-2010	Jul-2012	Jul-2012	940	Jan-2009	NHDP Phase III
132	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	Maharashtra	3	98	86.5	BOT	Dec-2009	Jun-2012	Jun-2012/	835	Jan-2009	NHDP Phase III
133	Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	Maharashtra	7	95	58.5	BOT	Apr-2010	Jun-2012	Oct-2012	1170.52	Aug-2009	NHDP Phase II
134	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
135	Nagpur - kondhali	Maharashtra	6	40	39.84	BOT	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	Jun-2012	168	Sep-2005	NHDP Phase III
136	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I (Approved Length Pkg 1 & II 170 Km)	Maharashtra	9	110.05	79	BOT	Nov-2009	Mar-2012	May-2012	1110	Feb-2009	NHDP Phase III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
137	Talegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58Km)	Maharashtra	6	67.8	18	BOT	Nov-2009	Nov-2013	Nov-2013	567	Aug-2009	NHDP Phase III
138	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
139	Panvel-Indapur	Maharashtra	17	84	0	BOT		LOA issued in Oct 2010		942.69	Oct-2010	NHDP Phase III
140	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)	Maharashtra	7	29	0	NHAI	Feb-2011	Nov-2010	Nov-2012	193.45	Apr-2005	NHDP Phase II
141	Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62)	Maharashtra	7	22	8.5	NHAI		TERMINATED		117.4	Sep-2005	NHDP Phase II
142	4-Laning of Amravati-Jalgaon	Maharashtra	6	275.225	0	BOT		LOA issued in Mar 2012		2537.81	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase IV
143	Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH)	Maharashtra	7	27.4	27	NHAI	Jun-2005	Dec-2007	Jul-12	110	Feb-2005	NHDP Phase II
144	4-Laning of Jalgaon- Maharashtra/Gujrat Border	Maharashtra	6	208.844	0	BOT		LOA issued in Mar 2012		1968.37	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase IV
145	Pune - Satara (Approved Length 145)	Maharashtra	4	140.35	6	BOT	Oct-2010	Mar-2013	Mar-2013	1724.55	Jan-2010	NHDP Phase V
146	4-Laning of Solapur - Maharashtra/ Karnataka Section	Maharashtra	9	100.06	0	BOT		LOA issued in Dec 2011		923.04	Dec-2011	NHDP Phase III
147	4 Laning of Solapur - Bijapur	Maharashtra[3 5]/ Karnataka[7 5.5421	13	110.542	0	BOT		LOA issued in Mar 2012		1002.48	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase III
148	Jorbat-Barapani	Meghalaya	40	61.8	0	Annuity	Jan-2011	Jan-2014	Jan-2014	536	May-2010	SARDP-NE
149	2-Laning of Shilong- Bypass	Meghalaya	40&44	50	34	Annuity	Feb-2011	Feb-2014	Feb-2014	226	May-2010	SARDP-NE
150	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
151	Sambalpur-Baragarh- Chattisgarh/Orrisa Border	Orissa	6	88	5	5	BOT	Nov-2011	May-2014	May-2014	909	May-2010	NHDP Phase III
152	Rimoli-Roxy-Rajamunda (Approved Length 163 Km)	Orissa	215	96	0	0	BOT	Jul-2011	Jan-2014	Jan-2014	586	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase III
153	Ganjam - Iichapuram (OR-VII)	Orissa	5	50.8	50.69	50.69	NHAI	Jul-2006	Nov-2008	Jun-2012	263.27	Jun-2001	NHDP Phase I
154	Sunakhala - Ganjam (OR-VII)	Orissa	5	55.713	47.79	47.79	NHAI	Oct-2009	Oct-2011	Jul-2012	241.53	Aug-2001	NHDP Phase I
155	Bhubaneswar - Khurda (OR-I)	Orissa	5	27.15	27.15	27.15	NHAI	Jan-2001	Jan-2004	May-12	140.85	Jan-2001	NHDP Phase I
156	Balasore - Bhadrak (OR-III)	Orissa	5	62.64	62.61	62.61	NHAI	Dec-2008	Dec-2010	Jul-2012	228.7	May-2001	NHDP Phase I
157	4-Laning of Angul - Sambalpur	Orissa	42	153	0	0	BOT	LOA issued in Nov 2011	LOA issued in Nov 2011	Nov-2011	1220.32	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase IV
158	4-Laning of Cuttak-Angul	Orissa	42	112	0	0	BOT	LOA issued in Nov 2011	LOA issued in Nov 2011	Nov-2011	1123.69	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase III
159	Panikholi-Rimoli (Approved Length 106 Km)	Orissa	215	163	0	0	BOT	LOA issued in Aug 2011	LOA issued in Aug 2011	Aug-2011	1410	Aug-2011	NHDP Phase III
160	Rehabitation and Upgradation to Birmitrapur to Barkote (4 Lane-75.66 Km)- (2 Lane-49.955 Km)	Orissa	23	125.615	0	0	BOT	LOA issued in Mar 2012	LOA issued in Mar 2012	Mar-2012	778.15	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase IV
161	Six Laning of Chandikhol- Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar (Approved Length 61 Km)	Orissa	5	67	9.98	9.98	BOT	Dec-2011	Jun-2014	Jun-2014	1047	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase V

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
162	Bhubneshwar-Puri (Approved Length 59 Km)	Orissa	203	67	0	BOT	Mar-2011	Aug-2013	Aug-2013	500.29	May-2010	NHDP Phase III
163	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	Punjab	1A	44	34.34	NHAI	Feb-2010	Aug-2012	Aug-2012	359	Jul-2005	NHDP Phase II
164	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
165	Amritsar - Pathankot (Approved Length 10 Km)	Punjab	15	106	27.28	BOT	May-2010	Noy-2012	Jun-2013	705	Jul-2009	NHDP Phase III
166	Four laning of Ludhiyana- Talwandi section	Punjab	95	78	0	BOT	LOA issued in Dec 2010			479	Dec-2010	NHDP Phase III
167	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
168	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km)	Rajasthan	11	54	38.4	BOT	§	Feb-2013	Feb-2013	267.81	Oct-2009	NHDP Phase III
169	Reengus - Sikar	Rajasthan	11	43.887	0	Annuity	LOA issued in Mar 2011			333.51	Mar-2011	NHDP Phase III
170	Deoli - Kota	Rajasthan	12	83	3	BOT	Jan-2011	Jul-2013	Jul-2013	593	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase III
171	Jaipur-Tonk - Deoli (Approved Length 148.77 Km)	Rajasthan	12	150	81	BOT	Jun-2010	Dec-2012	Dec-2012	792.06	Oct-2009	NHDP Phase III
172	4 Laning of Gomti Chauraha - Udaipur	Rajasthan	8	79.31	0	BOT	LOA issued in Mar 2012			914.5	Mar-2012	NHDP Phase IV
173	Beawar-Pah-Pindwara (Approved Length - 246 Km)	Rajasthan	14	244.12	0	BOT	Dec-2011	Jun-2014	Jun-2014	2388	May-2011	NHDP Phase III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
174	Kota - Jhalawar	Rajasthan	12	88.09	0	BOT	LOA issued in Apr 2011			530.01	Apr-2011	NHDP Phase III
175	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	Rajasthan	76	26.42	26.35	NHAI	May-2006	Nov-2008	Sep-2012	250.39	Sep-2005	NHDP Phase II
176	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	Rajasthan	8	82	73	BOT	Nov-2009	May-2012	May-2012	795	Apr-2009	NHDP Phase III
177	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	Rajasthan	76	1.4	0	NHAI	Nov-2006	Feb-2010	Dec-2013	281.31	Jun-2006	NHDP Phase II
178	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
179	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
180	2-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
181	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
182	2 Laning of Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni-Kumili	Tamil Nadu	220	134	9	Annuity	Sep-2011	Aug-2013	Aug-2013	485	May-2010	NHDP Phase III
183	Development of Adiqate 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
184	Six Laning of Flosur-Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	7	59.87	0	BOT	Jun-2011	Dec-2013	Dec-2013	535	May-2010	NHDP Phase V
185	Thanjavur - Trichy	Tamil Nadu	67	56	54.2	BOT	Dec-2006	Jun-2009	Nov-2012	280	Feb-2006	NHDP Phase III
186	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
187	Six Laning of Krishnagiri-walajahpet section	Tamil Nadu	46	148.3	18	BOT	Jun-2011	Dec-2013	Dec-2013	1250	Mar-2010	NHDP Phase V
188	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
189	Tuticorin Port	Tamil Nadu	7A	47.2	40.5	SPV	Apr-2010	Apr-2012	Jul-2012	182.25	Feb-2004	NHDP Phase I
190	Trichy - Karur	Tamil Nadu	67	79.7	69.5	BOT	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Mar-2013	516	Mar-2007	NHDP Phase III
191	Kangayam to Coimbatore (KC-2)	Tamil Nadu	67, KC2	55.2	54.35	MORTH	Aug-2006	Aug-2008	#	1E-07	Mar-2006	Misc. Projects
192	Chennai - Tada (Six lane)	Tamil Nadu	5	43.4	6	BOT	Apr-2009	Oct-2011	Mar-2014	353.37	Feb-2008	NHDP Phase V
193	Tirupati - Tiruthani - Chennai(Approved Length 125.5 Km)	Tamil Nadu[61.47]/ Andhra Pradesh [63.23 1	205	124.7	12	BOT	Apr-2011	Oct-2013	Oct-2013	571	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase III
194	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
195	Lucknow Bypass (EW- 15AJP)	Uttar Pradesh	56A&B	22.85	22.25	NHAI	Mar-2009	Aug-2010	Jun-2012	111.78	Sep-2001	NHDP Phase I
196	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
197	Lucknow - Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	24B	70	0	Annuity	LOA issued in Nov 2011	LOA issued in Nov 2011		635.9	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase IV
198	2-Laning with PS Kanpur - Kabrai	Uttar Pradesh	86	123	0	BOT	LOA issued in Nov 2010	LOA issued in Nov 2010		373.47	Nov-2010	NHDP Phase IV
199	Jhansi to Ulitpur (NS-/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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
200	2-Laning with PS Aligarh - Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	91	268	0	0	BOT	LOA issued in Dec 2010	723.68	Dec-2010	NHDP Phase IV	
201	Four laning of Meerut Bulandshahar	Uttar Pradesh	235	66.482	0	0	BOT	LOA issued in Sep 2011	508.57	Sep-2011	NHDP Phase IV	
202	4-Laning of Lucknow - Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	56	125.9	0	0	BOT	LOA issued in Oct 2011	1043.51	Oct-2011	NHDP Phase IV	
203	2-Laning with PS Raibariely to Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	24B	119	0	0	BOT	LOA issued in Dec 2010	291.36	Dec-2010	NHDP Phase IV	
204	Garhmukteshwar - Muradabad	Uttar Pradesh	24	56.25	55.85	NHAI	Mar-2005	Sep-2007	275	Mar-2005	NHDP Phase II	
205	Ghaziabad-Aligarh (Approved Length 106)	Uttar Pradesh	91	126	22.5	BOT	Feb-2011	Aug-2013	1141	Dec-2009	NHDP Phase III	
206	Lucknow - Kanpur (EW/3B)	Uttar Pradesh	25	16	15.3	NHAI	Feb-2010	Aug-2011	54	Dec-2003	NHDP Phase I	
207	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1)	Uttar Pradesh	2,3	32.8	0	NHAI	Oct-2007	Oct-2010	465.5	Jun-2007	NHDP Phase II	
208	Etawah -Chakeri (Kanpur)	Uttar Pradesh	2	160.2	0	BOT		LOA issued in Nov 2011	1573	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase V	
209	Hapur - Garhmukteshwar	Uttar Pradesh	24	35	32.6	NHAI	Mar-2005	Sep-2007	220	Mar-2005	NHDP Phase II	
210	2-Laning with PS Agra - Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	93	79	0	BOT		LOA issued in Nov 2010	250.5	Nov-2010	NHDP Phase IV	
211	Agra-Etawah Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	2	124.52	0	BOT		LOA issued in Nov 2011	1207	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase V	
212	Bareilly - Sitapur (Approved Length 134 Km)	Uttar Pradesh	24	151.2	0	BOT	Mar-2011	Sep-2013	1046	Apr-2010	NHDP Phase III	
213	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	Uttar Pradesh	28	41.115	40.5	WB	Dec-2005	Dec-2008	227	Sep-2005	NHDP Phase II	
214	Muradabad-Bareilly (Approved Length 112)	Uttar Pradesh	24	121	42	BOT	Apr-2010	Jun-2013	1267	Dec-2009	NHDP Phase III	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
215	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
216	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
217	Haridwar - Dehradun (Approved Length 69)	Uttaranchal	72	39	0	Annuity		Agreement signed in Feb 2010		478	Dec-2009	NHDP Phase III
218	Rampur - Kathgodam	Uttaranchal	87	93.226	0	BOT		LOA issued in Nov 2011		790	Nov-2011	NHDP Phase III
219	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	West Bengal	31	26	18.06	NHAI	Jan-2006	Jul-2008	Dec-2012	225	Oct-2005	NHDP Phase II
220	Barasat - Krishnanagar	West Bengal	34	84	0	Annuity		LOA issued in Feb 2011		867	Feb-2011	NHDP Phase III
221	Krishnanagar - Berhampore	West Bengal	34	78	0	Annuity	Feb-2012	Jul-2014	Jul-2014	702.16	Feb-2011	NHDP Phase III
222	Haldia Port	West Bengal	41	53	52.482	SPV	Sep-2008	Sep-2010	May-12	522	Sep-2002	NHDP Phase I
223	AssamAVB Border to Oairkatta (WB-1)	West Bengal	31C	32	24.2	NHAI	Jun-2006	Nov-2008	Jun-2012	221.82	Jun-2005	NHDP Phase II
224	4 Laning of Faraka- Raiganj	West Bengal	34	103	20.17	BOT	Feb-2011	Aug-2013	Aug-2013	1078.84	Feb-2010	NHDP Phase III
225	Bridges section (WB-III)	West Bengal	6	1.732	0.48	NHAI		TERMINATED		81	Jan-2001	NHDP Phase I
226	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
227	6-Laning of Dhankuni- Kharapur Section	West Bengal	6	111.4	0	BOT		LOA issued in Feb 2011		1396.18	Feb-2011	NHDP Phase V
228	4 Laning of Raiganj-Dalkola	West Bengal	34	50	0	BOT	Feb-2011	Aug-2013	Aug-2013	580.43	Feb-2010	NHDP Phase III
229	Dalkola Bypass	West Bengal	34	5.5	0	NHAI	Sep-2006	Aug-2008	1	67	Sep-2006	NH-34
230	4-Laning of Mahulia to Behragera to Kharapur 33 & Jharkhand[97]	West Bengal[30]/ Behragera to Kharapur 33 & Jharkhand[97]	6	127	0	BOT		LOA issued in Dec 2011		940	Dec-2011	NHDP Phase IV

Statement-II*Details of NHDP State-wise Budget Estimates (BE) for 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	Budget Estimate (Rs. in Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,197.04
2	Assam	1370.46
3	Bihar	3197.67
4	Chhattisgarh	991.00
5	Goa	51.25
6	Gujrat	872.87
7	Haryana	1461.10
8	Himachal Pradesh	584.75
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1,482.68
10	Jharkhand	1436.31
11	Karnataka	2783.90
12	Kerala	904.04
13	Madhya Pradesh	2537.28
14	Maharashtra	3058.63
15	Meghalaya	93.00
16	Orissa	3448.12
17	Punjab	2946.16
18	Rajasthan	2,188.24
19	Tamil Nadu	3912.98
20	Uttar Pradesh	6099.76
21	Uttarakhand	974.25
22	West Bengal	3521.02

Statement-III*Details of NHDP phase-wise Budget Estimates (BE) for 2012-13*

NHDP Phase	Budget Estimate (Rs. in Crore)
1	2
Phase-I	633.11

1	2
Phase-II	5258.25
Phase-III	19691.73
Phase-IV	7325.75
Phase-V	11684.43
Phase-VI	238.00
Phase-VII	254.20
Total	45112.50

Traffic in Ports

6183. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total traffic handled by major ports during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken to increase the volume of traffic in the coming years; and

(c) the action plan prepared to improve the connectivity of Chennai port from other major ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) Traffic handled by Major Ports over the last three years.

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
All Major Ports	561.09	570.03	560.15

(b) The following steps are taken to increase the volume of traffic:

- (i) Deepening of Channels for Improvement in Drafts.
- (ii) Construction of jetties, berths, etc.
- (iii) Procurement, Replacement and upgradation of Port Equipment.
- (iv) Improvement of Rail/Road projects.
- (v) Other capacity addition projects including backup facilities.

(c) The following two on-going road connectivity projects are being implemented to improve the connectivity of Chennai Port Trust:-

- (i) Chennai Ennore Port Road Connectivity Project.
- (ii) Elevated Four Lane Link Road from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal.

[*Translation*]

Pending Proposals for Scholarship

6184. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government from the various State Governments including Bihar seeking funds for implementation of the various scholarship schemes meant for SCs and STs;

(b) the funds sanctioned and released by the Union Government for the purpose during the above period, State-wise;

(c) the details of the proposals still pending with the Government;

(d) the time limit fixed for disposal of such proposals; and

(e) the steps taken to clear the pending proposals within the time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (e) Central assistance is released to State Governments/UT Administrations for providing scholarships to the students belonging to the Scheduled

Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) under following Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- (i) Post Matric Scholarship for students belonging to Scheduled Castes;
- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship for the Children of those who are engaged in 'unclean' occupations (both for SCs and non-SCs)
- (iii) Post Matric Scholarship for students belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Central assistance is released under above Schemes every year, based on receipt of proposals, complete in all respects, from State Governments/UT administrations. Release of Central assistance is also subject to availability of adequate budgetary provisions under the relevant scheme.

Since these proposals are for a particular financial year, all the complete proposals are processed during the same year

Statement enclosed indicates the State/Union Territory-wise position of Central assistance released to them under above Schemes based on their proposals received during 2011-12.

Statement

Centre Assistance Sanctioned/Released under the Scholarship Schemes for SC/ST students during 2011-12

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Assistance Sanctioned/Released		
		Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in 'Unclean' occupation	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students
1	2	3	4	5
1	A. P.	64360.00	0.00	16697.73
2	Assam	1310.00	109.89	4210.81
3	Bihar	5714.75	122.89	298.42
4	Chhattisgarh	4601.07	226.25	4034.11
5	Goa	6.26	2.61	26.77
6	Gujarat	3599.08	3142.04	8482.59

1	2	3	4	5
7	Haryana	13702.47	0.00	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	500.00	6.86	1141.84
9	Jammu and Kashmir	359.05	0.00	733.48
10	Jharkhand	1045.93	0.00	3374.06
11	Karnataka	11224.99	87.91	6149.11
12	Kerala	0.00	3.00	957.08
13	Madhya Pradesh	15311.66	318.34	4591.67
14	Maharashtra	45339.90	794.99	8820.42
15	Manipur	397.98	48.14	4742.29
16	Meghalaya	14.30	0.00	2752.38
17	Orissa	3974.64	0.00	1809.47
18	Punjab	5095.92	34.0	0.00
19	Rajasthan	2982.32	1354.41	6031.54
20	Sikkim	31.91	0.00	198.00
21	Tamil Nadu	14338.38	55.89	78.91
22	Tripura	1171.82	42.26	1358.95
23	Uttar Pradesh	50537.24	0.00	755.72
24	Uttarakhand	3376.54	0.00	702.78
25	West Bengal	20738.22	15.68	2045.22
26	Daman and Diu	15.01	0.00	14.76
27	NCT of Delhi	979.40	0.00	0.00
28	Puducherry	405.60	0.00	0.00
29	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	3732.93
30	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	2813.70
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	10.00
Total		271134.44	6365.16	86564.76

Import of Yellow Pulses

6185. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India (STCI) Limited had imported large quantities of yellow

pulses during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the yellow pulses imported by STCI Limited during the said period, year-wise, country-wise and value-wise alongwith the foreign exchange spent for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. To bridge the gap between demand and supply of pulses in the domestic market and to exercise a moderating influence on prices as per the mandate given by the Government, STC has imported yellow peas under Government account along with other pulses under 15% subsidy scheme and PDS scheme.

(c) The details of the yellow pulses imported by STC are as under:

Year	Total Quantity Imported (inMTs)	Country of Origin	Value (in USD)
2009-10	65,114	Canada Ukraine	17,831,625
2010-11	1,01,031	Canada	32,460,171
2011-12	69,966	Canada	29,097,377
2012-13 (till date)			Nil
Total	2,36,111		79,389,173

[English]

Inclusion of ST Caste into SC Category

6186. DR. AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for SC/STs has recommended for the inclusion of Mai, Maa and Dhand Chatriya communities of tribes of Jharkhand in SC category;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to uplift the socio-economic condition of these extremely and backward communities?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Jharkhand.

(d) This Ministry implements several schemes for social, educational and economic development of Scheduled Castes. Some of the major schemes are Post Matric Scholarship, National Overseas Scholarship, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship, Top Class Education, Concessional Loans from National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Hostels for SC Boys and Girls etc.

Skill Development

6187. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) the steps/initiative taken up by the Government to promote skill development in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to give major push for skill development during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the target fixed therein;

(d) the funds allocated and spent so far in this regard;

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up Sector Skill Councils or Regional skill development councils; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Government launched a National Skill Development Mission in the Eleventh Five Year Plan with the following three-tier structure:

(i) Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, for policy direction and review of skill development efforts in the country.

(ii) National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman Planning Commission to enumerate strategies to implement the decisions of PM's council.

(iii) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a not-for-profit company under the Companies Act, 1956. The corporation is being funded by the trust "National Skill Development Fund" to which the Government has contributed a sum of Rs.2495.10 crore.

In addition State Governments have been advised to set up State level missions under the chairmanship of Chief Ministers of respective States to guide and review the Skill Development activities at State level. As a follow-up, 25 States and 4 Union Territories have set up State Level Skill Development Missions.

(b) and (c) The Government has given a major push for skill development during Eleventh Five Year Plan in the country. National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD) approved by the Government in February, 2009 has set a target to skill 500 million persons by the year 2022. The policy has allocated targets to different Ministries / Departments. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

Ministry of Labour and Employment has been mandated to train 100 million persons and the same is planned to be achieved as follows:

Name of the Scheme & Target (million)

i. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)	- 29.4
ii. Skill Development centers (SDC)	- 57.2
iii. Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS)	- 5.4
iv. Skill Development Initiative (SDI) through MES	- 11.0
v. DGE&T field institutes	- 0.5
Total	- 103.5 million

(d) The funds allocated as per Revised Budget Estimate (RE) and spent in the Eleventh Plan is as below:

i. Year: 2007-08
Funds allocated: 1028.6 crore
Funds spent: 1083.72 crore
ii. Year: 2008-09
Funds allocated: 936.81 crore
Funds spent: 1079.55 crore

iii. Year: 2009-10
Funds allocated: 1086.86 crore
Funds spent: 1112.06 crore
iv. Year: 2010-11
Funds allocated: 794.94 crore
Funds spent: 680.46 crore
v. Year: 2011-12
Funds allocated: 922.39 crore
Funds spent: 742.27 crore

(e) and (f) The National Skill Development Policy 2009 mandates that National Skill Development Corporation NSDC would constitute Sector Skill Councils (SSCs). Sector Skill Councils are national partnership organizations that bring together all the stakeholders - industry, labour and the academia, for the common purpose of workforce development of particular industry sectors. Current Status of various SSCs which have been incorporated or under incorporation is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Ministry / Department/ Organization	Target/Projected number of trained persons by 2022 (in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1	National Skill Development Corporation	1500
2	Labours Employment	1000
3	Tourism	50
4	Textiles	100
5	Transport	300
6	Tribal Affairs	
7	Rural Development (RUDSETI) and IL & FS	200
8	Women & Child Welfare	100
9	Agriculture	200
10	HRD Higher Education HRD Vocational Education	500
11	Dept of Heavy Industry	100

1	2	3
12	Urban Development	150
13	Department of Information Technology	100
14	Food Processing Industries	50
15	Construction Industry. Development Council (under Planning Commission)	200
16	Health & Family Welfare	100
17	Micro Small Medium Enterprise	150
18	Social Justice & Empowerment	50
19	Overseas Indian Affairs	50
20	Finance-Insurance/Banking	100
21	Consumer Affairs	100
22	Chemicals & Fertilizers	50
23	Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	150
Total		5300

i.e. 53 crore

Statement-II

Current Status of Sector Skill Councils (SSC)

Sl. No.	Name of Skill Council	Status
1	2	3
1	Automotive Skill Development Council (ASDC)	Incorporated
2	Security Knowledge and Skills Development Council (SKSDC)	Incorporated
3	Retailers Association Skill Council of India (RASCI)	Incorporated
4	Film, Media, Broadcasting, Entertainment and Animation Skill Council	Approved by NSDC Board Under incorporation
5	IT/ITES SSC	Approved by NSDC Board Under incorporation
6	Healthcare SSC	Approved by NSDC

1	2	3
7	Foundry SSC	Board Under incorporation
8	BFSI SSC	Under Consideration at NSDC
9	Electronics SSC	Approved by NSDC Board Under incorporation
10	Leather SSC	Under Consideration at NSDC
11	Gems and Jewellery SSC	Under Consideration at NSDC
12	Rubber Skill Council	Approved by NSDC Board Under incorporation
13	Handicraft SSC	Under Consideration
14	Construction SSC	Under Consideration
15	Agriculture	Under Consideration

Protection Against Retrenchment

6188. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether Chapter V(a) & V(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides for the protection against retrenchment/Layoff and closure;

(b) if so, the details of the provision in this regard;

(c) the details of cases regarding violation of the above provision registered during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the cases in this regard has been decided by the labour courts in favour of the workmen during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of pending cases under the said act as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKAJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

Chapter VA of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 stipulates that before retrenchment of any workman who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under an employer, one month's notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment is required to be served to the workman. Similarly, before closure of the establishment, an employer is required to give sixty days' notices to the appropriate Government.

Under Chapter VB, in case of industrial establishments employing 100 and more workers, retrenchment, closure and lay-off can be affected only with the prior permission of appropriate Government and three months' notice in writing indicating the reasons is required to be served by the employer to the workman who has been in continuous service for not less than one year.

The workman is also entitled for compensation in case of retrenchment, lay-off and closure as per provisions of Chapter VA and VB of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Act also prescribes penalty against the employer in case of violation of the above mentioned provisions.

(c) No case of violation of the above provisions has been registered in the Central Sphere during this period.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Decrease in Number of Applicants

6189. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decreased in the number of applicants aspiring to enter the defence forces at the officers' level over the years;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to attract more applicants to the armed forces; and

(d) the number of students from Sainik Schools recruited in the armed forces during the last three years, year-wise?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Government has taken a number of measures to encourage the youth to join the Armed Forces, including

conduct of recruitment rallies and media campaigns.

(d) Such data is not maintained.

Medical Insurance for Contract Labourers

6190. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a trend to employ workers as contract labourers by an establishment in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the approximate number of such workers, sector-wise as on date;

(c) whether these contract workers are not covered under any Medical Insurance Scheme and thus deprived of health benefits;

(d) if so, whether there is proposal to cover them under medical insurance schemes; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Any establishment can employ workers as contract labourers in any job or process until it is prohibited by the appropriate Government under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 as per their requirement and the nature of the job.

(b) No sector-wise centralized data is maintained. However, as per a study conducted by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute to assess the impact of the proposed amendments to the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the estimated number of contract labour engaged by licenced contractors as on 31.3.2009 is as below:

(i) In Central sphere = 14 lakhs

(ii) In State sphere = 46 lakhs

As per the said study report, the number of contract labour not covered under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is over five times the number covered.

(c) to (e) The ESI scheme is implemented in 790 centres across the country and all the workers, including contract workers receiving wages up-to Rs.15000/- and working in ESI covered units are entitled to get medical and cash benefits as admissible under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

Exports to Afghanistan

6191. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to boost the exports to Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the commodities which are in demand in Afghanistan; and

(d) whether the Government has identified the priority sectors for trade with Afghanistan?

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

(b) Indian industrialists are encouraged to explore commercial opportunities in Afghanistan, including in the contracts awarded by various donor countries, international organisations, and international military forces stationed in Afghanistan.

(c) Textiles, Gems & Jewellery, Pharmaceuticals, Tobacco Manufactured, Machinery and Instruments, Electronic Goods, Plastic, Manufacturers of Metals and Rubber products have good market potential in Afghanistan.

(d) Yes, Madam.

[*Translation*]

Pollution Control by PSU Plants

6192. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pollution control devices have not been installed in various plants of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL);

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

(c) the details of the total expenditure incurred by the SAIL in installation of environment friendly devices in its plants during the last three years, year-wise and plant-wise;

(d) whether the employees of SAIL in various units have been suffering suffered from several ailments due to non-observance of the minimum environmental norms;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Pollution control devices have been installed and operating in all the five integrated steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

(c) The total expenditure incurred by SAIL in installation of environment friendly devices in its integrated steel plants during 2008-09 to 2010-2011 is given below:

[Rs. Crores]

Year	BSP	DSP	RSP	BSL	ISP	Total
2008-09	5.53	0.40	10.27	9.39	6.35	32.34
2009-10	1.47	2.39	15.16	18.18	2.76	30.25
2010-11	10.37	10.52	7.20	27.59	4.27	59.95

Note: BSP: Bhilai Steel Plant, DSP: Durgapur Steel Plant, RSP: Rourkela Steel Plant, BSL: Bokaro Steel Plant, ISP: IISCO Steel Plant.

(d) to (f) The air and water pollution parameters are within the prescribed norms and there are no specific reports of workers suffering from ailments due to non-observance of minimum environmental norms.

Violation of Labour Laws by Coal India Limited

6193. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies are violating the labour laws by not constituting the works committee as required under Section-III of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Complaints regarding non- constitution of Works Committee as required under Section 3 of the Industrial Dispute's Act, 1947 have been received against Coal India Limited and its subsidiary Companies by the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and its field Offices. The number of complaints received against different Units are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Number of complaints received
1.	Mahanadi Coal Field Ltd	11
2.	South Eastern Coal Field Ltd	40
3.	Western Coal Field Ltd	1
4.	Singreni Coal Field Ltd	1

(c) This Ministry after examining the aforesaid complaints has accorded sanction for initiating prosecution proposal in the Judicial Court on 11 complaints against the erring Employer. Remaining complaints are under examination in the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and in the Ministry.

Procurement Proposals of Army

6194. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of procurement proposals sent by the Army to the Government in regard to procurement of military equipment during the last three years; and

(b) the number of proposals approved by the Government alongwith the number of proposals pending for approval?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Madam, proposals for procurement of Equipment pass through various stages in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) like the Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) stage, Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC), General Staff (GS) Evaluation and Contract Negotiation Committee (CNC) before they are approved by the competent financial authority.

A total of 44 Army contracts have been concluded by the Government in the last three years and 13 proposals are at different stages of finalization.

De-Notification of NHs

6195. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments want a de-notification of national highways passing through their States;

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

(c) whether the roads/highways in the country are properly maintained; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Only Governments of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have sent proposals for de-notification of National Highways passing through the respective States. The State Government of Gujarat has sent the proposal for de-notifying the few stretches of National Highways Number 58 Extension and National Highways (New Numbers) 947, 360 and 953. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent the proposal to de-notify the stretches of National Highways Numbers 3,7,12,12 Extension, 12A, 59A, 69, 78, 86 and 86 Extension. Primarily they intend to take up the development and maintenance of these roads by them from their own resources.

(c) and (d) The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Periodic assessments of the conditions of NHs are carried out by the executive agencies for taking up remedial measures taking note of the type and extent of damages. National Highways in the country are kept in traffic worthy condition from time to time within the available resources based upon the assessment of their conditions depending upon traffic density and inter-se priority of works.

Import Duty on Cotton

6196. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to impose/enhance the import duty on cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken in support of domestic cotton textile industry and ban on import of cotton/yarn;

(c) whether any study has been carried out the fine show by cotton textile sector in other neighbouring countries like China and Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the positive steps adopted for the cotton textile sector on the line of other Asian countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) A study of Benchmarking of Apparel Industry was carried out with reference to China and Bangladesh. Improved Statistical collection, strengthening export credit guarantee schemes, adherence to timely supplies, low power and labour costs were some of the key findings. Government has adopted the findings into the 12th Five Year Plan Schemes.

Medium Lift Helicopters

6197. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force has adequate number of Medium Lift Helicopters to meet its operational requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Air Headquarters has modified certain number of such helicopters for VIP use;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether approval was taken to modify these helicopters; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Indian Air Force has adequate number of Medium Lift Helicopters like Mi-8, Mi-17 and Mi-17 IV to meet its operational requirements.

(c) to (e) Six Mi-17 helicopters have been modified with the approval of the Government for the use of VIPs as they have been designed for better performance at high altitude and high temperatures during summer months.

(f) Does not arise.

Bilateral Talks on Shipping Sector

6198. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held discussions with the leaders of Japan on bilateral issues concerning the port and shipping sectors in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed during the said meeting;

(c) the issues on which both the countries have agreed for implementation; and

(d) the details of Japanese companies that has participated in various shipping sector projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) During his visit to New Delhi, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Government of Japan met the Minister of Shipping, Government of India on 12 January, 2012 and held preliminary discussions on infrastructure development, i.e., construction of new berths, terminals and creation of other facilities in Chennai and Ennore Ports.

(d) Shipping Corporation of India Limited (SCI) along with 3 Japanese Shipping lines Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Limited (MOL), Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha (NYK) and Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Limited (K-Line) formed a consortium for establishing three Joint Venture Companies at Malta for the construction, ownership and operation of Liquefied Natural Gas tankers each. For operating container services in the East Coast sector, SCI has necessary tie-up with various reputed foreign shipping lines including K-line of Japan.

[*Translation*]

Mughalsarai-Mohanganj-Sasaram Section of NH2

6199. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large scale damage to the Mughalsarai-Mohanganj-Sasaram section of the National Highways No. 2 constructed under the ambitious project of connecting the four metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to convert this section from four lane to six lane;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said section is likely to be repaired and converted into six lanes alongwith the amount of funds to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Mughalsarai-Mohanganj-Sasaram Section of NH-2 is being six-laned as part of six-laning of Varanasi to Aurangabad section of NH-2. Total Project Cost is Rs. 2848 crore. Concession Agreement has been signed on 30.07.2010 and work has commenced on 12.09.2011. The project is targeted to be completed by 10.03.2014.

[English]

Sensitive Command of Army

6200. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army's sensitive command and information decision support system deployed during war-time operations has been found to be vulnerable to virus and trojan attacks and potential hackers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such threats?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Army's information technology system is based on a robust and secure system. The Command and Information Decision Support System (CIDSS) is an isolated airgapped system with adequate safeguards to isolate it from the threat of hacking. All vulnerabilities are assessed and addressed periodically.

[Translation]

Clearance to Laying of Oil Pipeline

6201. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for environmental clearance from Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited for laying a crude oil pipeline to its refinery at Manali in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has granted the clearance to the said pipeline;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (f) A Proposal for clearance under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 for laying of crude oil pipeline from Chennai Port Trust to the refinery of M/s Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL) at Manali, Tamil Nadu was received on 9th February, 2010. Representations were received from Fishermen Association against the project alleging the proposed pipeline route is close to habitation. After site visit and detailed examination of the proposal and the representations by the Expert Appraisal Committee, the proposal was closed and delisted on 28th October, 2011. M/s CPCL vide letter dated 19.3.2012 have submitted a revised proposal. Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority has been requested to examine the revised proposal, conduct public hearing and send its recommendation.

[Translation]

Amendment in Laws Relating to Dalits

6202. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal in regard to amending existing Acts/laws related to dalit community;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Ministry has invited considered views of concerned Ministries, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and concerned agencies regarding amendments in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(c) No time frame can be specified at present.

[English]

Production of ATGM and Rocket Systems

6203. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Anti-Tank Guided Missiles (ATGM) has reduced drastically as reported recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are lacunae in the Pinaka and Smerch rocket systems as reported recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, there has been a slight drop in production during the previous year due to difficulties in indigenization of some explosives.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Indian Ports Global

6204. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a company namely Indian Ports Global through which it will invest in terminals and ports abroad to promote overseas acquisition;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to boost the trade of Indian Shipping Industry?

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

(a) to (c) No final decision has been taken to set up a company for investing in terminals and ports abroad.

Protection of Trees

6205. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the incidences of falling of aged trees and resulting in major mishaps in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for pruning of branches of diseased trees in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Sir. Incidents of falling of aged and diseased trees occur during storm/winds. No major mishap

due to falling of aged tree has been reported in the country.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Local State Forest officials have the power to allow pruning the branches of diseased trees which pose danger to human life.

Price of Cocoons

6206. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI R. DHROUVANARAYANA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sericulture farmers have been facing huge losses due to steep fall in the prices of cocoons;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to announce special package to silk farmers/reelers in the country;

(c) whether there is a need to increase the production of raw silk because of mismatch of demand and supply in the sericulture industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to improve the availability of raw silk and to increase the production of silk during the next Five Year Plan;

(e) whether there is any demand to set up of an institute for Silk and Biomaterial Technology at Kodathi, Bangalore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) During the period between April 2011 and March 2012, there was a significant drop in the prices of cocoons in various cocoon markets from about Rs.275/- per Kg. to about Rs. 175/- per kg as a result of reduction in prices of raw silk in the domestic market. However, prices improved in the recent months and cocoon prices have gone up to about Rs.220/- per Kg.

The Government has taken steps to improve productivity of cocoons and raw silk, strengthen the extension support to the farmers and develop improved seeds and host plants. Government has also permitted import of modern Automatic Reeling machines and Dupion Reeling machines alongwith their accessories and packages at concessional duty of customs to bring down

cost of production, and make the sericulture and reeling sector competitive.

The estimated demand-supply gap of silk in the country in last 5 years is given below:

Years	Estimated Demand for Silk in MTs	Actual Raw Silk production (MTs)	Demand-Supply Gap (in MTs)
2007-08	28,579	18,320	10,259
2008-09	31,381	18,370	13,011
2009-10	31,408	19,690	11,718
2010-11	32,152	20,410	11,742
2011-12 (p)	30,406	23,000	7,406

(p) Provisional

The demand supply gap of raw silk is being met through imports, mainly from China.

The Government envisages enhancing domestic production of silk through strengthening the existing programme, i.e. Centrally Sponsored "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP), being implemented by the Government through Central Silk Board (CSB), for development of sericulture and silk industry.

(e) and (f) Central Silk Board has a proposal to establish an "Institute for Silk and Biomaterial Technology" within the CSB Campus at Kodathi in Bangalore, in collaboration with Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology. CSB has taken up the proposal with the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology and has identified the land for the above.

Waste Management

6207. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for urban waste management without causing environmental pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched any scheme for waste management by urban local bodies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 and the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 to ensure proper collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste including plastic waste. These Rules have provisions for plastic waste management, wherein municipal authority are responsible for setting up, operational isation and coordination of the waste management system and for performing the associated functions such as collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste. They are required to set up collection centers for plastic waste involving manufactures in line with the principle of extended producers responsibility and to ensure its channelisation to recyclers, create awareness and to ensure that open burning of plastic waste is not permitted. The landfills for municipal solid waste require environmental clearance under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 from the State Level Environment Expert Appraisal Authority. The notification prescribes undertaking of environmental impact assessment study and conduct of public hearing. Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 have, inter alia, suggested technologies for solid waste management. Ministry of Urban Development is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the projects eligible for JNNURM assistance include environmental improvement and solid waste management.

Income Ceiling Criteria for Scholarship to SC/OBC

6208. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received suggestions from various quarters that the income ceiling of parents for awarding scholarship to students belonging to SCs and OBCs should be brought at par;

(b) if so, the details and the action taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) the total number of students belonging to SC and OBC who were awarded scholarship during the last

two years, State-wise and UT-wise and the number of girls students out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment, in its 22nd Report, has recommended that the parental income ceiling under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) should be brought at par with the income ceiling of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste (SC) students. The annual parental ceiling under the Scheme for OBCs

was last revised from 01.07.2011.

(c) The State/Union Territory-wise and gender-wise details of SC students awarded scholarship under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students during lasijwo years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The State/UT-wise and gender-wise details of OBC students awarded scholarship under Post Matric and Pre-Matric Scholarship Schemes for OBC students during 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statements-II and III respectively. The data of beneficiaries for 2011-12 is awaited from State Governments/UTs.

Statement-I

State-wise and Gender-wise details of beneficiaries covered under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students during 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UT	Beneficiaries covered during 2010-11			Beneficiaries covered during 2011-12 (estimated)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	A.P.	386553	190390	576943	417477	205621	623098
2	Assam	2026	5048	7074	12637	8863	21500
3	Bihar	63853	17544	81397	90079	35131	125210
4	Chhattisgarh	54290	21035	75325	58781	23196	81977
5	Goa	52	71	123	79	71	150
6	Gujarat	56850	30774	87624	61857	33839	95696
7	Haryana	58170	2643	60813	65320	3140	68460
8	Himachal Pradesh	4829	4854	9683	7238	6827	14065
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2397	2363	4760	4040	3347	7387
10	Jharkhand	5026	3250	8276	7275	5118	12393
11	Karnataka	121985	97452	219437	161016	128643	289659
12	Kerala	36826	68380	105206	38671	71791	110462
13	Madhya Pradesh	132677	76968	209645	145891	81761	227652
14	Maharashtra	277305	154068	431373	353191	187217	540408
15	Manipur	717	401	1118	2379	1745	4124
16	Meghalaya	105	88	193	125	111	236

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Orissa	52808	25925	78733	55526	26250	81776
18	Punjab	38607	44377	82984	37140	47810	84950
19	Rajasthan	174198	62805	237003	191616	69087	260703
20	Sikkim	171	188	359	186	199	385
21	Tamil Nadu	422048	281369	703417	441849	294568	736417
22	Tripura	14473	6810	21283	17467	11850	29317
23	Uttar Pradesh	470252	273138	743390	493625	279375	773000
24	Uttarakhand	38603	18505	57108	42518	19976	62494
25	West Bengal	303378	180621	483999	321188	204837	526025
26	Daman and Diu	46	46	92	58	53	111
27	Delhi	378	164	542	9959	6451	16410
28	Puducherry	4950	3154	8104	5105	3280	8385
Total		2723573	1572431	4296004	3042293	1760157	4802450

Statement-II

Number of students awarded scholarships under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to OBC students during the year 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	*	*	119000
2	Bihar	*	*	22250
3	Goa	372	486	858
4	Gujarat	17978	9679	27657
5	Haryana	17045	13075	30120
6	Jammu and Kashmir	3353	1044	4397
7	Jharkhand	17123	10126	27249
8	Kerala	50729	62004	112733
9	Karnataka	*	*	125080
10	Madhya Pradesh	9500	5500	15000

1	2	3	4	5
11	Maharashtra	\$	\$	\$
12	Punjab	\$	\$	\$
13	Rajasthan	42982	21297	64279
14	Tamil Nadu	71286	58208	129494
15	Uttar Pradesh	240999	160666	401665
16	Uttarakhand	15334	7989	23323
17	West Bengal	27180	17488	44668
18	Daman and Diu	78	109	187
19	Delhi	48	23	71
20	Assam	17470	14907	32377
21	Manipur	\$	\$	\$
22	Tripura	12235	7965	20200
23	Sikkim	327	382	709
24	Puducherry	908	955	1863
Total:				**

\$ Funds released, but number of beneficiaries awaited.

* gender wise break up of beneficiaries not reported by the State Govt.

** 18.00 lakh (estimated)

Note - In the case of Chhatisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Andaman & Nicobar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh, funds not released during 2010-11 and also no beneficiary reported by them.

Statement-III

Number of students awarded scholarships under the Scheme of Pre Matric Scholarships to OBC students during the year 2010-11

2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	16078	16050	32128
2	Bihar	554842	237788	792630
3	Goa	989	1365	2354
4	Gujarat	73884	49256	123140
5	Himachal Pradesh	11143	11894	23037

1	2	3	4	5
6	Jammu and Kashmir	27979	19718	47697
7	Jharkhand	\$	\$	\$
8	Karnataka	*	*	33733
9	Odisha	40483	33654	74137
10	Punjab	\$	\$	\$
11	Rajasthan	108881	77083	185964
12	Tamil Nadu	\$	\$	\$
13	Uttar Pradesh	352470	288355	640825
14	Uttarakhand	29778	16313	46091
15	West Bengal	50743	34652	85395
16	Andaman Nicobar	50743	34652	85395
17	Daman and Diu	670	758	1428
18	Chandigarh	362	309	671
19	Assam	1220	1210	2430
20	Manipur	\$	\$	\$
21	Tripura	35826	23884	59710
Total:				**

\$ Funds released, but number of beneficiaries awaited.

* gender-wise break up not reported by State Govt.

** 23.00 lakh beneficiaries (estimated)

Note - In the case of Chhatisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Puducherry funds not released during 2010-11 and also beneficiaries not reported by them.

Recommendations by WGEEC on Mining

6209. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Committee (WGEEC) has made several recommendations including the extension of the moratorium on all mining activities and development of coal based power projects in the coastal district of Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri and Raigad region of Maharashtra till a survey on the environmental impact to such projects has been carried out;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests has submitted its report to the Ministry. The Ministry is consulting the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries and has not yet taken any view on the recommendations contained in the report.

*[Translation]***Deaths due to Pollution**

6210. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

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

(a) whether the Centre for Science and Environment in its report has made certain observation about the status and impact of air pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons died due to pollution during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for increase in air pollution in the country; and

(e) the details of steps the Government has taken to control pollution during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has published a report titled 'Mobility Crisis Agenda for action 2010'. The report includes the results of study conducted by World Health Organisation (WHO), Health Effect Institute's PAPA project, World Bank, etc. on air pollution, health, cancer and mortality studies in India. These results are indicative rather than conclusive. Besides, CSE has analysed the ambient air quality data for the period 2002 to 2008, collated and compiled by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). No study on pollution related mortality has been conducted by CSE or CPCB in the country. USA based Health Effect Institute has drawn its estimates without a study on pollution related mortality.

(d) Apart from shipping, aviation and natural sources, the main reasons of air pollution in the country are vehicular exhaust emissions, resuspension of roadside dust, industries, thermal power plants, operation of gensets, construction activities, household activities, agricultural practices, etc. Rising population coupled with rapid urbanisation and economic growth results in increase in air pollution in the country.

(e) The steps taken to control air pollution during last three years at the national level, inter alia, include notifying revised ambient air quality standards (November, 2009); identifying 43 critically polluted areas (December, 2009) after a comprehensive study; notifying strict emission standards for 14 categories of industries, such as integrated iron & steel plant, electroplating industry, grain processing industry, plaster of paris industry, incinerators, etc.; increasing the use of gaseous fuel for public transport; strengthening public transport and metro rail in select cities; low floor buses as intra city public transport in some cities; sale & registration of BS-IV compliant passenger cars in select cities; sale and supply of BS IV/III compliant fuel as per Auto Fuel Policy, etc.

12.00 hrs.**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE***[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Regulation of Entry of Ships into Ports, Anchorages and Offshore facilities) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 311(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th April, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6824/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Environment (Protection) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 277(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2012 under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6825/15/12]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2866(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2011 making certain amendments in Notification S.O. 489(E) dated 30th April, 2003, issued under section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6826/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the British India Corporation Limited (BIC) and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6827/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Administration Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Cantonment Boards for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6828/15/12]

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 of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers, Noida, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (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. 6829/15/12]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—
 - (i) S.O. 2494(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 154 (Dhaleswari-Bhairabi Section) in the State of Assam.
 - (ii) S.O. 2491(E) and S.O. 2492(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 12 (Bhopal-Biaora Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
 - (iii) S.O. 2608(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and

operation of National Highway No. 12 (Bhopal-Biaora Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (iv) S.O. 2639(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 13 (Chithradurga to Shimoga Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (v) S.O. 2640(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Bhopal-Biaora Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (vi) S.O. 2641(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 64 (Patiala-Sangrur-Bathinda Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (vii) S.O. 2721(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th November, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 333(E) dated 11th February, 2011.
- (viii) S.O. 2809(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th December, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1667(E) dated 21st July, 2011.
- (ix) S.O. 1960(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th August, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (x) S.O. 1961 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th August, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Bikaner-Suratgarh Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xi) S.O. 1962(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th August, 2011, authorising the Additional District Magistrate, Nagaur, as the competent authority to acquire land for building,

- maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 89 (Ajmer-Nagaur Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xii) S.O. 1963(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th August, 2011, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 113 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xiii) S.O. 2018(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 75 (Bamitha-Satna Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xiv) S.O. 2038(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 92 (Gwalior-Bhind Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xv) S.O. 2039(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 92 (Bhind-Itawa Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xvi) S.O. 48(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2012, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xvii) S.O. 49(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2012, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 in the State of Punjab.
- (xviii) S.O. 77(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 212 (Kerala-Karnataka Border to Kollegal Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xix) S.O. 78(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 75 (Bamitha-Satna Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xx) S.O. 92(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th January, 2012, authorising the Sub-Divisional Officer, Ajmer, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 89 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxi) S.O. 93(E) and S.O. 94(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 7 (Rewa-Hanumana Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxii) S.O. 187(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 75 (Bamitha-Satna Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxiii) S.O. 205(E) and S.O. 206(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 64 (Zirakpur-Patiala Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (xxiv) S.O. 2248(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xxv) S.O. 2325(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2011, directing that the Urban Improvement Trust, Kota of the Urban Development and Housing Department of Government of Rajasthan shall exercise the function relating to the development and maintenance of Northern Kota Bypass starting on National Highway No. 76 and terminating on State Highway No. 33, which further joins National Highway No. 12 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxvi) S.O. 2434(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.

- (xxvii) S.O. 2571(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th November, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xxviii) S.O. 2573(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th November, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xxix) S.O. 51(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xxx) S.O. 271(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xxxi) S.O. 275(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xxxii) S.O. 277(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 312(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd February, 2012, declaring the Highways, mentioned therein, as National Highways.
- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ii) to (xv) of (3) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6830/15/12]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:—
- (i) S.O. 1171(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2011, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway No. 47C in the State of Kerala, to National Highways Authority of India, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 257(E) dated 10th February, 2012.
- (ii) S.O. 1791(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2011, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway No. 48 in the State of Karnataka, to National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) S.O. 2247(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2011, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway Nos. 95, 11 and 12 in the States of Punjab and Rajasthan, to National Highways Authority of India.
- (iv) S.O. 2433(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2011, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway Nos. 45, 205, 210 and 220, in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, to National Highways Authority of India.
- (v) S.O. 2570(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th November, 2011, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway No. 6 (Orissa/Chhattisgarh Border-Aurang) in the State of Chhattisgarh, to National Highways Authority of India.
- (vi) S.O. 2572(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th November, 2011, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highways, mentioned in the Notification, in the State of Rajasthan, to National Highways Authority of India.
- (vii) S.O. 50(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2012, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway No. 200 (Raipur-Bilaspur Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh, to National Highways Authority of India.
- (viii) S.O. 270(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2012, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of new and the old National Highways, mentioned in the Notification, in the State of Rajasthan, to National Highways Authority of India.
- (ix) S.O. 272(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 418(E) dated 22nd March, 2007.
- (x) S.O. 273(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 910(E) dated 21st April, 2010.

- (xi) S.O. 274(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1939(E) dated 9th August, 2010.
- (xii) S.O. 276(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2012, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of new and the old National Highways, mentioned in the Notification, in the State of Punjab, to National Highways Authority of India.
- (xiii) S.O. 2719(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th November, 2011, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of the new National Highway Nos. 31, 28 and 335 in the State of Uttar Pradesh, to National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6831/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): On behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Section 21 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for the year 2009, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the said Act.
- (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. 6832/15/12]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of provision 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for the year 2009, under sub-section (4) of Section 15A of the said Act.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6833/15/12]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, 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 National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, for the year 2010-2011.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6834/15/12]

- (7) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6835/15/12]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"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 Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2012 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th May, 2012"

2. Madam Speaker, I lay on the table the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2012, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 10th May, 2012."

12.02 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

20th Report

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam, I present the 20th report of the Standing Committee on

* Laid on the Table.

Urban Development (2011-12) regarding the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2011.

12.02 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

38th Report

[English]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19 Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour, as per Direction issued by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha on 1st September, 2004.

The Nineteenth Report of the Committee concern the Ministry of Labour and Employment, which was laid on the Table of the House on 30.08.2011. I would like to mention that the Ministry had submitted to the Committee, the Action Taken Report on this Report on 15.12.2011, which has been taken note of by the Committee.

The status of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, contained in the Nineteenth Report, is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, circulated among Hon'ble Members. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure.

* Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6836/15/12.

I would request that this might be considered as read.

12.04 hrs.

- (i) (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 17th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Welfare of Beedi Workers, pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment***

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations/ observations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on Welfare of Beedi Workers of Ministry of Labour & Employment, as per direction 73 A of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Seventeenth Report of the Committee concern the Welfare of Beedi Workers of Ministry of Labour and Employment, which was laid on the Table of the House on 24.03.2011.

I would like to mention that the Ministry had submitted the Action Taken Replies on this Report to the Committee on 02.04.2012.

The status of implementation of the recommendations/observations of the Committee, contained in the Seventeenth Report, is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, circulated among Hon'ble Members. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure.

I would request that this might be considered as read.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item no. 11 - Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I want to make a Statement. Would I make that Statement first or introduce the Bill. MADAM SPEAKER: You move the motion for introducing the Bill.

Public Procurement Bill, 2012*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate public procurement with the objectives of ensuring transparency, accountability and probity in the

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 14.05.12.

procurement process, fair and equitable treatment of bidders, promoting competition, enhancing efficiency and economy, maintaining integrity and public confidence in the public procurement process and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate public procurement with the objectives of ensuring transparency, accountability and probity in the procurement process, fair and equitable treatment of bidders, promoting competition, enhancing efficiency and economy, maintaining integrity and public confidence in the public procurement process and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up 'Zero Hour'.

Shri Harin Pathak

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Madam, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I would like to draw the attention of the House, through you, towards a serious and sensitive issue. There are 1200 young men from our country in Angola, in Africa, who are staying there for work. During the course of the past six-seven days the company which had employed these men has taken away the passports of these people, evicted them from the house they had been given and they have not been given their salary for the previous month. They were crying on TV channels. Their situation is pitiable. Out of the 1200 men 40 belong to Gujarat. When this issue came to our notice, the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Narendra Bhai wrote to the Prime Minister. He went to the house of a boy named Vijay Chamanbhai in Petlad. I would like to request you humbly to help those 1200 young men.

Madam, this is not an isolated incident. Whenever our countrymen go outside for work they are treated like this. Their passports are seized, they are not paid their salary and are made to work at jobs other than those for which they had been recruited.

That is why I would like to request the Government to take immediate action in this regard. These 1200 men are Indian citizens. Even if one of our citizens is outside the country then it is our duty to protect him, ensure that he gets food and ensure justice for him. They are saying that they are dying. I saw on TV that those men who have been held hostage are trying to run away. They are saying that they are hungry and pleading for help. This was shown on TV channels. They are hiding in the jungles.

Madam, I would like to request the government, through you, to immediately contact the Ministry of External Affairs and bring back these 1200 young men, out of which 40 are from Gujarat. They should be provided asylum and their safety should be ensured. This is my humble request. Thank you for giving me time to speak ... (Interruptions) I would request to government to pay urgent attention to this issue, there are 1200 men ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You all can send your names to associate with the matter raised by him.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Panna Lal Punia, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Shivram Godda, Shri Ram Singh Rathwa, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Shri Mahendra Singh P. Chavan, Shri Naranbhai Kacchadia, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Jitendra Singh, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri C R Patil, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel and Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi also associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Harin Pathak ji.

12.08 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Cartoons published in school textbooks brought out by NCERT

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal. Please wait for a minute. You know, on this issue, the hon. Leader of the House has already given the answer. So, would you like to raise it again because it has been raised already?

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Madam, I just want to reiterate another point. I will wind up in a minute. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai West): Madam, I have also to say something on this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Madam, I would first like to start" by thanking you for allowing me to raise this very disturbing issue, which, I think, is a serious concern for all of us sitting over here.

Madam, yesterday you said that while we were celebrating the 60 years of our democracy, this little plant of parliamentary democracy had now become a big tree. We seriously need to look at what we are doing to the very roots of this parliamentary democracy.

Madam, with very great sadness, during the Anna Hazare's dharna I noticed that hundreds of school children were actively participating in the movement against corruption and speaking openly against politicians and the political system. It not only saddened and disappointed me but also left me wondering as to the reason why they did it. As a 12-year child, I remember reading about great leaders who were actually role models for us, starting from Pandit ji to Mahatma ji to Maulana Azad, and to all these leaders, we used to look up to. It shocked me to see that today youngsters were not looking up to politicians but were actually holding us in very poor light.

Madam, recently I got a chance to interact with young school children aging between 13 years and 15 years from Class IX to class XII and I asked them the reason for this sense of disgust. I started by asking them as to how they would like to participate in nation building and how many of them would like to serve the country.

Madam, you will be horrified to know that out of 100 students present, not even one of them wanted to be a politician. But they all laughed at my face and said: "Why would any of us want to be a part of you looters, criminals, murderers and thieves?" Madam Speaker, I was horrified to hear all this.

When I asked them as to why do they have these ideas, they said: "Madam, look at our textbooks; look what the television says; look what the newspaper says; look what the movie says! You watch movie like Rajniti and Ishaqjaade. You watch television at 9 o'clock, and every

news channel is just politically bashing the politicians because their TRP would only go up if they say bad stuff about people. Nobody shows any good stuff about politician."

So, Madam, today, you are being perceived by the public that there is a wave of revulsion in the country against politicians. Anyone who calls us 'looters, murderers and criminals', the public seems to love it. We cannot control what the television shows or what the newspapers write or what the movies show or what the magazines write. But if impressionable young minds of 13 year olds are going to be shown cartoons like 'the politician treating the voter like a hungry dog, showing him rotis and then gun-toting politicians.' Madam, I have distributed the cartoon and it is for everybody to see ...(Interruptions)

But Madam, what worries me is this. What about those lofty ideals set-forth by our seniors, who talked about sacrifice for the country, who gave up all their comforts to serve the under-privileged, the movements and fights set forth by those people?

Not only has the UPA Government made a laughing stock of their own leaders and of revered leaders of other parties, but in fact, they have no democracy.

In such an undemocratic manner they have poisoned the minds of crores of children over the last six to seven years, which can never be set right.

Today, Madam, it is not a question of these cartoons being removed. What I want to ask is this. What about all those minds that have been poisoned? What about this wave of revulsion, which is spreading in our country? Who is responsible for that and how are we going to correct that?

Madam, we talk about Right to Education, but if we do not look at the quality of education we are imparting, we are not only harming the country, but also we are weakening this very democracy where we are sitting.

So, Madam, I would like to request this august House that just removing the cartoons is not enough. Today, if we only do not put up those high ideals set forth by our leaders, and make role models out of them, for the next generation to look up to, then we are already branded as looters, criminals and murderers, and sixty years down the line when we look back, no one is going to remember either us or the generation. So, this is a very serious issue. It is not just something to contemplate. Take away the cartoons. Yes, responsibility should be fixed. Why is the

Minister not looking at what his textbooks are teaching? Who are the people who have made not just a laughing stock of the Congress parties' leaders but of every other leaders and poisoned those minds? Why should strict action not be taken in a time bound manner? But how are we going to now reverse this trend and that damage that has been done in the last seven years?

That is what I would like to ask.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam, I would like to associate myself on this issue raised by Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal.

MADAM SPEAKER: Okay, your name will be associated on this matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I am grateful to you that you allowed me to speak on such an important matter. When the question hour was starting, we had put this matter before you in the House. Then the leader of the House had given an assurance in this regard. Despite that assurance this question is still very important. Politician bashing has become a new fashion in our country. Everywhere whether it is television programme or a film, a newspaper, meetings or any other programmes, a kind of nothing but poison is being spread that if there is any species which is most dangerous in the country, it is politicians, but people forget that this is the political system which is playing a key role in taking India ahead. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, let him speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: One cannot think of the success of democracy in this country without politics. We are safe because of democracy. All these things which were taking place at different levels till date, we are watching, facing it, also fighting against it and expressing our point of view. But it is unfortunate if such things are found in the books of NCERT published by the Ministry of HRD for teaching children of new generation. During the last week we saw that an objectionable cartoon was published regarding Baba Saheb Ambedkar. All of us, the entire House, the whole country objected to it. Later the government withdrew that cartoon and the book also. Today we have a copy of the new book -Democratic Politics - I. In the course of teaching democracy and politics, through the cartoons of different rulers, greatmen, our Prime Minister which were used to be published in newspapers

of those times, we want to teach the new generation, but what we want to teach them is beyond my comprehension.

First of all, I'll demand HRD Ministry to clarify its policies regarding the publication of such books. Such objectionable and cartoons in such bad taste should not be published. ...(*Interruptions*)

The second thing is that there is a committee of learned persons to decide the curriculum of books. Who are these learned people? What is the interest of these learned people in cartoons of such bad taste? There should be an inquiry against such learned people. Action should also be taken against them. ...(*Interruptions*)... The programme which is going on to defame the entire political community and through that our entire democratic set up, should be stopped. This book should not only be withdrawn but an inquiry commission should also be set up against the committee of learned persons which took decision in this regard so that the person defaming and destroying the democratic set up can't act like this in future. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you want to associate? What do you say?

[*Translation*]

Those who want to associate please send the slip of their name to the Table.

Shri N.S.V. Chitan, Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid, Shri P.L. Punia, Shrimati Annu Tandon, Shrimati Deepa Dasmunshi, Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji Gadvi, Shri Kisanbhai V. Patel, Dr. Kruparani Killi, Shri Sajjan Verma, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shri Udai Pratap Singh, Shri Mahabal Mishra, Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi, Shri Satpal Maharaj, Shri P.T. Thomas, Shri Mahinder Singh Kaypee, Shri N. Peetambara Kurup, Shri Anto Antony, Chaudhari Lal Singh, Shri Ninong Ering, and Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma are associated with the issue raised by Shri Sanjay Nirupam.

[*English*]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, we all know that we are a liberal society. We all know that we are a democratic society. We all know that in a liberal democratic society, there is a place for humour and, therefore, in all the newspapers and magazines, day after day, cartoons are published. We all look at them. We smile at them and that is the end of the matter.

But of late, we have noticed a tendency on the part of some people in this country to denigrate the political class. We have noticed a tendency on the part of some people to make fun of not only Members of Parliament and the State Legislatures but the entire Parliament, the entire democratic structure of this country, the system of democracy, the institutions of democracy are being denigrated every day by some people. We are a free society. There is freedom of expression. Therefore, no action is taken.

But when we looked at this book—and I must confess that I do not have school-going kids, so I do not know what is being taught in the schools today— what does this book, which has been circulated to the Members of Parliament about democratic politics, represent? This is a collection of the worst cartoons on politicians in this country, and they have all been collected and put together in this book. The children of impressionable mind, impressionable age, you know, are being moulded through books like this. We are moulding their minds to hate politics, to hate politicians and thereby we are endangering the democracy of this country.

We are all proud of the fact that India is a democracy. We know that democracies have collapsed all around us and in the rest of the Third World. India is the only shining star where democracy has survived. When we go out, we proudly make this point that we belong to a democratic nation; we belong to a country which - despite all our problems, despite all our quarrels, despite all the poverty and deprivation that our people face - has continued to be a democracy. We have upheld the torch of democracy burning bright throughout the 60-65 years that this country has been an independent country. But, if we are denigrated in this manner before the growing kids, then what is the impression that they will form about us? I was not at all surprised when the distinguished Member said that when she asked the children as to whether they were willing to join politics, they said 'No'. We, sitting in this House, know as to how difficult it is to win an election and come to this House to represent a constituency.

I have said in this House that I belong to the top Civil Service of this country. I thought that passing that examination was the most difficult thing in the world until I contested my first election and realised that contesting an election is the most difficult thing in India's politics. We have all come through that. We all come from different backgrounds, but we represent the people of India. All 543 of us here in this House represent the people of India. If

there is one institution in this country that really represents the people of India, it is the Lok Sabha; it is the Parliament of India.

Madam, you will entirely agree that if we spread this kind of canard about politics in a systematic manner among the young people of this country, then what is that we are trying to teach our people and our kids? Therefore, I do not know what procedure has been followed; I do not know which brilliant minds have gone into preparation of this, but they are clearly the minds which are not needed, people who are not needed in the democratic polity of this country. Therefore, removing this cartoon, removing this book is not enough, the person who should be removed is the Minister for HRD. ...(Interruptions)

After all, there is a concept of Ministerial responsibility in this country and we cannot hide behind the fact that somebody else has done it, for every action, the Minister is responsible. Therefore, we demand that the Minister must come to this House and politely tender his resignation. That is the only thing which can satisfy us. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Shivarama Gouda, Shri Sohan Potai, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shrimati Kamla Devi Patle, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, Shri Gajanan D. Babar, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Prof. Ramshankar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar and Shri Virendra Kumar are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Yashwant Sinha.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is standing. Let him speak. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, this issue is causing restlessness in all the quarters for the last two-three days. At two places my own cartoon is there and two years ago a teacher told me about that. There are very old cartoonists, several of their cartoons are there. But I would like to request, as Shri Yashwant Sinha told, that from all sides it is going on for years. Criticism is done ...(Interruptions) But I think if any

change is to come in the country it will start from this House, from Lok Sabha itself. All things are there, we respect them, but as Shri Yashwant Singhji told, Indiraji was there, big names were there.

Indiraji figures in the same, Advaniji is there, Atalji is there and I am also referred to at two-three places. ...(Interruptions) I have been portrayed by several persons in several ways. I have made a habit of living my life for long period of time. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): It is not there in the cartoon.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Why are you feeling the pinch, do you also figure in it?

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I am not having any problem. Leave me and look at Advaniji. ...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharadji, please address the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I have mentioned his name also. ...(Interruptions) Why are you doing so? Lajuji, I have mentioned his name also.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

[*Translation*]

Sharadji, look here.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: He is not Advaniji. He is Laxman's man. You should give some more time to studies.

MADAM SPEAKER: OK, Sharadji, please address the Chair.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: What should I do, he raised it, so in order to remove any confusion I told that Laxman's man has been depicted at that place. But Advaniji has been mentioned at one or two places. I am saying that I am not delving into it. ...(Interruptions) No, please listen. I would like to submit before you that these cartoonists portray the issues and all the problems in a very systematic manner but one needs to have a matured mind for comprehending that. The youthful mind creates a world and perspective of its own and Yashwant Sinha was rightly saying that any thing should be put across in a proper manner because a child will have his opinion on

the basis of the idea conveyed through the cartoon. I have read an article about Babasaheb in which he was mentioned and he said that the cartoon was alright but Jawaharlalji should have accompanied him and it would have been much better if Rajendra Babuji had been whipping from behind.

Cartoons are made on everyone but one thing which is most striking is that politics has no university like other things in life. Political science is there but there is no university for politics and the person learns politics from the society by self-inspiration. Some people have begun to come forward now a days through admission process assuming it to be the first shortcut but this situation has arisen in the last, 10-15 years in the entire period of 60 years. People at the time of freedom struggle or -even after the freedom used to join politics for making sacrifice, pursuing a mission and building the society. Now this cartoon is not the sole reason behind the unease among the people. The biggest unease is that someone passed out from engineering stream or any other stream thinks that his stream has no connection with the important books related to politics and democracy. There are several persons present here who have been in various professions like farming, labour, teaching and who have vast experience in their respective fields. Kabirji had rightly said that merely by reading books one cannot understand the lesson of life but only through experience of life one can understand the society. ...(Interruptions) He said that you speak from the knowledge of books and I speak from my observation and experience which is the right thing. Yesterday, a discussion was taking place on the educated and uneducated and I want to say that Gandhiji had said in the year 1933 that he had mostly trusted the farmers and labourers who never went to school and college. ...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us please have this discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put down the paper.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Lastly, I would like to submit that in reality, there is people's Government from Panchayat to Vidhan Sabha to Delhi and this is not a question which became prominent in two days time rather the Government is functioning for the past 60 years but I feel that the Human Resource Minister Kapil Sibalji ...(Interruptions) I want to tell him that he is bringing so many laws in this respect and if someone is to be held fully responsible for the same and if I have committed mistake in the past then what for you have been appointed? What for you have been given the charge? Each Minister should remain alert in future. The good values and culture of the country should be nurtured carefully and inculcated in the minds of the children and it is for all the people of the country to teach the history properly and make the delicate mind understand the things in a right way. Sibal Saheb, I am not alone in having a sense of unease but the entire House has expressed anxiety for these acts of yours. You have left the House, but you are trying to convince Soinaji but that will not work. You have acted irresponsibly, so you should quit this department ...(Interruptions) And take charge of the Ministry of Information Technology. It is a big responsibility. Leave it and make way for another. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. L. Punia associates himself with the matter of Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, this issue has been raised and discussed very seriously by Shri Sinha and Shri Sharad Yadav. I believe that we will rise above party lines on this issue. I believe it is such a matter which is an attack on all politicians of either side be it the ruling party or opposition. How shall we be looked upon by the general public. The children will be taught about this and how will it impact their mentality? What will be the future? If we believe that our progeny would be extremely motivated, we should take this matter seriously.

I know it because I have suffered due to it. I was called a dacoit in the year 1980, I was shown moving with a rifle. In that footage I was shown to be carrying a rifle in the ravines like a dacoit. Shri Sharad Yadav knows everything, when we were protesting fake encounter, he was there with me. I was portrayed as a dacoit. ...(Interruptions) There were fake encounters and we were protesting against it. I would not like to go into it, what kind of a phase it was, what a period during which approximately five thousand innocent persons were killed. I feel proud

that Shri Sharad Yadav and I were a part of this struggle along with many others. Only then we could get it stopped. Action was also taken against some persons. What kind of an impact such cartoons are going to make on the mindset of children? We are at least in this House certain Members are looked upon as models, and they will become role models for the children and the general public. We should not be looked upon in this way. I would appeal to such perpetrators not to repeat such mistakes because if there is anyone to listen to you during your hardship it is the group of Members of Parliament ...(Interruptions) You can wake the Member up in the wee of hours of night. All kinds of victims come to us. You may knock any door you would hear excuses. All the Members sitting here are accessible any time, we are like open book.

Madam Speaker, that is why I wish to submit that we are facing such type of peculiar situation after sixty years of independence. Please take this issue seriously so as to prevent its recurrence.

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Thank you Madam, The cartoons displayed in this House are all about the view points of the media. These cartoons are published in the book called 'political science'. Political science is all about theories and philosophies; it is about democracy; it is about monarchy; it is about the economic uplift and not the individual's performance or an offensive on the individuals.

Some media may support the Ruling Party and some media may support the Opposition Party. In my State, media is so spineless that they will not criticise the Government, but they will criticize the DMK Party, which is in the Opposition. So, this is the view of the media, and these view points of media are not political science. It is the criticism of the day-to-day affairs. When a student is taught about the day-to-day affairs and is told that this is political science, then that is the mockery of the subject itself.

Somebody who had prepared this book had some bad intention in his mind, and with that intention he must have prepared this book. I may like this cartoon and I may even call the cartoonist and appreciate him saying: "You have done a nice cartoon." Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did it. So, it is different, but it is not political science. A newspaper may write something bad about me and when I tell them that you have written bad about me, then they

will publish my rebuttal in the obituary column. I mean to say that the bad news about me will appear as headlines, but my rebuttal will appear in the obituary column! This is the view of the newspapers.

Cartoons are the view points of the newspaper, and it is not political science. So, this book should be immediately withdrawn, and those who prepared this book should be punished.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Thank you Madam. I wish to submit regarding the furore in the House with the start of proceedings because of this cartoon. Several persons have lost their life for establishing democracy in the country. Cartoonists used to take a dig at politicians rarely in the newspaper and now it seems there is a conspiracy at work by these educated cartoonists for changing the minds of children who are our future by publishing such cartoons in the NCERT Books. These cartoons manifest the conspiracy against the tenets of democracy. Democracy is result of the struggle and hardships faced by the freedom fighters. They do not want democracy to thrive in the country. So, ill will is being generated in the minds of young children towards the politicians affiliated to any party, freedom fighters some of whom are alive and some who are not. This is really unfortunate for the country. How is it being allowed when we have such a able Minister like Sibal ji ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: If such type of cartoons are being published in NCERT book during the tenure of an able Minister like hon. Sibal then I believe he should explain its reason. Stringent action should be taken against such persons so that they take a lesson and such things do not recur.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, yesterday most of our colleagues expressed their faith in our parliamentary democracy. But we are coming across so much criticism about politicians. However, bearing all those things and despite all struggles, we are coming over here to debate and enact laws in order to develop this country and help the common man. That is our idea. As our colleague said, the newspapers can put as many

cartoons as they like, and we have no objection to that. They can write so many things criticizing us. That is part of democracy, and the Press has that right.

However, at the same time, what is the necessity of putting these kinds of cartoons in the textbooks, which is what we are objecting to. We are encouraging the youth to enter politics. The youth must be involved in the development of this country and that is why we are asking them to take part in political democracy. Under such circumstances, if such cartoons are published or being used in the text-books, what will the children and the youth think about politics? Such kinds of cartoons will poison the minds of the people, especially the young children. What will happen as a result of it is that it will lead to anarchy and the youth will not believe in democracy. Our forefathers struggled for achieving this democracy, which we are trying to preserve now. But if the cartoons published in the text-books are going to poison the minds of the students, then what will happen to the country?

Therefore, I want to know, through you, Madam, who is responsible for the publication of such kinds of cartoon in the text-books? Why was there negligence? Even in the revised books, the same cartoons were published, which is a mockery. The academicians must be held responsible for that. My request is that whoever is responsible for this, action must be taken against them.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHATABDI ROY (Birbhum): Hon. madam speaker, all the hon. members are talking about cartoon here. In my opinion, it is not about cartoon only rather we should also talk about the discussion going on regarding politicians in the world over today. Abusive language about politics and politicians is going on for quite long. If someone at home talks too much or discusses about unreasonable ideas, we say that he is doing politics or that he is a politician. I think that politics and using abusive language are already interconnected. Not only in cartoons but at Jantar Mantar, in films, programmes etc, it has become a fashion that if someone abuses a politician, the people cheer it. There is a political leader in every film. Every programme has a politician who wears white dress. It appears as if he is a politician. If someone uses bad language about him, everyone approves it. I want to say that just as all the Members of Parliament unanimously came together to support the issue of raising the limit of MPLAD fund, similarly in case of this issue, we should not differentiate between persons sitting in treasury benches and adorning opposition side. I have come from some

other field, therefore, it appeared to me that fighting election is a very difficult task because you have to work very hard for it. If media or someone else says that it is bad, then one or two black sheep are there in every walk of life. But our good works get shadowed as a result of raising this issue. If there was only evil, this country would not have progressed. Goodness is there, therefore, the country's affairs are going on. Goodness is there, that is why the country is progressing. I think that this fact has to be established. We all have to fight together for this. I don't know the specific law under which it will be done? We represent two crore people, so if we come together to fight this issue and let the people not go against us we can face this problem with the same zeal and enthusiasm with which we have fought elections. We have to prove that politician is a good fellow. Politician is not bad. It is a matter of our reputation and respect.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia associates himself with the issue raised by Shrimati Shatabdi Roy.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttak): Madam, a week back when my esteemed colleague Mrs. Harsimrat Kaur Badal had shown me a book; I had actually prompted her to ventilate this issue on 13th May, 2012 but she was advised not to do that. Now, you have allowed us to speak. As politicians we are in public life, we know how to deal with criticism; how to deal with humour; and how to deal with satire. We are all accustomed to deal with this type of situation. I remember, I think 80 years back, when Mr. Churchill was interacting with the Press, he had said: "I will be happy if you write in favour of me; I will be doubly happy if you criticize me in your paper, but I will not at all relish if you ignore me." So, all of us will be happy to be seen in the pages and to be discussed in the media but we will never relish, if we are ignored. But what has happened in between?

Since 2006, NCERT has been publishing this book "Democratic Politics". This is for class IX. There have been books on Social Science for classes X, XI, and also for XII. I will just draw the attention of this House to two specific cartoons. In one cartoon, a candidate gives his property list which is a very recent phenomenon. It is a property list. There it is mentioned on the cartoon. You already have so much money because the candidate is providing a list of Rs. 50 crore. Why do you want to contest the election? Yes, we can laugh. This cartoon is there to bring a smile in our face. But the question which is put forth to explain or to write a passage by the student of class IX is "what

do you think, will the situation change"? And that passage will be a very subjective passage.

And in another cartoon just beside that cartoon is that there are suitcases piled up like the sand bags that are piled to protect the security guard, and there is a bungalow which is quite far away. And the line is "He is guarding the defected MLAs." And the student of class IX is asked to explain the situation and that would a very subjective one.

Of course, there is another cartoon, Madam, which actually pains me a lot. There is an inauguration; there is a hand pump and on the handle, it is written "Right to Information". There is a cartoon which is quite similar to the present Prime Minister and there are a lot of people who are just clapping and there is a banner on which it is written "Inauguration" and on the top of the handle, it is written Right to information and below that, there is another cartoon which is identical to hand-pump and a person is just pressing it very hard and there are ladies with pots coming to get water from hand pump but the mouth of that hand pump is choked by bureaucracy. The question is that the Right to Information Act is one of the recent legislations passed by Parliament. Who is shown as obstructing the implementation of the legislation? Is this the situation of this country?

I was searching for one cartoon of Shri Irfan. As far as I remember, he is no more. He was brutally mauled by an unknown vehicle near NOIDA. Till today, we do not know how that accident had happened. Was it just a hit and run case or something else? But cartoons do bring smiles on our face in the morning paper.

We should not treat this in any manner as a right or privilege or something of that sort. It should not encroach upon the freedom of expression. But if it is a text book and students are asked to explain or write passages on that, it portrays a very bad way of explaining the society that we are living in. I would only request, through you Madam, to the Government and also to the Members present here that we should all try to protect the freedom of expression at all costs. But, at the same time, we should not create an impression that a nuisance can be created through a text book which is being printed by the Government of India. This should be withdrawn and all adequate steps should be taken to take action against the culprits who are involved in this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, in my opinion, this situation is very serious, even more than our assumption about it. This is not against politicians only. We, the Members of Parliament are being targeted. We have the weapon to fight against this thing. I am not sad.

[*English*]

But that is not the issue. The issue is, there is an attempt to pollute the whole atmosphere of the country, total pollution of the country that leads to cynicism that everybody is bad; every system is bad; every Prime Minister is bad. This cynicism is the breeding ground for the rise of totalitarian political system in the world as we have seen everywhere.

The freedom of speech is one thing. But abuse of freedom of speech is another thing. NCERT is one example. Why was the person, who did it, provoked? That is the general atmosphere in the country.

[*Translation*]

They think that everyone is a thief.

[*English*]

And it started with, forgive me, * time Please remember, what the aide of... has said. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please refrain from taking any one's name, they are not in the House. This will not go on the record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: One person who was connected with the hunger strike had said: "There are many rapists and murderers in Parliament." If he had the evidence, let him prove it. We are ready. Members of Parliament are not afraid to face any free trial by anybody in the country. But we are being put on trial. Everybody is free to put us on trial. That is an aberration. That is a general atmosphere. And NCERT book is a part of that.

Madam, I tell you one thing. It is not just NCERT book. Please forgive me for saying so. Old news has been printed in the newspapers, "Love of Nehru". It is being printed in the newspapers. Recently one novel has been published in Bengali which depicts illicit love of Tagore ...*... The novel has been published and it has been

*Not recorded.

telecast. I have seen it. To what extent are we going! What Nehru did, Nehru knows. What Tagore did, Tagore knows. That is not for us to know today by digging their graves. It has become a practice for business to earn money.

She was speaking of films. Best films are those that depict sex, crime and denigration of politicians. Nobody stops it. It is not the NCERT alone. What about the films? What about the television serials? What about the newspapers? The whole country is being polluted deliberately by a section of the people to create a sense of cynicism, frustration and to give the signal that the ruling circle is bad. If everybody in the Parliament which rules is bad, everybody is bad. What is the alternative. Totalitarian system? Anarchy?

It is deliberately being done to put the country to shame and bring about anarchy and destroy the political system of the country. That is the point. NCERT is a part of that. That novel on Tagore is a part of that. That story about Nehru is a part that.

MADAM SPEAKER: That will not go on record.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, this is what is being sought to be taught to the people.

I call upon the whole nation to be vigilant. I call upon all the Ministers to be vigilant. I call upon the entire system to be vigilant. This a crusade against Indian ethos, Indian culture. We cannot denigrate our leaders, those who have passed away. Therefore, Ministers should be careful in selecting the people who should discharge the responsibility of publishing books. But the Parliament should be aware that the situation is much more grave than what we think it to be.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Such a thing is going on in our country today that all the politicians are being painted with one brush.

[*English*]

Madam, we know that in every section of our society there are black sheep. But to generalize and say that all the politicians are corrupt, all the politicians are criminals, MPs are corrupt and criminals, means to paint the politicians, the MPs in the same brush. I do not know what is the intention behind publishing this book by NCERT. The title of the book is: Democratic Politics-1. I do not know what is there in No. 2. Kapil Sibal would tell us.

* Not recorded

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: No. 2 would be vilification.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No. 2 would be vilification.

I would like to know from Mr. Kapil Sibal, who is here, what they want to teach 11 Standard students from the Text book of political science, I do not know what they want is there to teach with these cartoons. Cartoons are a way of life. We also like cartoons.

13.00 hrs.

But to misuse those cartoons to denigrate the leaders and the politicians, and that too, it is for the children, who are the future generations.

[Translation]

What are we teaching to our children, what will they think about us, the country and the democracy? Yesterday only, a discussion has taken place as to what are the short comings in our democracy?

[English]

We discussed the weakness in our democratic system and we have the right to discuss.

MADAM SPEAKER: All the points have been covered; if you have any new points, please make them.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We should understand as to where are we taking to our children.

[English]

I feel, Madam, that it is an attempt to denigrate not only the politicians, but also to denigrate the system itself; we should seriously consider that. The Leader of the House has already made a statement and assured the House that the book will be withdrawn. But some inquiry should be instituted. ...*(Interruptions)* is it already withdrawn? Okay. But how and why that book was allowed to be in the syllabus - that has to be inquired, not only inquired, but also some action should be taken against those persons who were responsible for that.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M. B. Rajesh and P.L. Punia are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, I would like to thank you for the fact that not only one party but the whole House is concerned as to what is being taught and learnt. You will have got the book by now and I don't know whether Hon. Sibblaji has gone through it or not? A lot of money is spent by Ministry of HRD. Whether its officers are monitoring or not as to what is being taught in politics? Hon. Madam, such a wrong perception should not exist that we are being targeted. We are mentioning it every day. It is being mentioned about politicians and Members of Parliament. When some allegation has been made against some Member of Parliament, the fellow Members have been talking about the same and having the fun.

Madam, I am glad today that all the members are coming together. ...*(Interruptions)* and they are uniting when they themselves have become the target and their eyes are opening now ...*(Interruptions)* Sadhubabaji please listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please address the Chair.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: No, he is sadhubaba, I respect him but it doesn't mean that he will interrupt again and again. You people are also the target. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, Sharadbhaiji was telling that from Late Indiraji to Sonia Gandhiji, the cartoon of everyone finds mention there. Tell me, does my face has any contortion? What politics our children will learn through the manner we have been made the subject of fun among the children in the form of cartoon ...*(Interruptions)* You people are asking to withdraw it but how can that be withdrawn? Whatever is learnt by the children is learnt. The children have read it, viewed it and kept the book, so what will you do about it? For saving yourself, you can say that you will take action and the book has been withdrawn but what about the fact that they have kept the book and copied it? Thus, it is a very serious issue and does not belong to any party. Not only Members of Parliament, our masters, the people have also been shown in the cartoon.

Countrymen and voters, whichever party you vote for, you have also been caricatured as dog in the cartoon. We have been converted into dog. Such is the situation. In this cartoon, the voter has been shown as greedy ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You are also featured in this cartoon.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You are telling me right now but Sharadji has told that I am also depicted there. When Indiraji and Soniaji are a part of it, how can I escape? All the people are in the cartoon. The people of the country have been made dogs. Just now it was being mentioned that someone has been made Batuk Bhairava ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Read those three lines which are mentioned at the bottom of the cartoon ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mahtabji, you please sit down. Lajuji you also conclude your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Children have been asked to discuss it ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Harsimratji, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, forget about the process of learning, it is written here, "Read the Cartoon". It is written in bold that whether or not you read something else but do read this cartoon. These are the same people who have such mindset and they are conspiring to uproot everything from the government to institutions and such people who are unable to come here, hatch such conspiracy. I am constantly pointing out this thing but you don't pay attention to me. We are united. Tell us, what action are you going to take? You should give guarantee and there is a need to hand out stringent punishment to such people. There is also a need to initiate criminal cases against them.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Madam, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Lalu Prasad.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Madam Speaker, yesterday only we have celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of our parliamentary democracy. All of us have praised our democracy and wished our democracy to last for centuries.

Hon. Madam Speaker, the democracy adopted by us allows freedom to each and everyone to express his/her viewpoint. More than the cartoon mentioned in this book, I would like to draw the attention of your goodself, the House and the government towards an issue that the first edition of this NCERT book got printed in March, 2006, the

second edition got printed in January, 2007, the third in January 2008, the fourth in December, 2008, the fifth edition in January 2010 and the sixth edition got printed in November, 2010. All these books are being taught in ninth standard, tenth standard, eleventh standard and twelfth standard. Objection is not regarding cartoons. Everyone has the right to raise his/her view point in democracy but objection is on the fact that these cartoons have been included in our text books and are being taught to the children. It has been going on since the year 2006. These are NCERT books. There is a committee for NCERT books. That committee decides as to what should be printed and what should be taught to the children. Approval is also given by the committee in this regard. There is a need for instituting an inquiry as to who was the head and who were the members of the committee which gave its approval? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The Minister himself appoints them.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Whatever it is, there is a need for carrying out inquiry in this regard. This inquiry has to be made because the work of spreading venom is taking place. The work of poisoning the mind of today's young generations against politics and politicians is going on and the official text book is doing it. I have objection to this fact. The leader of the House has made an announcement before the House to withdraw this textbook.

It is not a simple issue of recalling the textbooks but changing the mentality behind such an action.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nama Nageshwar Rao, please be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO (Khammam): Madam Speaker, all of us listened to the speech of the hon. Speaker, His Excellency the President and the hon. Prime Minister after the discussion regarding the 60th anniversary. I thought [*English*] we have to change our working system. [*Translation*]

This is what came out of the discussion on democracy by all the Members on the occasion of the 60th anniversary. Democratic Politics has been printed at position number 01. As has been said here this is being printed like this

since 2006 continuously. The entire responsibility lies upon the Minister. ...(Interruptions) The hon. Minister clarified this in the House. I remember what Laluji said, that what has already been taught has already entered the subconscious of the children, how is that to be altered? Madam Speaker, I would like to say one thing through you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO: The Minister should submit resignation in the House for making the children's realise. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Shri S.D. Shariq.

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO: So that they realize that there was something wrong for which the Minister had resigned. ...(Interruptions) When the children feel this they will have some realisation.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Only Shri S.D. Shariq's speech will go in records.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Shariq ji, you start.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You are only repeating yourself. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Madam Speaker, many thanks. I do not understand why the House is feeling so irritated and disturbed. Are we shouting because fingers are being pointed at us? Fingers are being pointed at us ...(Interruptions) Listen to me, don't refuse. ...(Interruptions) This is my own thought. Why have we given a chance to the cartoonists with our character and behaviour. Why? Akbar badshah, who was the king here ...(Interruptions) Listen to me ...(Interruptions) Mistakes cannot be hidden by shouting ...(Interruptions) Mistakes can be corrected by acceptance ...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you stood up?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: This will not do. Look into your own conscience ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: The society is simply reflecting our character. Even the harshest people in the time of Akbar Badshah...(Interruptions) They were also criticised ...(Interruptions) Cartoons have not been made today only. Cartoons were always made ...(Interruptions) Have you seen the movie 'Aj ka MLA'. It was made twenty years earlier. What did it show? ...(Interruptions) It had a character ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: When Badshah Akbar said to Birbal. ...(Interruptions) You don't want to listen. I will make you listen ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is enough. Please conclude. Sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Whosoever criticises that cartoon ...(Interruptions) Whosoever calls us all thieves, I accept his criticism ...(Interruptions) It becomes our responsibility but is it not a fact that when we have nothing at the time of becoming MP, MLA or Minister but we earn crores in five years? How does it become possible? Does no one has the right to ask us? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, I want to speak on some other issue ...(Interruptions). This has nothing to do with the current issue ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this? Please sit down. The Leader of the House wants to speak. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, on 11th May, certain issues were raised by the hon. Members, Shri Yashwant Sinha and some others in respect of clarifications given by the Home Minister. As the matter relates to the Ministry of Finance, I told that I will make a statement. But thereafter these issues of Babasaheb Ambedkar's cartoon and others came up and thereafter the House could not proceed. So, I could not make the statement. Therefore, with your permission, I would like to make a statement ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: He has already spoken.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): I have heard whatever he spoke. He said that the books would be withdrawn and if there were any cartoons, those would also be withdrawn. But it is a coincidence that Hon. HRD Minister is himself present here. The issue of NCERT has been raised ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: He would make a separate statement. He is ready with the statement but in between I am making my statement which I was supposed to do on 11 May.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This topic has not been resolved. Shri Sibbal Ji has to speak on this issue. If you say this, it is alright, if not, has this issue been talked out. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: That I do not know. I cannot compel.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Members of each and every party have spoken on this issue. It is such a serious issue ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: He is ready with the statement. The question is whether he will speak now or whether he will speak after me. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, this issue should not be talked out, you have to ensure this. It is ok if Dada speaks first, but after him Sibal Saheb have to speak.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have no problem. But this is pending from 11th May. That is why, I thought I would make a statement and after that he will respond.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: O.K. He will respond later. Now you sit down please.

13.18 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS - CONTD.

(ii) **Alleged delay in formal letter of approval in the Aircel limited-Maxis Communications deal**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, allegations have been made that the proposal of M/s. Global Communication Services Holdings Limited, Mauritius (a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s. Maxis Communications Berhad) to acquire 73.99 per cent equity in M/s. Aircel Limited was delayed by the then Finance Minister in order to benefit certain persons. The records of the FIPB have been perused. They reveal the following: On 6.1.2006, the applicant, M/s. Global Communication Services Holdings Limited acquired 26 per cent equity in M/s. Aircel Limited through the automatic route.

On 30.1.2006, the applicant applied for enhancing its equity in M/s. Aircel Limited from 26 per cent to 73.99 per cent.

The application was processed in the normal course and the Ministries and Departments concerned took the normal time of four to six weeks to offer their comments. The proposal was included in the agenda notes circulated on 17.2.2006.

On 7.3.2006, the matter was placed before the meeting of the FIPB; DoT conveyed its support to the proposal at the meeting; FIPB recommended the proposal for approval on 7.3.2006; and file was moved by Deputy Secretary on 10.3.2006. The minutes of the FIPB meeting were placed before the then Finance Minister on 13.03.2006 and he approved the same. The formal letter of approval was issued by the Ministry of Finance on 20.03.2006.

Subsequently another application dated 1.9.2006 was received for approval for downstream investment by M/s Global Communications Services Holdings Limited through Aircel Limited in Dishnet Wireless Limited.

FIPB in its meeting held on 3.10.2006 recommended the proposal for approval. The minutes of the meeting were drawn up and the file was moved by Deputy Secretary on 6.10.2006. The minutes of the FIPB meeting were placed before the then Finance Minister on 12.10.2006 and he approved the same.

The formal letter of approval was issued by the Ministry of Finance on 20.10.2006. The letter of approval referred to the earlier approval dated 20.3.2006.

M/s Aircel Ltd.'s earlier name was M/s Srinivas Telecom Ltd. The original foreign investors in M/s Srinivas Telecom Ltd. were M/s Century Telephone Enterprises Inc., USA and M/s Redington Pvt. Ltd., Singapore. M/s Global Communication Services Holding Ltd. was the new foreign investor in M/s Aircel Limited.

There is no scope for any misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the contents of the two letters of approval dated 20.3.2006 and 20.10.2006. In both cases, there was no delay in granting the approval.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6838/15/12]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, I want to say something ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has made the Statement. We will not have a discussion on this now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, the Finance Minister's Statement has raised more questions than it has clarified. I, therefore, demand that there should be a discussion under Rule 193 in this House on this issue. I am giving a notice for the same.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. You may give the notice.

Shri Kapil Sibal.

13.23 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Cartoons published in school textbooks brought out by NCERT-Contd.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Madam, in April 2012, the Ministry of Human Resource Development received information about an offending cartoon in an NCERT textbook at page 18 of political science for class XI relating to Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar with reference to the making of the Constitution.

I sought an explanation from the NCERT with reference to this cartoon. The NCERT, in turn, sought response from the Chief Advisors to the Textbook Development Committee, Prof. Suhas Palsikar, Professor Political and Public Administration, University of Pune and Professor Yogendra Yadav, Senior Fellow, Centre for Development of Developing Society. They responded by giving an elaborate explanation. In the light of the content of the explanation, on record, by Prof. Suhas Palsikar and Shri Yogendra Yadav, I directed that the offending cartoon be withdrawn from the NCERT textbook of Political Science of class XI as far back as on April 26, 2012.

Thereafter, in early May, I called for the textbooks relating to Political Science for IX as well as for class XI and perused the contents of the textbooks including the cartoons included therein. I found that a number of cartoons were inappropriate. I came to the opinion that review of all textbooks of Political Science as well as a general review of all books of NCERT should be undertaken to ensure that inappropriate material is excluded from these textbooks. I am of the view that a large number of depictions in these cartoons are offensive and are inappropriate for textbooks.

In the mean time, on the 11th of May I requested the Director, NCERT to withhold the further distribution of these text books. The Director, NCERT has also informed me that all wholesalers who have received these copies for distribution would be asked not to distribute them.

Prof. Yadav and Prof. Palshikar have since sent their resignation from the Textbook Development Committee.

The textbooks were developed from 2005 to 2007 by a Textbook Development Committee constituted by the NCERT and chaired by experts of the concerned areas. In the case of Political Science and Social Science, it was chaired by Prof. Hari Vasudevan and the Chief Advisors were Prof. Suhas Palshikar and Prof. Yogendra Yadav. These textbooks were placed before the National Monitoring Committee chaired by Prof. Mrinal Miri and Prof. G.P. Deshpande and consisting of representatives of State Governments and educational experts from across the country. On approval of the textbooks by the National Monitoring Committee, the textbook was released from the year 2006 onwards.

This Government fully appreciates the sensitivities involved, and the concerns expressed by the hon. Members of this House to the nature of these cartoons and their inappropriateness finding place in textbooks. The Government fully appreciates these concerns and will take effective steps to ensure that henceforth textbooks take into account the concerns and the sensibilities of individuals and communities to ensure that only educationally appropriate materials are included in the textbooks.

The Government is also resolved to conduct an inquiry into the role of the officials of the NCERT who approved the inclusion of the offending materials in the textbooks in Political Science of Classes 9 to 11, and fix responsibility.

The Government would put in place a suitable process to ensure that such instances do not recur in the future. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) **Need to review defence preparedness and to address the problems in Defence Services**

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): In last week of April, 2012 the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence has tabled the report in the Parliament which revealed details of the country's lack of defence preparedness. "Ageing aircraft fleet, scarcity of choppers, not enough tank ammunition and shortage of artillery guns, the picture is far from perfect on the defence front. India is surrounded by difficult neighbours and as such there is an urgent need to allocate adequate outlay to the Services." The committee said it was "alarmed at the way deficiencies have been allowed to persist. The IAF, at present, has 34 fighter squadrons against the sanctioned strength of 42. The strength is likely to reduce further to 31 during the 12th Plan period - 2012-2017. The defence expenditure of India is lowest as compared to the US, China, Pakistan, Russia and France. The military expenditure in terms of percentage of the GDP in all these countries except Pakistan is increasing over the years."

So far as recruitment of women in the Armed Forces is concerned, the Indian Army accounts for only 2.44 per cent in its ranks, the Navy 3 per cent and the Air Force 6.7 per cent. In the 21st century, the Indian Army has again said that permanent commission to women officers should be limited to only legal and education wings at present. I suggest that a sizeable presence of women in the Armed Forces be considered seriously on the lines of Central Industrial Security Force.

Finally, I want to say a few words about the Defence forces not getting fair deal. There was a news report "Babudom holds back pay scale upgrade for armed forces". The report says that the para-military forces and civilian officers were getting higher pay scale than the armed forces, thus lowering their status and pay structure.

* Treated as laid on the Table.

I would like to remind Hon'ble Minister of Defence that in December, 2008, the Prime Minister declared that the pay scale matter needed to be addressed by setting up of a high powered committee, which has not come up so far even after four years. The armed forces are not being treated at par with the paramilitary forces and Group A officers in the Government.

I request the Hon'ble Minister of Defence to address these issues.

(ii) Need to give priority in army to youth hailing from Rajsamand Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT (Rajsamand): Farming is almost negligible and there is no other industry or business in the hilly area of Beawar of Ajmer, Jaitaran of Pali district, Bhim of Rajsamand and surrounding areas which is called Magra region in my Parliamentary Constituency Rajsamand. Castes like, Rawat, Cheeta and Mehrat reside in this region. There was a special battalion in the army in the British era for these brave fighters of this hilly region. But after independence this battalion was dismantled. The people of this area are shorter in height and have shorter body stature in comparison to the people living in the plains whereas the mountain people are braver than the people of the plains Every family this area has been represented in the army. But now there has been a gradual decline in selection of these people in the armed forces. Hence, I would like to request the Government to give priority to the mountain people in recruitments into the army so as to address unemployment in this area.

(iii) Need to include Narikoravan alias Kuruvikaran community in the Scheduled Tribes list in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): In Tamil Nadu, according to an NGO Survey, in 2009 among Narikoravan @ Kuruvikaran there are 8,280 families having population of about 40,000. The names Narikoravan, Narikuravan and Narikoravar represent one and the same community. Kurivikkaran is an additional colloquial name of this community in Tamil Nadu due to one of their traditional occupations of 'trapping birds, especially sparrows' (Kurivi in Tamil denotes sparrow). Narikoravan, a nomadic community by tradition, constitute the most deprived sections of all the communities in the State, living under

extremely poor and unhygienic conditions in the outskirts of villages/towns.

Government of Tamil Nadu has initially recommended for inclusion of Narikoravan alias Kuruvikaran in the ST list in Tamilnadu. The Lokkur Committee (formed to review the SC/ST list) in 1965 had also recommended for the inclusion of Narikoravan alias Kuruvikaran in the ST list of Tamil Nadu. In the year 1981, the Registrar General of India had agreed for inclusion of "Narikoravan grouped with Kurivikaran" in ST list in Tamil Nadu on the lines of recommendations of the expert bodies. Later in 1987, Department of Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes Welfare in Tamilnadu wrote to the Government of India to include "Narikorava" in the ST list and they did not include Kuruvikaran. Government of India saw the inconsistency in the recommendations of Tamil Nadu Government and did not pursue the matter. In 2006, Tamil Nadu Backward Class Commission reported that Narikoravan and Kuruvikaran both are the same. National Commission of Scheduled Tribes, in its guidelines to issue ST certificates, in 2005-06 had stated that Nakkala (Fox Hunter) alias Kuruvikkaran (Bird Hunter) in Andhra Pradesh should be identified as ST and that in Karnataka, they are called as Akkipikki and in Tamil Nadu, they are called as Narikoravan @ Kurivikaran and that they all speak a dialect and in that dialect, they are called Vaghirivala. Again Ooty Tribal Research Centre, 2011 recommended that Narikoravan and Kuruvikaran are one and the same and possess all the five characteristics of Scheduled Tribes.

Keeping in view of above, I humbly urge upon the Union Government to kindly include Narikoravan alias Kuruvikaran community in the Scheduled Tribes List in Tamil Nadu at the earliest as both are one and the same.

(iv) Need for inclusion of any language spoken by more than 20 per cent population of any State in the School curriculum

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGRAWAL (North East Delhi): All of us are aware that now-a-days migration of workers from one state to another state in search of employment and better future is a common thing. The people from the states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh migrate to metropolitan cities like Mumbai and Delhi and the people of southern states migrate to northern states. At times, this migration is such large in number that the demography of an area changes. Here this fact should be taken into consideration that on one hand the said migrants

earn their livelihood by working hard while on the other hand they make an important contribution in increasing the pace of development.

So the children of the said migrants living in other states are comfortable only in their mother tongue in getting school education. So I would like to request the government to provide for providing school education in their respective mother tongues where the population of the said migrants is more than 20 per cent in any state and under this provision proper arrangements should be made for providing school education in their mother tongues to the people of Poorvanchal living in Delhi.

(v) Need to start the process of registration of properties in Delhi particularly in the West Delhi Parliamentary Constituency

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (West Delhi): Now-a-days there is no work in the Registrar offices in Delhi. It is so because as per the orders of the Supreme Court general power of attorney (GPA), will and agreement to sell have been banned and only free hold property is sold through registry whereas 90 per cent property in Delhi is not freehold. There are no visitors in the office of West District Registrar in my Parliamentary Constituency. The deed writers are sitting idle in their offices. Due to this no family general power of attorney is also being executed in the offices of Registrar and Delhi government has been suffering a loss of revenue worth 35 to 40 lakh rupees daily. Hence, I would like to request the government to issue directives for allowing registry in those 1639 private colonies in Delhi which have been issued provisional certificates.

(vi) Need to fill up vacancies in National Fertilizers Limited Vijaipur, Guna District, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): National Fertilizers Limited Vijaipur unit is located in my parliamentary constituency, Rajgarh. This unit functions under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India. The company is earning its total revenue from Vijaipur unit as on date. The estimated earning of Vijaipur unit is Rs. 200 crores during the financial year 2011-12. Vijaipur unit produces 19 lakh tone urea each year to cater to the need of farmers of the country.

There are 605 posts of workers sanctioned in Vijaipur unit but today only 411 workers are engaged. Hence, there is shortage of 194 workers in this unit which is not a good sign for operation of a chemical factory. Due to shortage of employees in the factory unskilled labourers are engaged who do not have adequate knowledge about

the machinery and procedure leading possibility and actual occurrence of accidents in the factory. Hence, 194 vacant posts should be filled up at the earliest.

There is no man to man relieving system at Vijaipur fertilizer factory. There should be provision to ensure atleast 70 workers in each shift in the factory but the management has discontinued the said process in the previous years due to which equipment and machinery remain unutilized in absence of workers which is not a good sign for a chemical factory. There is a legal provision to ensure man to man relieving system. Such system should be started there immediately in order to ensure safety of factory employees, as well as environment. A number of accidents took place there in absence of man to man relieving system.

Employee's Union of NFL Vijaipur, Guna unit had met the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri M.K. Alagiri alongwith the former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh hon'ble Shri Digvijay Singh on 6th December, 2011 and informed him about these issues but NFL management has not taken any action in this regard.

(vii) Need to amend the Motor Vehicles Act to provide assistance to the victims of road accidents within the seven days of occurrence of accident

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Rising accidents on National Highway is a matter of great concern for the entire country. The rising number of motor vehicles, over speeding, vehicle driven by non-trained drivers, talking on mobile phone while driving, drunken driving, absence of traffic directions, overtaking in a wrong manner, negligence of pedestrians and vehicle driver are some of the major reasons responsible for rise in road accidents on National Highways. The efforts made at the government level proved to be inadequate. The Minister of Road Transport and Highways in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 984 dated 28.11.2011 raised by me provided such data that the number of total road accidents on National Highways reported an increase from 138922 in the year 2007 to 142511 in the year 2009 and the number of people killed in road accidents reported an increase from 40612 in the year 2007 to 45222 in the year 2009. Apart from this, the Minister of Road Transport and Highways has also stated that the number of road accidents on State Highways increased from 479216 in the year 2007 to 486384 in the year 2009. Similarly, the death toll also registered an increase due to road accidents on State Highways. The death toll also increased from 114444 in the year 2007 to 125660 in the year 2009. The data were

provided upto the year 2009 and it is the year 2012 and I believe the data has further registered an increase during these years. The constant rise in road accidents is a matter of great concern. Hence, I urge upon the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to provide a separate insurance cover for all victims of road accidents so as to eliminate difference between APL and BPL category. As per the existing rules, persons belonging to BPL category could be provided assistance separately. There is need to carry out necessary amendment in the Motor Vehicle Act and to ensure payment of the amount of compensation to the family of victims of road accidents within seven days of occurrence of accident.

(viii) Need to amend article 371 of the Constitution for securing public employment, educational opportunities and special development for the backward regions of Karnataka

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): The Hyderabad - Karnataka region is a most backward in terms of education opportunities, public employment and special development etc.. This region consists of the five districts of Karnataka namely Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Yadagiri and Koppal districts. People of this part of Karnataka are leading a very deplorable life even after 64 years independence. There are no basic infrastructure for education and health facilities. Regional imbalance has been assuming greater proportion over the year. The Hyderabad - Karnataka region was part of the former state of Hyderabad, which was ruled by Nizam before Independence. On November 1st 1956 as a result of the State Reorganization Act, the state of Hyderabad was trifurcated. Telengana region became a part of the newly formed state of Andhra Pradesh, while Marathwada and Karnataka regions became parts of Maharashtra and Mysore state respectively.

In order to protect the interest of the people from Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh with regard to public employment on the basis of residence an Amendment was brought to the constitution to insert a new article 371-D.

Hence, I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs to make necessary amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India at par with Article 371 -D which governs the State of Andhra Pradesh in the interest of securing justice to the people of this region in Karnataka.

(ix) Need to conserve and preserve the Swarn giri fort in Jalore district, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): The Swarn giri fort located in Jalore district is the symbol Of thousand year old historical glory. The fort is an excellent example of architecture but this heritage site is being mined in absence of proper maintenance by the archaeological department. It is surprising that this fort is a renowned fort built on top of the hill but tourists are not reaching this place. Earlier the fort was considered as the most impregnable fort but today the structure is in a state of decay. It is a well known fact that Alauddin Khilji had to wait long to conquer this fort. But today this fort is being ruined for want of proper maintenance. There is a need to conserve and preserve the said fort to revive its glorious past. The archaeological department has declared it as a protected site and placed a notice board to this effect. But it appears from the dilapidated state of the fort that the department is not at all interested in conservation of this fort. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards these facts so as to revive the glorious past of the fort.

(x) Need to develop S.N. Medical College, Agra, Uttar Pradesh on the lines of AIIMS, New Delhi

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): My Lok Sabha Constituency Agra is known as world heritage site. Thousands of domestic and foreign tourists visit the city every day. Agra is an important city of Uttar Pradesh. S.N. Medical College located in the heart of city is one of the oldest medical colleges in Uttar Pradesh. Earlier this college was considered one of the best colleges of Uttar Pradesh, but, today it is in a pitiable condition. The people of the city have to visit AIIMS (Delhi) for better treatment which is a time consuming and costly affair and sometimes patients die due to long process of treatment in AIIMS (Delhi). A large piece of land is lying vacant at S.N. Medical College wherein a hospital could be set up on the lines of AIIMS, New Delhi. As a result, medical facilities will be provided to the people of Agra and other districts for which they have to visit Delhi and suffer various difficulties.

I urge upon to develop S.N. Medical College, Agra on the lines of AIIMS (Delhi) so as to provide medical facility to the people of Agra and adjoining districts.

(xi) Need to establish an AIIMS in Chandauli district, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh is extremely backward in terms of development. Various districts of purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh are naxal affected. Outbreak of various kind of

diseases due to poverty, malnutrition etc., including shortage of medical services is common here and mortality rate in comparison to other areas is higher here due to absence of proper treatment facilities. There is acute shortage of medical services and education. There is not any major level hospital in naxal affected Chandauli, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra etc. districts for poor people.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India to set up a new AIIMS in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh sanctioned by the Union Government with a cost of Rs. 823 crores because Chandauli district is connected to three states namely Bihar, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh so as to provide medical services to people of these areas. I once again request that permission may be granted to set up a unit of AIIMS in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh in the interest of the poor people of bordering states like Jharkhand, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh including all districts of Purvanchal.

(xii) Need to expedite construction of National Highway No. 28 connecting Lucknow and Muzaffarpur

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY (Basti): There has been constant delay in construction of National Highways sanctioned for certain states of the country which is the main reason for cost over run of such projects. The National Highway No. 28 connecting Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh to Muzaffarpur in Bihar is one of such projects. The construction of this highway has remained incomplete for the past several years. The construction work of this road is being neglected by the Union Government. I would like to know the hurdles which are affecting the construction of this road. Various districts are connected by this road and construction of this road would be beneficial for the people of these districts. The Union Government should re-evaluate the pace of construction of this road in order to expedite construction thereof.

(xiii) Need to ensure electrification of all the villages in Jhanjharpur Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): 14 blocks of Madhubani district come under the jurisdictions of my parliamentary constituency under the said district of Bihar. The work of rural electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna in these 14 blocks is extremely unsatisfactory. The agency which has been tasked with the work of rural electrification under the said scheme in my parliamentary constituency is NHPC which has given the contract of implementing the said work to

some other agency. The work of electrification is not taking place uniformly in all the villages and a lot of irregularities have been found in this work. Even in those villages where electrification has been done, it is not in keeping with the complete norms. As a result, the BPC families in such villages are not able to be entirely benefitted by this scheme. Most surprising is the fact that within 15 days or one month of the setting up of 10, 16 and 25 KVA capacity transforms, most of the transforms have either got burnt or become faulty due to several reasons and the work of their reinstallation is not being carried out by NHPC despite several requests in this regard. This scheme is also failing as its DPR is flawed. Despite having a flawed DPR, if the electrification is done in the surveyed villages and tolas in a planned manner with honesty, certain villages/tolas including BPL families can certainly get a lot of benefit. But it is not happening. In such a situation, there is neither any authority at the district level for monitoring this work nor any capable and responsible body constituted for the same. Consequently, there is no regulation and check over NHPC and the agency under it. The surprising fact is that even there is no synchronization and coordination between NHPC and Bihar State Electricity Board. This situation is not good at all due to which the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna has not been implemented on the ground so far.

Thus, I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the need to take proper action immediately in this regard.

(xiv) Need to conserve the historical sites in and around Plassey and turn these into a heritage-cum-tourism circuit.

SHRI TAPAS PAUL (Krishnanagar): Plassey village is in Nadia, West Bengal. It is famous as the site of Clive's victory over Siraj-uddawala, Nawab of Bengal on 23rd June 1757 in the battle of Plassey that laid the foundation stone of British empire in India. Fort William was attacked on 19th June and British surrendered on 20 June. The English became aware of the might and military feat of Siraj. So they hatched a conspiracy to dethrone Siraj. On 01/05/1757, the Fort William Select Committee approved a plan to raise a revolution in Bengal to replace Siraj.

On 13/06/1757 Lord Clive started with troops to face Nawab. On 22/6/57 Clive reached Plassey grove, crossing Bhagirathi and he also received a communication from Mir Jafar etc, his secret allies confirming their support. Nawab's force was persuaded to retire, by Mir Jafar, Siraj's Chief Commander. Though patriot Mohanlal did not turn

back, but he was also directed by Siraj to retire. Valiant Mir Madan & Bahadur Ali Khan laid down their lives during the battle. The inglorious battle was won by English through treachery.

In 1883, the imperial government erected on the spot a monument to commemorate the battle. The inscription upon it consisted of one word Plassey. This was later replaced by an Obelisk.

Heritage of a nation need to be preserved. Battle of Plassey which gave birth to our freedom struggle was the greatest and longest peoples movement in mankind's history.

So Plassey Monument and its surroundings be preserved and turned into a heritage-tourism circuit by the Union Government.

(xv) Need to extend Yelarigi Express (train no. 16089-16090) upto Salem with stoppage at Morappur, Buddireddipatti and Bommidi of Dharmapuri Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government the demand of the people of Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Salem for the extension of train No. 16089 and 16090 named Yelagiri Express presently running between Chennai-Jolarpettai upto Salem. This passenger train is very convenient for the people of these three districts to commute to many places falling in the route of this train. Several thousands of people from these districts visit Chennai and back to their home towns on a daily basis for many purposes. Therefore, if this train is extended upto Salem via running through Morappur, Buddireddipatti and Bommidi, the railway can earn much revenue as well as the people of these areas can also be benefitted. The people now-a-days prefer to travel by train because the road transport fares have gone up manifolds in the State of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to take immediate step to extend Train No. 16089-16090 named Yelagiri Express upto Salem which is presently running upto Jolarpettai with stoppage at Morappur, Buddireddipatti and Bommidi falling in my Parliamentary Constituency, Dharmapuri.

(xvi) Need to make suitable amendments in the law for issuance ST certificates to all the eligible persons irrespective of his/her place of residence

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): In Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli districts that come under my constituency

Scheduled Tribe people who come under the category 'Kattu Naicker' live in a socially and economically backward situation. They do not have gainful employment except for sanitation and daily wage work.

Even under these conditions, the children and youth from these deprived sections have studied in schools and have obtained good marks both in SSLC and HSC. In the absence of Caste certificate they are not able to go in for further higher education.

Though this Scheduled Tribe 'Kattu Naicker' category people live in several districts of Tamil Nadu, as a spread out deprived section of the society, only in few districts they are recognized and issued with Caste Certificates. When our Constitution enables us to live in any part of the country and in any district in any of the States, putting people to hardships in the case of Caste Certificate by way of demarcating certain geographical areas and certain districts is violating the spirit of the Constitution.

Hence, I urge upon both the Centre and the State Governments to go in for suitable amendments in the Law to see that common ST Certificates are given to the people who come under their respective categories to help enable the younger generation among them to get education facilities and come up in life.

14.35 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEULED TRIBES) ORDER
(SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Members of this House that the Bill proposes to accord Scheduled Tribe status to Medara Tribe in the State of Karnataka. The spelling of the Tribe in the English version of the Bill is Medara whereas the pronunciation is "Medar." The Hindi translation of the Bill unfortunately shows the word as "Medara" which is a printing error. Sir, I would, therefore, state that after the Bill

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

being passed by the House, the Hindi translation will be corrected accordingly.

Sir, there has been a long-standing demand for the inclusion of Medara in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka. To fulfil the long-felt demand, the entry at Serial No. 37, occurring under Part IV, relating to Karnataka of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 have to be amended by inserting "Medara" community after the community "Meda" Scheduled Tribes of Karnataka. At present, there are 50 communities appearing in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka.

Sir, the Government of Karnataka have been for long recommending inclusion of "Medara" community as a synonym of "Meda" community. Way back in 1995, it had recommended inclusion of "Medara" along with "Medari", "Gauriga" and "Burud" communities as synonyms of "Meda", which is already listed at entry Serial No.37 relating to Karnataka of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

The State Government's proposals were considered favourably by the Government of India, but it was found that while the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002, notified on 07-01-2003, and included "Medari", "Gauriga" and "Burud" as synonyms of "Meda" in the ST List of Karnataka, "Medara" happened to be omitted. This omission was pointed out by the State Government in 2003. The Registrar General of India supported the State Government's proposal in 2006. The National Commission took up the matter, sought additional information from the State Government, which was obtained in the year 2007, and, thereafter recommended it favourably in 2009.

Sir, the Bill thus seeks to achieve the above objective of redressing the omission of this community in the Constitution (SC&ST) Order (Amendment) Act, 2002 and to fulfil the long-standing demand from the "Medara" community in Karnataka.

The amendment will entail additional recurring and non-recurring expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India on account of the benefits likely to be provided to the persons belonging to the Medara community out of the continuing schemes meant for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. The same will be sought to be accommodated in consultation with the Ministry of Finance within the Annual Plan and Non-Plan outlay of the Ministry at the Revised Estimates stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka, be taken into consideration."

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Minister Shri Kishore Chandra Deo ji for going to fulfil this long-pending demand of the Karnataka tribal community. I stand here to support this the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.

At the very outset, I would like to say that this Bill seeks to amend Part VI of the Entry 37 to provide reservation for the Scheduled Tribe "Medara" community in Karnataka. This is by way of bringing amendment to the Constitution Order, 1950 to modify the List of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka. As has rightly been pointed out by the hon. Minister, this was a long-pending amendment. Actually, earlier, the Meda community in Kodagu district was included in the ST List way back in 1950. Now, the Scheduled Caste Constitution Order 1950 and Part VI of entry 37, these are synonymous to Meda - the Medara community is to be added. It is already included in the list of Meda, Medari, Gauriga Burud, has has been pointed out.

But way back in 1976 or from 1976, this community which it was restricted to a particular area called Kodaga district, the community started demanding this. They were hesitating to ask for inclusion of all the synonym words like Meda, Medari, Buruda and Gauriga. But after a very long time - they started demanding this in 1976 - but somewhere in 2002, though the consecutive State Governments were continuously representing, the Government of India - I don't know for what reason - they never looked at it. But somehow, with great effort by the then Government, Shri Kharge ji was also the Minister, recommended. Subsequently, the present Government also continuously persuaded but in 2002, the amendment was brought to the ST list at Entry 37, though the State Government recommended for Medara, Medari, Buruda and Gauriga but unfortunately, this Medari spelled as M-e-d-a-r-a, it was left in 2002. I don't know whether it was an oversight or somebody played a game but this Medara community in Northern Karnataka is the major community. This community as far as ethnographic study of many universities, including Kannada University for the Tribal Research Institute, Bangalore, Prof. Metry has given an account of Medara, Medari, Gauriga, Buruda, Buddur are the local names of the community of Meda. All those

communities are bamboo and cane basket makers. They are following the same social religious practices. They speak Kannada and in the border areas, they speak Marathi and Telugu languages. The District Social Welfare, Chikmagalur, in his letter dated 19.7.2000 and District Social Welfare Officer, Belagaum in his letter of 2008 have clearly mentioned that there are inter marriages between all these Meda, Medara, Gauriga, Buruda and the rituals are same. The Tribal Commission of Bangalore reported that the rituals and customs of both Meda and Medara are the same and there are instances of inter related marriages between them and recommended to include Medara as synonyms of Medara community. The District Social Welfare Officer, Dharwad District and Tribal Welfare Officer, Belgaum have also reported the same. After all these things, unfortunately, if you look back, from 1952 to 1976 - in 1976, they raised their demand - agitation was called, State Government was pressurised and ultimately the Central Government was made to open its eyes in 2002. But unfortunately, the main word, 'Medara' was left out.

At the outset, of course, I have thanked you. I met you in your Office regarding this twice. You were kind enough to assure me that in the very shortest time, this amendment would be brought and told me to seek my party leaders to support this, which I did. Hon. Sushma ji also spoke to you regarding this. She requested you to bring this amendment as early as possible and you were kind enough to do it very fast. But from 1950 to 2012, for 62 years, this Medara community, which is a major community in the northern part of Karnataka including the place of Mallikarjun Khargeji who is a senior leader from Karnataka, suffered because of this one technical lapse of the Government.

Sir, why the naxal movement is picking up momentum in the country? Of course, it is not there in our area. But why is this happening in other parts of our country? It is because such a simple demand was not met when the words were synonym. Even as early as in 2002, the National Scheduled Tribes Commission deputed Mr. Tsering Shampel, a Member of the Commission, to visit the areas of Medar in Karnataka. He visited Belgaum, Haveri and Uttara Kannada Districts and made an on-the-spot study and reported in detail about the socio educational status of Medara community and recommended for its inclusion in the Scheduled Tribes List of Karnataka. Even after that, the Government has taken nearly 10 years to bring this Bill. So, the people are feeling restless. They feel that both the Centre and the State put together are not serious about this. I am not

talking about any particular political party. Today, the BJP is ruling in Karnataka, previously the Congress was ruling and earlier to that, the Janata Party was ruling there. Today, the UPA is ruling at the Centre and few years ago, the NDA was ruling. But with all these factors, with all the pressures, with requests from people's representatives irrespective of their party affiliations, first it took almost 62 years and now if it can take nearly 10 years, naturally people will feel that they cannot get justice in this democratic system and so they may ask for an alternative system through the naxal movement and take up arms.

So, I have a sincere request to the hon. Minister. Since this is a very small and short amendment, I do not want to make an elaborate speech on this. My request is that, irrespective of what the State Government recommends, whatever procedure has to be followed by the Government of India, it should be expedited. I raised this matter twice during 'Zero Hour' in this House. When I met you, you suggested to me to make a submission for its inclusion in the List of Business for the next week. I did that also. But despite all these things, it has taken such a long time. Then, luckily, the Standing Committee also has recommended very positively on this. Now, you have taken this initiative. In the same UPA Government, I met your predecessors also and I convinced them. They agreed when they were outside this House. But I do not know what happened when they came to this House and it was not done for quite a long time. At least you have taken the initiative now and moved the Bill before this House. I request you to immediately take this Bill to the other House and get it passed there also and take the Assent of the President, if that is needed. Then, I would also request the Minister to get it notified in the Gazette so that those people get justice. More than 100 of them have come over here from the nook and corner of Karnataka including the Hubli-Dharwad region of Karnataka. I think they are sitting in the Gallery also to watch the proceedings and see whether they can get justice after 62 long years. With that hope they have come here. So, I request you, with folded hands, to get it passed in the other House also before the conclusion of this Session and see that this order goes to all the district headquarters by the end of June so that they will get their ST Certificate by the next academic year. If they can get the certificate, at least, this will be useful for their children who are suffering for the last 62 years.

Since this is not a very long amendment, I do not want to make a lengthy speech on this. So, with these words I conclude and once again I would request the hon. Minister to expedite the process and complete it before this Academic Year begins.

SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE (Udupi-Chickmagalur): Sir, I have not been allotted any seat, so I may be permitted to speak from here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, please.

SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this amendment.

The Bill was introduced on 27-12-2011 and this was referred to the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment by the hon. Speaker on 5-1-2012. Clause 25 of the article 366 of the Constitution defines what is Scheduled Tribe.

This community fulfils the criteria for specification to be included in the Scheduled Tribes. There are five conditions to be fulfilled. These are indications of primitive tribe, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with community at large and backwardness. They are mostly in Dharwad, Karwar and Belgavi Districts of Karnataka.

Medara Community is a synonym of Meda, which is already in the List of Scheduled Tribes. In the community, the education level is below 15 per cent. The Standing Committee has already gone in details and given a report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill and I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. I also congratulate Mr. Kharge because he was the then Home Minister in Karnataka when this was recommended to the Central Government.

Now, I would request the hon. Minister to include two more communities, which are in my District. One is Korga. It should have been in primitive tribe, but it is still in Scheduled Tribe. The Korga Community is at the lowest strata of society. There is a report from Dr. Mohammad Peed to that effect. The education level in this community is not more than five per cent. There are only a few boys and girls who have completed degree. They have not yet got employment anywhere because a majority of them are in Udupi and Dakshin Kannada Districts. Unless they are declared as primitive tribe, they will not be able to compete with even Scheduled Tribe boys and girls who are in those Districts. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this because this has not been recommended by the State Government. So, I would request the hon. Minister to send a note to the Government of Karnataka in this regard.

Their main occupations are making baskets, hunting and also drum beating in festivals. What they do is that

during the festivals, they collect the waste food, try the waste food and eat it when there is shortage of food.

There is one more community, which is called Kudubis. I think they should have been in Scheduled Tribe. This is still in the List of Backward Class. The highest post in that community is either teacher or a clerical post. Other than that they have not gone beyond that.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Rao has written a thesis on this and he was awarded doctorate for writing a thesis on Kudubis Community. They also live on hunting. I would request the hon. Minister to do the needful. I have taken up the cause of this community, Kudubis, to Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy, who was the then Chairman of Backward Classes and also Prof. Ravi Umakumar, who was the Chairman of the Committee. There is already a Standing Committee report. I may be permitted to read a couple of lines from the Standing Committee report. It says:

"The Committee further desire that the Ministry should vigorously pursue with the State Governments and other agencies to get the comments expeditiously so as to expedite the process of inclusion of names of tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes of various State and Union Territories."

The report further says:

"The Committee recommend that the Government should immediately take steps for the conduct of a fresh survey and furnish the required ethnographic material to all the agencies concerned so that these needy and deserving communities are considered for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes."

I would request the hon. Minister to include 'Koragas' in the Primitive Tribes and 'Kudubis' in the Scheduled Tribes instead of in the Backward Classes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I support the Bill in toto.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) order (Second amendment) Bill-2011. This amendment has been brought by our Hon. Minister Shri Kishore Chandra Devji whom we respect very much and

who is one of the ministers having sober ideas and profound intelligence.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will remember that various Hon. Members whether from treasury benches or from the opposition, have from time to time given suggestions and raised the demands of the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribes people of their respective states during zero hour or various other occasions in their speeches in this very House but there has been no implementation on the proposals sent by the State Government to the Centre. The suggestions and ideas of the hon. Members have come from time to time. Approximately twenty one castes from the state of Uttar Pradesh including Prajapati, Kumhar, Mallah, Bindh and Chauhan should be included in the list of scheduled castes. This issue is lying pending for quite long. In my opinion, we people also have been raising this issue regularly from the last Lok Sabha to the present Lok Sabha that these castes should be included in the list of scheduled castes. The proposal in this regard is ready and has been passed in the Vidhan Sabha but it is lying pending at the level of Union Government and it has not been considered at all till now. Similarly, there is Kol caste of Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh. They are tribal people. Their number is very less. They should be included in scheduled castes but it has been seen that they are included in the backward castes. Then demand is raised to get them included in the list of scheduled castes. Thus on each such occasion, I would make a submission to you to direct the Government for including all those castes which feel deprived and cut off from the main stream of society and which are unable to get the facilities. Some castes like Kesharwani Caste have a different status. These come in backward category in Bihar but are included in general category in Uttar Pradesh. If the state governments on the basis of the requirement and facilities of their respective states send proposals to the Union Government, it should have no objection in this regard. As you are aware that we have not been able to carry our correct, census as to how many people come under BPL. We are providing facilities. It has been mentioned in this amendment and Pralhad Joshi has elaborately told and also roughly hinted me that among Meda, Medari and Budika and other castes, the left over Medara caste should be included in the ST list.

15.00 hrs.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to take all the proposals in this regard that have been submitted by the various states seriously. We look towards you with

hope in our hearts. We respect you. You have been chairman of various committees. You are a learned man. You should get the proposals screened. The proposals cleared by the states after passing resolution for change in status of castes which are pending with the Centre should be cleared immediately. With this I conclude, emphasising my support for this Bill.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister towards the amendment brought by the hon. Minister. It is a very small amendment. Such problems are evident in many parts of the country. Political problems also cause such problems in many places. There are two communities in Uttar Pradesh towards which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister. 'Gaun' and 'Kol' communities are found in the same state. Shailendraji had also drawn attention towards this issue. These tribes are treated as scheduled tribes in places such as Sonbhadra and Mirzapur but these do not get the status of scheduled tribes in other districts in the State. Especially, in Jaunpur district, which I represent, the population of Gaun community is around 25 thousand and they are deprived of all facilities and have been sitting at district headquarters on hunger strike for the last 6 to 7 years. I said that the amendment was brief because it would have been better if a detailed report was called for from all the states facing such problems. Suppose the proposal of Medha community comes from Karnataka then it is right that you should make the changes but it would have been better if proposals had been sought from all the states and changes made in an integrated manner. Then Members from various states could have given their opinion which would have benefited the entire country.

Shailendraji said just now that there are 21 communities eligible for STs in our country. Since they talked of passing the proposal from Legislative Assembly, I would like to inform you that I was also Member of Legislative Assembly at the time. The proposal had been passed there. I would like to urge the Union Government to make another review to determine which communities are eligible for status of scheduled tribes. We should not propose inclusion of any community into scheduled caste or tribe category only to fulfil political interests. I do not think this is right. I believe that only those people who are actually entitled to this status should get it. Gaun and Kol communities are found in 20-22 districts in the Poorvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh. There are many districts such as Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Chandauli, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Bhadohi, Ghazipur where the said communities are found

but they get the benefit of ST status in only two districts. They should get this status across the state. I request the Minister to resolve this issue by talking to the state government. I support this Bill. I would like to say that the next time this kind of amendment should be brought at the national level.

SHRI BHUDEV CHAUDHARY (Jamui): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Many of the hon. Members have talked of the situation and condition of scheduled tribes in their states and parliamentary constituencies in detail. There has been no major change in the situation and condition of scheduled tribes even after 65 years of our independence. The schemes formulated for the welfare of scheduled tribes have not benefited the majority.

Sir, the situation of the scheduled tribes is quite pitiable. As per the census of 1991, the total population of tribes in the country is around 8.43 crores which is 8.2 percent of the total population. The scheduled tribe community inhabits nearly 15 percent area of the country in various geographical and climatic conditions from the plains and forests to hills and difficult terrains. The tribal community is lagging far behind in terms of social, economic and educational development.

Sir, I have no hesitation in accepting the fact and informing the House that even after so many years of independence, the benefits of the social welfare schemes for the scheduled tribes are not reaching the targeted population.

Sir, the situation has become so explosive now that the scheduled tribes in various states in the country, including Bihar are moving away from the mainstream of society under the influence of naxalite leaders. Now that this Bill has come, all of us and the government should pledge to pull the scheduled tribes away from the influence of the naxalites and bring them back into the mainstream to become a constructive part of the society.

I believe, that this purpose can be achieved only through overall economic, educational and cultural development of the people of this category. If we are unsuccessful in this endeavour then we would not be able to stop the spread of naxalism. We have to consider why the entire machinery of the government is proving to be a failure in bringing them into the national mainstream whereas a handful of naxalite leaders are able to connect to the people of this category.

Sir, the people of this category are living an animal-like existence in forests and hills. They are facing acute crisis of food, clothing and drinking water.

People are compelled to drink contaminated water of rivers even today. There is a saying that a desperate man leaves nothing to chance (Marta to kya na Karta). That is why they are becoming naxalites. There is a need to arrest such trend and it could not be checked by using only force. There is a need to have dialogue with them and to understand and address their problems. If the Government is able to improve their standard of living then internal security of the country will definitely be strengthened.

Sir, a number of people belonging to tribal communities reside in forest areas of Bihar particularly Western Champaran. The Right to Forest Act was passed in the year 2006 but benefits of the Act has not been provided to these people till date. Through you, I urge upon the hon'ble Minister to provide benefits of such Act to the forest dwellers at the earliest.

Sir, the people belonging to Kadar, Pairgha Chairon, Buiaan, Tushat communities etc. residing in my parliamentary constituency Jamui are living in miserable conditions. There is need to raise the living standard of these people by including them under the scheduled tribe category. I hope that hon'ble Minister will consider the demand raised by me seriously.

I support this Bill with these amendments.

[English]

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate on the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.

Sir, this Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 27 December, 2011. The Bill seeks to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to achieve the objective of inclusion of Medara community in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka. The Constitution of India enjoins upon the State a special responsibility for the protection and development of the Scheduled Tribes people.

There are 50 communities enlisted in the list of Scheduled Tribes of the State of Karnataka. In this list, the existing entry is at serial No. 37, Meda, Medari, Gauriga, Burud.

The State Government of Karnataka had recommended for inclusion of Medara community as synonym of Meda, the Scheduled Tribes, which is appearing at serial No. 37 in the list of ST of the State in the year 2003.

Sir, I welcome the efforts of the Government of India for taking keen interest for the development of the neglected Scheduled Tribes people all over India. In this row, now, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill has come. I am extremely happy for the modification of the list of the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka. I welcome the Amendment of the Bill.

Sir, while welcoming this Amendment, I would like to bring to the knowledge of this Government a few facts.

According to Article 342, Clause (1) Scheduled Tribes:-

- 1 "The President may, with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the Tribes or the Tribal Communities or parts of or Groups within Tribes or Tribal Communities which shall, for the purposes of this Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union Territory, as the case may be.
- 2 Parliament may, by law, include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any Tribe or Tribal Community or parts of or Group within any Tribe or Tribal Community, but save as aforesaid issued under the said clause, shall not be varied by any subsequent notification."

Sir, as per the above Article 342, Clause (1) Scheduled Tribes, I would urge upon the Government to consider my Constituency's issues as follows:-

More than 10,000 tribal families are living in my Constituency without education. They are having voter ID and ration card. But they do not have the community certificate because of which the children are allowed to study up to 5th Standard only. After that, they are not permitted to continue their studies. This is the basic and fundamental record for the future. Their fundamental rights are being denied to them.

Sir, these people had migrated from other districts to my district during the King's regime to chase away their birds. After that, they started working as coolies,

construction labourers and agricultural labourers, which they are still continuing.

Every month, they are expressing their feelings by indulging in hunger strikes, protests and dharnas. But the State Government could not issue them the community certificate because their community name Kattu Naicken is not listed in the Gazette, insofar as my district is concerned,

I would, therefore, urge the Government to take necessary steps to include their community in the Tribal List and help them to come up in the society at par with the other Tribals listed in the Gazette.

Sir, while considering the amendment of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka, I insist on the Government to consider the aforesaid similar issue of my constituency as quickly as possible. As the UPA-II Government is taking adequate steps for building a country without poverty, I believe that surely the standard of living of these neglected Tribes will also be lifted up soon.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Thank you Deputy-Speaker, Sir for giving me time to speak on this Bill.

I support the Bill. It is actually a very simple Bill. It is proposed that Medara, one community of Karnataka, to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka State, which was prepared or notified in the year 1950. In the Bill it is mentioned that after Serial No.37, this should be included. At present, in Karnataka State there are 50 ST communities. So, after inclusion of this community in the list, this community may be 51 in the list there.

This type of problem is not a very small problem. If I consider it at the national level, there are more than 500 communities. I do not know the exact number of these communities. As per the information provided by the hon. Minister in response to part (1) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.5903, dated 11.5.2012, that is, a few days back, the total population of Scheduled Tribes in this country is 8,42,96,771. But in this list there are 33 States and Union Territories. But what is missing? Andaman and Nicobar Islands is not in this list and Puducherry is also not in this list. So, if Scheduled Tribe people are there in Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, then the total number of Scheduled Tribes in this country may be more.

However, some discrepancy is there. I would request the hon. Minister to correct them in future. The list was prepared and notified in the year 1950, that is, long back.

Yesterday, we had celebrated here the 60 Anniversary of Parliament. It is an issue which has been pending for a very long time in almost all the States. The hon. Member, Shri Shailendra Kumar and other Members have referred to the problem that the State Governments have sent some names of the community to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes but till date it is left pending in respect of almost all the States. So, I would also request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive list of Scheduled Tribes in consultation with those States which want to modify or include their communities in the list by amending the Scheduled Tribes Order of 1950.

The main discrepancy is that the names of the communities are pronounced in their own dialects. In our country, there are more than thousand dialects, which are not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. As it is pronounced in its own dialect, when we translate it into English or Hindi, there may occur some discrepancy. The Meda community is included in it but the Medara community is not included in it. Their local language or dialect may be the same but I do not know the exact position. In this way, in other States also, a lot of communities are there which are not recognised as Scheduled Tribes.

The Riang community is one of the 19 communities of Scheduled Tribes list in Tripura. The Riang community resides near the border States of Assam, Mizoram etc. But, they are not recognised as Scheduled Tribes there. The Riang community is included in the Mizu community in Mizoram. But, Mizu and Riang communities are not the same. Due to that ethnic trouble, about 40,000 Riangs are camping at Tripura for the last 13 years. They are not able to go back to their original State. This is the problem.

In the States like Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, there may be some communities from the same ethnic groups, the same language and with the same religious beliefs. They are recognised as Scheduled Tribes in Andhra but they are not recognised as Scheduled Tribes in Odisha. Similar is the case in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The same people, who reside in Kerala, are not recognised as Scheduled Tribes there but in Tamil Nadu, they are recognised as Scheduled Tribes. This is a very serious problem throughout the country.

I request the hon. Minister to bring in a comprehensive Bill so that we can discuss this issue here and take a decision to give equal benefits to all of them. We can give some time of six months or one year to the bordering States to process and include those, who are

recognised as Scheduled Tribe communities in other States, in the list of Scheduled Tribe. They should also give these communities the same identity.

I request that in this regard a comprehensive Bill be brought in this House as soon as possible.

* SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka. Through our Governments, we have always been trying to improve the lot of the Scheduled Tribes by way of extending reservation benefits and other social security measures to bring them up in life and to take them to the mainstream. In order to extend such benefits, we are enumerating and identifying such of those beneficiaries who will be enlisted under the heads Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The long-felt need of the people to have them enlisted under this category is being met with now at least now after a long delay to bring about changes in their lives. This Bill seeks to bring Medara community in Karnataka under the Scheduled Tribes List so that the benefits of reservation in education and jobs will accrue to them. This only shows how indifferent our Governments are over the years about the plight of the people from the communities from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

We are celebrating 60 years of parliamentary democracy. At this point of time, we notice that a large section of the society, a largely visible community in Karnataka with noticeable numerical strength, had remained left out for so many years without being included in the Scheduled Tribes List. If it can happen to a sizeable community, what can happen to such people who cannot show their numerical strength and thereby losing opportunities to come up in life through the welfare measures intended for the Scheduled Tribes by way of reservation and other social security schemes? This only shows that be it the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or be it the Standing Committee and Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have also been knowingly or unknowingly ignoring the Scheduled Tribes.

In my constituency in Tamil Nadu, a certain section of tribal people are facing huge hardships. Though it may not be directly relevant to this Bill, I would like to point out

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

this so that in future a comprehensive Bill may be contemplated to identify and enlist the left out tribal people throughout the country. You have now moved in this august House a Bill to amend the ST Order to include the Medara community in the List of Scheduled Tribes. Let us think of the social deprivation and economic loss suffered all these years due to this delay. I am referring to an entirely different matter here. In my constituency, there is a tribal community called Kattu Naicker. That Kami Naicker community that comes under the Scheduled Tribes List is identified and recognized as STs only in certain geographically demarcated areas within Tamil Nadu.

Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our Constitution gives us the right to live in any part of the Indian territory. We can live in any State and any district and this must not come in the way of enjoying certain privileges that are enshrined under the Constitution. How can we expect that that particular community will continue to live only in that geographical area? The forced migration of those people must not take away their rights to make use of the State conferred benefits. Only in certain districts in Tamil Nadu, Kattu Naicker community people can take Caste Certificate as those who belong to the Scheduled Tribes. They are denied of this facility in other districts. They might have shifted from one district to another or their numbers might have drastically got reduced in another district. These factors must not be treated as a basis for denying Caste Certificate or accompanying benefits and, in my opinion, this is an injustice perpetrated on that section of the people. Today we find the Kattu Naicker community people living in several parts of Tamil Nadu. Just the other day, my esteemed colleague Shri Ritheesh from the DMK highlighted the problem faced by the same Kattu Naicker community people in his constituency. He stated that more than 10,000 Kattu Naicker community people live in his constituency. Tirunelveli and Virudhunagar districts are there in my constituency and these two districts are denying Caste Certificate to the Kattu Naicker community people on the premise that these two districts do not come under the demarcated geographical area in Tamil Nadu. It is not fair to accept and deny such a recognition within a State. I can understand if it varies from State to State, but how can it vary within a State? In fact, once they are included in the List of Scheduled Tribes, it should be valid for the entire country wherever they are. The Kattu Naicker community should be recognized and accepted throughout Tamil Nadu and the Caste Certificate should be given to them wherever they are. District-wise discrimination against the Kattu Naicker community within Tamil Nadu must go

and it must not come in the way of certain facilities extended to them. As of now, they are a neglected lot and most of them are sanitation workers taking up scavenging jobs here and there. A relief can be given to that Kattu Naicker community by way of bringing about suitable amendment through this Bill or through a separate Bill to enable them to be recognized as ST community people with in Tamil Nadu to begin with. In the same way as you seek to render justice to the Medara community people in Karnataka though belated, the union government must come forward to include them in the STs' list so that they could get recognized in the entire state of Tamil Nadu. Considering the social deprivation and economic loss that caused impediments in their social progression and economic development and also the fact that the bright students among them who have scored good marks in SSLC and HSC examinations are not able to go for higher education for want of Caste Certificate, the Government must act fast to include Kattu Naicker community in the ST List so that they get recognition wherever they live and get the facilities meant for them. The geographical demarcation of areas in the case of Kattu Naickers must be done away with immediately. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, Meda and Medari caste have already been included in the list in Karnataka but Medara caste has not been included in the list. Therefore, the Bill has been presented in the House to this effect. Meda and Medari castes are included in the tribal list but Medara caste has not been included, therefore, such provision has been made. All are supporting the Bill the hon'ble Minister should bring a comprehensive Bill under section 366, 342 of the Constitution of India. My colleagues from GPM party were of such opinion. I am extending my assistance to the hon'ble Minister by giving suggestions. It is a coincidence that hon'ble Deputy Speaker is on the Chair. As he is aware that both Lohara and Lohada castes have been included in the tribal list in Jharkhand. Earlier Bihar and Jharkhand were a united state. The Lohara and Lohada castes have been included in the tribal list whereas Lohar caste has not been included in the list in Bihar. Association of Lohar community is organizing movement and staging protest to include that caste in tribal list. Various Members of Parliament and the hon'ble Minister have drafted a proposal in this regard, hence, I urge upon the hon'ble Minister to examine the issue and include Lohar caste in the tribal list in Bihar. The Lohar and Lohada caste in Jharkhand are similar to the Lohar caste in Bihar. In English

Lohar is written as Lohada. In English 'Mishr' is pronounced as 'Mishra' and Ashok as Ashoka. Similarly, Lohar tribal caste of Bihar termed as Lohada in Jharkhand. Both these castes used to be same. Bihar and Jharkhand were a united state. Hence, Lohar caste should be included in tribal list in Bihar on the lines of Jharkhand.

Sir, Nunia caste is engaged in soil cutting. The caste is backward from social, economic and educational angle. Similarly, there are castes like Sahni, Nishad, Mallah, Bind, Bildar, Keot, Kohi castes in Bihar which are dependent on fishing for livelihood. These communities are socially, economically and educationally backward. These castes have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes in West Bengal and Extremely Backward Caste in Bihar. Hon'ble Dubey ji is aware of the fact because this region is bordering his constituency. The Gangot, Amaat, Kahar, Dhaanu, Gurha, Tati, Tatwa, Baredia castes are in terms of socially and educationally extremely backward. I demand that these castes should be included either in the list of scheduled tribes or scheduled castes. The condition of these people is extremely poor. Association of these communities is fighting for the cause and pass the proposal to this effect and has been raising questions. Hon'ble Minister, I would like to assist you in the matter and like to inform you that there was not a separate Ministry for Tribal Affairs in the 1980s. It was under the Ministry of Home Affairs. You will find all relevant papers of the said period in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.34 hrs.

(SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair)

Smt. Indira ji was here. Correspondence took place and the Union Ministry of Home Affairs asked for the opinion of the state government. Whether the castes namely nonia, malhar, lohar, bhind, bildar, quot, gohi, nishad, sahani, gangot, amat, kaher, khanpurha, taati, tatwa etc. should be included as tribes or not. This was written by a Joint Secretary. I would provide the photocopy of the said letter. As per the Articles 366 and 342 of the Constitution of India the Union Government consults the State Government and thereafter consults the institutes of social studies, Registrar General of India and only after these consultations any amendment in the list is made. So the Joint Secretary wrote a letter to the State Government in regard to the inclusion of the said castes....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Ji, nobody's name is to be used.

[English]

Please remove the name which he has used. Hon. Member, please do not use any other names. You are a senior Member and you know it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, please have a look at this. I am not using the name for any allegation. It is only for reference. You may see the rules and regulations in this regard.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you are not expected to mention it. So, this will be removed from the records.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I would like to say that I am not going to use any such person's name for any kind of allegation who is not present here. But the letter was signed by that person and this name would be helpful for the hon'ble Minister. Is this any allegation? Sir, you may please go through the rules in this regard and I have no objection to that. I can mention only Joint Secretary Smt. Indira Gandhi Ji was the Prime Minister from the year 1981-1984. Why can't I use her name? After all she was the Prime Minister at that time. So it is not proper to mention any person's name for the purpose of allegation in parliamentary procedure. But I am not making any allegation. It is only for reference. I am bringing some facts to light and helping the hon'ble Minister. I am trying to help those crores of people who are living in the villages and are downtrodden, deprived, neglected and exploited. Nobody listens to them. Everyone shoos them away. They do not participate in anything. So, the struggle is still going on. These people do not want any alms but they want share in the power. The crores of poor and deprived people living in the villages did not have any say but now they have formed their caste unions and they can't be suppressed any longer. So, Mr. Minister you have good knowledge of the law, you are a technocrat and you understand everything. As your Ministry was separated from the Home Ministry a few years ago, you would not get old documents and I will help you in providing old documents. You may see that there are sixteen such castes in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which have been left behind. These various castes were given various names on the

basis of their work. Hence the constitution makers provided for social justice so as to bring the downtrodden and underprivileged people in the mainstream of the nation. Otherwise the crores of tribals and persons belonging to scheduled castes and backward castes in this country would not be able to compete with the rest of the world. The Department of Tribal Affairs can do a lot for bringing the said persons in the mainstream of the nation so as to strengthen this nation. Hence a comprehensive Bill should be brought. There are several such castes in other states which do not figure in any list. Hence, I would like to request the government to bring a comprehensive Bill and work for bringing these people in the mainstream and we are willing to support the government for this purpose.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY(Godda): Mr. Chairman, the hon'ble Minister has brought a very small amendment to include a 'Medara' caste of Karnataka and I associate myself with whatever efforts have been made or submitted by my party colleague Shri Prahlad Joshi in this regard. The pivot of the entire discussion and submission made by hon. Shailendraji, Dhananjay ji, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Ji and Shri Hegde from the other side is the concern as to how this country is moving ahead. We have celebrated sixty years of our independence. We are introducing fresh laws as per the need of the hour and this democracy is also moving ahead like a traveller.

The Direct Taxes Code replaced the existing Indian Income Tax Act, 1961. The Companies Act of 1956 was replaced. It is under consideration of the Standing Committee. Another GST Bill is in the pipeline which proposes comprehensive indirect tax and replaces excise duty or taxes levied by the State Governments. We are bringing amendments in the laws regulating financial sector as per the need of the hour. A separate commission should be set up to include other castes as per the recommendations of the Standing Committee, Member of Parliament or the State Government. The reasons to set up a separate commission are crystal clear since they are concerned. The society is governed by two rules-one is inter dependence another is unity, which is again based on two premises, one is similarity. The society perceives the similarities in a co-existing environment and secondly it sees the differences or dissimilarities. There is some sort of similarity in Scheduled tribe, Scheduled caste and OBCs and the caste based set up. The similarity is their commitment to the country. And also that they stand together in the face of any difficulty and that they feel themselves

lagging behind socially, economically and educationally. That is why they need reservation and other facilities to enable them to join the mainstream, bring uniformity, to bridge the gap. That is why we have scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and OBCs. What is our job? Our job is to carve an idol from the stone since there is some goodness in all the castes. There is only one obstacle and which can be done away with by removing that stumbling block and that stone takes the shape of an idol. You mentioned Article 342 just now. My constituency is Santhal Pargana and I would like to quote Article 339. I have been raising the issue under Rule 377 during zero hour and also writing you letters. Article 339 states that:-

[English]

"The President may at any time and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution by order appoint a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States."

[Translation]

My constituency is Schedule 5 area of Santhal Pargana. It has 6 districts -Dumka, Devghar, Godda, Pakud, Sahebganj and Jamtara, since Jharkhand is constituted of two areas of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana. The entire Santhal Pargana is Schedule 5 area. The castes residing in Schedule 5 were under Scheduled tribes category till 1932. Till the year 1932, these castes were scheduled tribes and these are Dhaiya, Ghatwal, Dhuian Ghatwal, Khetauri, Gadar and Periyar. These kinds of castes inhabit schedule 5 areas. Whenever I raise question or write a letter, you ask me to enclose ethnography report. The social organization and its report was being referred to by Raghuvansh Babu. He was saying that there should be recommendation from states, Registrar General, Standing Committee and the Member of Parliament. Do you ever feel that these five or six institutions can get together today? The way politics of regionalism and caste are being played, who wants to think about the country? If the sky falls we shall catch larks. The way you have created a web it cannot be done. My direct allegation is that you cannot leave it on the State Government as per Article 339. If all these castes were there in the list of Scheduled tribes till 1932 then why these are protesting for the last 60-65 years. The meetings of castes are being held regularly.

The meetings of castes are being held regularly and such an agitation is taking place that Santhal Pargana became paralysed several times and as a result of the same, the State Government sent recommendations to the Union Government in the year 2005. The government raised a technical point that these castes cannot be included. And the proposal sent back in the year 2005 has not been taken up again till 2012. I think that given the kind of coalition government running there, perhaps this matter will not come up in even the next twenty years. Suppose this issue does not come up in next twenty years will these castes remain on road like this? Will their agitation continue like this? If it goes on, will the government form any commission to look into this matter after so many Members of Parliament like Dhananjayji, Raghuvansh Babu, Shailendraji have spoken on this issue. We want a reply in this regard because this society runs like this. Today, we are Members of Parliament and you are the Minister and of course a very honest Minister, A couplet of Rahim goes like this - "Rahiman ve nar mar chuke je kuch mangan jahi unte pehle ve muye jin much niksat nahi". Whether you pay attention to them or not, they are fighting for their cause everyday. They are struggling for their rights every day. No one is there to raise their voice in the Parliament and no one has become a Member of Parliament from their community so far. By God's grace may be someone may become Member of Parliament from their community and then they can put across their problem more clearly. Similarly, my friend Shri Ganesh Singhji is telling that there are several castes in Madhya Pradesh like Mandi, Kewat, Mallah and similarly there are various castes in different States which have been recommended by the respective States for inclusion. The government should form a commission for all the castes and bring a comprehensive law on the basis of the castes which were Scheduled Tribes up to the year 1925 and 1932 or the castes whose demand for inclusion was coming forth. On the lines of the GST Bill, DTC Bill and Company Bill, I would like to urge the Government to prepare a separate Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Castes and OBC list taking into account all the castes of all the states together by forming a commission which will benefit the whole country.

[English]

SHRI R. DHURUVANARAYANA (Chamrajnagar): Sir, the hon. Union Minister has taken lot of interest to introduce this Bill. First of all, I am very thankful to the hon. Union Minister.

The Medara Community is basically engaged in making bamboo basket, cane basket and such other baskets which are also used in agricultural operations.

Approximately, their total population is not more than 50 thousand in the State of Karnataka. They are distributed in a few districts and taluks such as Maddur, Ranibennur, Chamarajanagar, Davangere, Shikaripura and some pockets of North Karnataka.

Their occupational work, the social status and economical status is similar to Meda community which is already there in the list of STs at serial number 37.

At present, there are totally 50 communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes. At serial number 37, Meda community is there. After this, Medara community has to be inserted. This is to fulfill the longstanding demand of the Medara Community. Already in other states the "Medara" Community is included into the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, I support this Bill and my request to hon. Minister is to include 'Soliga' which is also most backward tribal community in Karnataka. It is primitive tribe community. You already know the Soliga tribal community. So, I once again request the hon. Minister to include Soliga in the primitive tribe list.

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Thank you for allowing me to speak on this important Bill which seeks to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) order, 1950. I welcome and appreciate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. The Scheduled Tribes constitutes around 9 per cent of the country by the latest Census, 2011. They are still in the deplorable condition. In fact, they live in sub-human and pathetic condition.

As we have seen in my State West Bengal, how they were treated in the last 34 years. For example in Jangal Mahal, there was no improvement regarding roads, education, health infrastructure. They were not getting any job. But with the help of present Government and hon. Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee, the situation has changed and the situation of the Jangal Mahal has become quite and calm.

Sir, I am hopeful that the tribals of Medara of Karanataka would definitely derive benefit out of such a law. I would also request hon. Minister to include all the tribals who were not listed under this constitution should be included. We attained Independence. We made rapid strides in every conceivable field. But a lot requires to be

done for the improvement of the tribal people. I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Hon. Chairman Sir, the way the Hon. Minister has taken up this long pending issue after taking the charge of the Ministry shows that he has a great concern for the tribal people. I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister for taking up this issue in such a short period of time despite having a number of pending issues. But at the same time, I want to say that he needs to do a lot for the tribal people in the next two years particularly in Andhra Pradesh during his tenure as Minister. The Hon. Minister has more information than we have. Lots of things need to be done to protect the tribal people you know that recently in Andhra Pradesh they are having some rights as per the 5th schedule of the Constitution. Apart from that they have also been given several rights as per the 1/70 Act. Despite giving such rights to the tribal people the lease for Bauxite mining is being given to the private companies through back door in Andhra Pradesh whereas only the scheduled tribes people possess the right in this regard. As per the 5th schedule and 1/70 Act, these rights should not be given to anyone else. The tribal people have a right over there. But the whole work of bauxite mining has been entrusted to the private companies. Similarly, the work of mining of iron ore in Bayyaram mines in my constituency has been given to private companies. Through you, I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that the first right of mining of bauxite and iron ore available in the tribal areas should be given to the tribal people as per their legal right. The Government should take up this issue of giving the mining rights to the private persons through backdoor. In my Khammam district, 1,46,000 acres of mines have been leased out to a private person. This is not an ordinary thing. And you have also given a lot of statements on the looting of natural minerals in tribal areas you are also opposing. But, you are in Government. At the same time, you are the Minister. You should get it cancelled instead of opposing the same. This is my request. Apart from this, the farmers in Scheduled Tribes who carry out farming on their land should be given the title of land which is called Pod Bhumi in Andhra Pradesh. Through you, I would like to request the Minister to give the title of land to those scheduled tribe farmers in Andhra Pradesh who are deprived of it. Finally I want to tell the Hon. Minister that my constituency has a large number of Scheduled Tribe population. There was already a demand for setting up a mining university there. Through you, I would like to request

once again to set up a mining university in Saptagudam and Bhadrachalam areas of Khammam district.

Lastly, I want to tell that the percentage of Scheduled Tribes is declining due to inclusion of new castes and increase in their population. Therefore, I would like to say that their total percentage in reservation should not decline. I hope that the Hon. Minister would take these things into consideration. With this, I support this Bill

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this small amendment Bill pertaining to the list of Scheduled Tribes. I would like to submit in this regard that this Bill has been brought to include 'Medara' caste of Karnataka in the list of scheduled tribes. I support this Bill but would like to submit at the same time that the previous government of Samajwadi Party had brought a Bill to include 16 castes of Uttar Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Tribes. These 16 castes included Mallah, Bind, Nishad, Chauhan, Lunia etc. castes. There is a caste namely Gond in Uttar Pradesh. This caste has been included in the list of scheduled tribes in Sonbhadra district.

There is no provision of reservation for scheduled tribes in Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. Shri Vijay Singh Gaur has been elected MLA nine times but this time his nomination has been cancelled. There are large number of people belonging to Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Sonbhadra. Similarly, Gaur and Gond castes are included in the list of scheduled tribes in Sonbhadra district whereas they are included as backward castes and scheduled castes in Mirzapur, Banaras, Chandauli and other districts. Gram Panchayat elections were conducted in Uttar Pradesh a year ago in which a number of castes were deprived of reservation benefits. These castes have been excluded even in the list of scheduled castes and their right to be elected as representatives has been denied. Similarly, there is Biyar caste which is not included in the list of scheduled castes. A large number of people belonging to this Biyar caste resides in Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Allahabad, Banaras and Chandauli. This caste is included neither in the list of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes nor in the list of backward class despite having such a large population. This caste should be included in the list of the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes and provided benefits accordingly. But the same is not being materialized. Through you, I urge upon the Government that a survey should be conducted in Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra to find out the number of people belonging to Biyar caste in these districts and

action should be taken to include the caste either in the list of scheduled caste or in that of scheduled tribes accordingly. Similarly, there is Gaur caste. The people belonging to Kharwar caste have been elected public representatives as the caste has been included under the list of scheduled caste. This caste has also been listed under the backward caste. As a result, all these matters are under litigation. Now, the problem is that people belonging to this caste have been elected Pradhans and Members of Zila Panchayat but now this caste is being included in the list of backward castes after getting their name deleted in the list of scheduled tribes. Therefore, 16-17 sub-castes of Uttar Pradesh namely Bind, Mallah, Nishad, Kewat, Chauhan, Prajapati, Kumhar, Biyar and Lohar etc. should be included in the list of scheduled castes. The Samajwadi Party Government of Uttar Pradesh had forwarded a proposal to the Union Government that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has agreed to include all these castes in the list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, hence the Government of India should consider and grant permission to include these castes which have been left out earlier as people belonging to these castes are leading a miserable life, are deprived of benefits of schemes implemented by the Department of Social Welfare, who are poor and whose condition is worse than scheduled castes/tribes, who are educationally backward, who are landless and have no houses and they depend on fishing and traditional occupations like pottery for their livelihood under the list of scheduled castes/tribes after conducting a survey in this regard and provide them their rightful due.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister that there are around 47 categories of scheduled tribes in Maharashtra. The Sonkoli and Mahadevkoli castes belonged to fishing community. Both these castes are inhabitants of Ghat Section in Maharashtra. The caste which is inhabitant of coastal area is called Sonkoli but people belonging to the caste are facing problems in getting scheduled tribe certificate. The matter is pending before the High Court and the Supreme Court.

Through you, I urge upon this Government that Sonkoli caste is the same Mahadevkoli which belonged to fishing community and moved out from Ghatmatha. Sonkoli caste has not been included in the list of scheduled tribes so far due to which thousands of people are affected in Thane and Raigarh districts. I urge upon the Government that Sonkoli caste should be included in the list of scheduled

tribes so as to provide reservation benefits to the next generations of this caste.

[English]

SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011 in respect of inclusion of a particular community in Karnataka, and also congratulate the hon. Minister for trying to redress the outstanding demand of the people in respect of inclusion in Scheduled Tribes.

16.00 hrs.

At the same time, my submission to the hon. Minister is that in respect of other States also, he must consider inclusion of various communities who have been left out. For instance, from Jammu and Kashmir, the State Government has recommended two cases - one pertaining to the Pahari speaking people of Jammu and second, the Urgon community of Ladakh. In this connection, delegations have also met the hon. Minister very recently, as also the Prime Minister and the UPA Chairperson. My submission is that in future, he must also try to include those communities who have been left out in the previous orders. If necessary, he also can get surveys conducted through the Registrar-General of Census in case of technical aspects of those communities. But we are hopeful that in future, he will consider those cases also and try to bring amendments in the House as soon as possible.

16.0 ½ hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Steps taken to protect the river Ganga from pollution and the Himalayas from the ruthless exploitation

16.01 hrs.

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us now take up the discussion under Rule 193 on River Ganga. Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI REWTI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Sir, I am very grateful to you for bringing this issue up for debate again. Hon. Minister is here. I had talked to Pranab dada who is Chairman of Screening Committee. But, by chance

he had to go somewhere on urgent work so he won't be here today. I have a request that many Members from both sides of the House want to speak on this issue ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I would like to request you that you should not end this discussion. Pranab dada will come tomorrow. I would like you to conclude this discussion tomorrow after all the Members have spoken. This is very important ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, this is your question too, I know that. So, I will read your poem also.

Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister is sitting here. She finds herself helpless. When I tell her to stop construction of these dams she says the state governments don't listen to her.

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTI NATRAJAN): He is the Chief Minister of your State ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: You are the environment Minister'. I would like to tell you one thing.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): He is not in our state, it is in Uttarakhand ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This is the matter of another state...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN: I will read it just now.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Please don't read this. Do not try to do a cover-up, it is my request.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN: Please don't talk about me, talk about the Ganga river.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I am talking about the Ganga river only. I will be able to speak only if the Ganga river exists, if you destroy it what would I speak about? This discussion has been held earlier. I will also mention the reply that you gave.

Hon. Speaker, the Ganga is not only a river, the Himalayas are not just a mountain range but it is an intrinsic part of our culture. I would like to remind you that as per our Puranic tales Ganga emerged from Lord Shiva's jatoa. Bhagirath did penance for thousands of years to bring it to the Earth. The entire Himalaya range is vulnerable to earthquakes and all construction work there comes under the eco zone. If ever an earthquake strikes

there, entire North India would be destroyed. But, you say what can you do about it and now you are saying that you would read-out the letter written by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. What should I do with that letter? I want to say to you that Ganga needs to be saved, that the Himalayas need to be saved. I want to tell the entire House that if these two are not saved then our country also would not survive.

Be it the Mughal era or the British era, no one tried to interfere with the flow of Ganga. Now the present government, and the governments in Uttarakhand, be it the BJP or the Congress, want to destroy our culture for generation of power. This is beyond my understanding. In Ain-e-Akbari, Akbar asked his courtiers where to find the best water in the country and one of them replied that the cleanest and purest water was that of Ganga and Akbar said, I quote, I was talking about water, not about Ganga water which is nectar. I am telling you what Akbar said. Akbar's food was cooked using Ganga water and he drank only Ganga water. Even a Muslim was such a great bhakt of Ganga water. These people have declared it to be the national river but actually they have only created a paper tiger in form of the Ganga Authority which has no power.

[English]

It is only a paper tiger.

[Translation]

It is a paper tiger and you have presented it as an unique achievement. However, through you, I would like to submit that it is a serious problem which is related to the entire country and if not addressed immediately it will be too late. No measures would then be able to save the Ganga. The existence of the Ganga river is endangered. You repeatedly state that the Ganga river should be cleaned. But when you are threatening its existence, instead of cleaning it, how will you clean it. I wish to make another submission. I raised it during the last session and hoped that there would be some solution. Today you can see how many hon. Members in the House, be it from opposition or the ruling party wish to participate in the discussion. This is because the River Ganga is associated with our birth and our death. Be they Hindus, and I believe even the Muslims, though they may not worship the river, they certainly uphold it.

Maneri Bhali dam has been constructed over Gangotri. Maneri Bhali Dam stage 1 and Maneri Bhali Dam stage 2 and the Ganga river was diverted through tunnels. I will submit a little later about one of the biggest

mistakes I made when I was the Minister for Irrigation and Environment in Uttar Pradesh. Shrimati Maneka ji is not here, I would like to praise her. She was the Union Minister for Environment then. The meeting lasted for 10 hours, she was not allowing it. I convinced her somehow and sought permission. We were kept in dark when Tehri dam was constructed. We were told that it would generate 2400 megawatt power and irrigate one lakh 67 thousand hectare land of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Not even an inch of land could be irrigated and not even 400 megawatt power is being generated there. Such a big Tehri lake has been constructed, it reminds me of Madan Mohan Malviya ji who once said that if we will continue to construct dams on the Himalayas then the entire northern India would get destroyed, in the event of an earthquake the entire population of northern India would be destroyed.

Sir, if you see further you will notice that for 115 km. River Ganga cannot be seen in the Himalayas. The entire range is dry. The entire river has been made to flow through tunnels upto 115 km. After reaching 46 km Tehri dam has been constructed. Tehri dam has been given the shape of a lake through tunnels. The result was that the medicinal qualities got stored in the lake and a mosquito free region of Tehri and the mountainous region is now swarmed by mosquitoes, the entire lake is polluted and the entire range is affected by mosquitoes. The lake smells of stagnated water. The villagers do not feel like residing there.

Sir, when Tehri dam was constructed it was said that the displaced persons would be rehabilitated immediately. The result is that we have over 80,000 displaced persons as on date and the Supreme Court has also ordered immediate rehabilitation of those people. However, be it the BJP Government or the Congress Government in Uttarakhand, neither has undertaken the work of their rehabilitation. Tehri was a developed district. Today, the highest number of BPL cards have been issued in Tehri as it is starving and poverty ridden. If the locals have to go to Tehsil Headquarters they have to travel a distance of 20 km.

Sir, through you I would like to submit that a term 'run of the river' has been coined. The river Ganga has been channeled through tunnels. We are wasting water, but how does that serve? That is no longer Ganga Water and nor has it retained its medicinal qualities. The biggest quality of the river Ganga is that it purifies itself after 40 km. It is the only river across the globe the water of which does not putrefy for years together if you bottle it. Geeteji

would have taken it to Mumbai, he would have preserved it ...(Interruptions) Sharadji, you may also speak, I am leaving something for you also. The water of the river Ganga does not get spoilt even after years together.

Sir, if you look for the Ganga river in the Himalayas, you will not find it. you will come across a tunnel. That tunnel has been constructed in a manner that the entire debris has been left as it is. The debris flows down along the river. The rain water brings down that concrete along. That is why the Ganga used to be considered pure. Today, the people settled along the banks of the Ganga are deprived of a few drops of the river Ganga. Even if they have to perform last rites they have to apply for even those few drops. When SDM gives them permission water is released from there and last rites can be performed. Three hundred and fifty tunnels and dams are being constructed there at present. If this work continue like this then I am raising this issue for the last time in Lok Sabha. We will start an agitation from Allahabad, Prayag and a public protest would start against this Government and the Government of Uttarakhand in the entire Northern India. Now, this has gone beyond tolerance level. You go on treating Ganga arbitrarily to ruin it and restrict its flow with the help of dams and tunnels. This will not be allowed to happen anymore.

Sir, last time the Hon. Minister stated emphatically that the government has got the survey conducted regarding these disastrous dams. The survey has been conducted by IIT Roorkee. What task is carried out by IIT Roorkee? I would like to tell the Hon. Minister as well as the entire House that the Hon. Minister has washed his hands off by referring to the Hydro Energy Centre (HEC) institution of IIT Roorkee. When I went through that report, I was surprised as to the work being done by this institution? It carries out the work of constructing dams. It executes the task of constructing dams. It carries out the work of constructing dams only and doesn't care about its quality and doesn't look after the flora and fauna and restricts itself to the task of constructing dams only. The same reply was given by the Hon. Minister that the probe has been conducted in this regard. The expertise of the said institution is to get the dam constructed and doesn't observe the ill-effects of environment. They excel in that work.

Sir, I would also like to tell the entire House that there is a foreign hand in this whole conspiracy. The foreign people want the Himalayas to get ruined completely. They want to see the Ganga river ruined so that the livelihood of fifty crore people is lost. The wheat

belt lying from Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh upto the Bay of Bengal providing us food will be lost forever. If it goes on happening with the Ganga river, the people will start starving and the entire Northern India will be converted into desert.

Sir, recently a meeting of Ganga Authority was held but it remained inconclusive. The meeting got over without any conclusion. One IIT professor J.D. Aggrawal who took retirement, was kept in AIIMS and put under house arrest when he started his agitation through fasting. ...*(Interruptions)* He has given up food but has taken water on the advice of the Prime Minister. Saints in Benaras have been sitting on hunger strike since 17th April. The children and women are also participating in hunger strike but the Government is not paying any heed in this regard. Even now the government is not seriously taking cognizance of this matter. My demand is that the Prime Minister should himself come here. We also demanded that Pranab dada should come here and make a reply. He said that he will intervene but he had to leave due to some urgent work.

Sir, I would like to tell that the construction of dams on the tributaries in Himalaya in Uttarakhand like Mandakini, Kali Dhauri, Yamuna is going on as before. On the one hand, you have declared an eco-zone at 135 kilometre long Bhagirathi region and said that no construction will take place there. But on the other hand, you are vigorously carrying out construction of dams on the tributaries of River Ganga. Why is the government bent on ruining Ganga? Almost 50 crore population in the states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc. which depend on Ganga river is going to be affected due to it. ...*(Interruptions)* My demand is to set up a Himalaya Commission. It should include Members of Parliament, scientists, environmentalists etc. and no construction work should take place there without the Commission's permission. Himalayan valleys have a population of merely 20-22 lakh people. The resources there are in plenty and the density of population is quite low. The land is full of water, forest and natural resources. The Union Government and the State Government are determined to ruin the same land. They are saying that they need electricity. What is the cost at which they want to get electricity? If you calculate and all the dams are constructed there, only one percent electricity out of the total Indian production will be generated. I had asked Pranab dada to get it passed in the House that one percent electricity will be provided to the government of Uttarakhand from the Central pool and the construction of dams will be stopped. You want to ruin Ganga and

Himalayas for one percent electricity. It will never be allowed to happen. Harish Rawatji is sitting here. He is from Uttarakhand ...*(Interruptions)* Satpalji is his supporter. He speaks one thing in his sermons and something else here ...*(Interruptions)*

I want to tell that Ganga basin authority is in place under the Ministry of Environment and Forests. But so far as the correspondence is concerned, its address is not clear as to where and to whom to be addressed. The people are not aware about the location and telephone number of its office. Neither it is available on net nor there is any e-mail.

Madam Speaker, there is a poem written by you. I had carried it to Allahabad. I have asked for it but I am yet to receive it. Its title is - 'Ganga Udas hai'. You have written that the Ganga which flushes out all the filth generated by us right from the cradle to the grave is sad today. The Ganga which was pristine and perpetually flowing has got transformed completely. Today, the Ganga has become filthy. Long ago, a film came 'Jis Desh Me Ganga Bahti Hai', with the title song "Hum us desh ke vasi hain". The Ganga has become filthy, it was mentioned in the said film ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why all of you are speaking, let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: One person had been rearing a hen which used to lay golden eggs. An idea came to him to kill the hen and take out all the golden eggs in a single attempt. This Government is also doing the same. It is ruining the Ganga which provides water and life to the whole country and thus destroying the entire country.

I would like to read out this. 'How to kill a river?' it is written by a professor. If you permit me, I will read out the same because it is written in English. Though the report is comprehensive but if you permit me, I would like to read out four lines from this report. ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Prasanta Mohanty has prepared it wherein he submitted-

[English]

It says: "The first ever Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) study of hydro-power projects being built on Bhagirathi and Alakananda, two tributaries of the Ganga, has come as a big disappointment. Carried out by the Alternate Hydro Energy Centre, AHEC, of IIT, Roorkee, which submitted its Report to the Ministry of Environment

and Forests, MoEF recently, the study ignores - which I mentioned earlier - the very *raison d'être* of its endeavour - assess cumulative impact of 70 hydro power projects, HPs, commissioned or in various stages of development (three of which were scrapped last year by her predecessor Shri Jairam Ramesh)."

He further writes: "Ecosystems and human habitations along the rivers will be finished. Of the seventy, 54 are 'Run of the River (ROR)' and the rest are storage-based dams.

[Translation]

It is a comprehensive report. As I have said that the report prepared by IIT Roorkee is useless. It is a dam constructing institute. That institute is neither aware of eco-zone nor environment and the institute has nothing to do with Ganga river. The institute is engaged in construction of dam hence it prepares report accordingly.

With this 34 dams are being constructed. It is the report of Green Panel.

[English]

A Report commissioned by the Government recommended that 34 dams on the Alakananda and Bhagirathi rivers - the two main tributaries of the Ganga - should not be allowed to come up as they will cause irrevocable harm to the bio-diversity.

[Translation]

Uttarakhand will also be ruined from where Shri Satpal Maharaj ji is elected. But today his tone has changed, I don't know what is the colour of his head-cover. ... (Interruptions) When he practices and interprets the teaching of Sanatan Dharma, then it is alright. I would like to read out a reference published in daily newspaper Amar Ujala' on 03.04.10. CAG has submitted in its report wherein it raised concern that there will be far reaching consequences on agriculture in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in case flow of silt is checked in all proposed scheme on Alaknanda and Bhagirathi. But they are unable to understand that the land is made fertile with the silt brought by these rivers. But the Government is not concerned with such reports. Will the Government accept the recommendations made in the report? The Government is not paying attention to these reports. As per the sources a question has been raised in the report that 30 projects have come up in 160 kilometer stretch from Gangotri to Devprayag. Doubts are being raised that due to construction of 53 sanctioned projects on Alaknanda and Bhagirathi

the existence of these rivers has been put in danger. It is not the opinion of mine or any Member of Parliament. It is the report of CAG. I will read out a poem and conclude my speech"

"Bahut Udaas Hai Behti Hai Ganga,

Na Rahe Raidas, Na Rahi Kathoti Mein Ganga,

Na Hi Rahi Fakiri, Weh Samarpan,

Kahan Kiska Mann Hai Ab Ganga

Bahut Udaas Hai Behti Hai Ganga.

Suhastron Diye Taira Diye Har Sham Maa Ke Naam,

Tairaye Jisne Pathar Ke Shaligram

Shayad Usi Ki Soch Me Bahut Udaas Hai Behti Hai Ganga.

Shabd Bemani, Aarti Mein Mridu Swar Nahi Shor Hai

Patit Pavani Ko Ghare Malinta Ghor Hai

Samete Yeh Kalush Tera Mera,

Bahut Udaas Behti Hai Ganga.

Kar Saku Teri Aarti, Is Laayak Kar De

Maa Prano Ke Bihad Mein Vasant Ke Rang Bhar De,

Maa Ungali Thame Rakh, Mele Mein Mat Chod Akele,

Mere Sang Aa Maa Ganga

Mere Sang Ho Meri Maa Ganga."

There is mention of your name. I dedicate this to the House. With this I will conclude my speech after making one or two points because I would also like to hear views of other hon'ble members ... (Interruptions) I have requested to continue this debate even tomorrow.

Madam, a news item published in Hindustan newspaper on 9 February, 2010 under the caption - "Mayke Mein Hi Sukh Gayi Bhagirathi Ki Jaldhara". Bhagirathi river has dried up at the place from where it originates. The incidents of female foeticide are taking place nowadays, similarly the flow of Bhagirathi river has been checked from where it originates. I will read out certain points of the said article:-

"The stretch from Maneri to Tiloh and Joshiyara to Dharasu has dried up. Bhagirathi river has dried up on a 44 kilometer long stretch due to construction of phase-I and II of Maneri Bhali project. As a result, devotees who visit the place for having Darshan and taking holy dip in Ganga are disappointed. There is very little water in Bhagirathi river due to a dry winter this year. Remaining water has been diverted towards tunnels of water projects. The flow of Bhagirathi has been diverted towards tunnels to meet the requirement of 90 megawatt Maneri Bhali phase - I and 304 Megawatt Maneri Bhali phase-II power projects in Uttarkashi. Though Ganga Basin Authority has issued instruction to release a fixed quantity of water for Bhagirathi River Valley and the people to be affected by river but the same has not been complied with."

After going through the entire report I want to say that I belong to Prayag. At one time the Ganga river flowed at Prayag with full strength and it was a treat to watch such a scene. Perhaps, there is no river in the world like the Ganga which is white and sacred in colour while the Yamuna is of blue colour and looks black, both the rivers used to converge there, but people have turned it into a drain there. There is no water there. Several times sages and saints have raised this issue during the Kumbh and Ardh Kumbha fairs. Now Kumbh is going to be held from Dec. 2012 to January 2013. Being a member of Parliament from Allahabad I'll lead it and no sage - saint, no person will take a dip in the Ganga river until water is released in this river ...(Interruptions) These dams should be dismantled. I would like to read out one more report. "Afsaron ki daya par Antyesti ke liye Pani." ...(Interruptions) All the dams which are being constructed should be demolished ...(Interruptions) Rihand dam is not there. The water level remains low in the river from October to April, therefore, power generation also gets affected.

Madam it was made to believe that hydro power is a very good option. I would like to cite an example. About Tehri Dam it was said that it would generate 2400 megawatt power, but even 400 megawatt power is not being generated here. Will the hon'ble Minister like to state whether 2400 megawatt power is being generated there? Sharadji told that only 324 megawatt power is being generated there while we were made to believe that it would generate 2400 megawatt power.

I would like to apologise to Menaka Gandhiji because I am guilty in this regard. When she was Minister of Environment at that time she had not agreed to clear this project for ten hours, but I requested her and somehow got

the clearance. At that time I had no inkling that these people are deceiving us.

There are medicines in each part of the Ganga river. The Ganga is not only a river which is just flowing. When people are hell bent upon destroying that medicinal value then what can be done in this regard. Tihri Dam is stopping the flow of medicinal properties of the Bhagirathi. The Ganga water is wonderful. But we are destroying those atoms and naming it 'run of the river'. When the Ganga waters do not contain those medicinal properties in its mud then it will be like any other river.

I am raising this issue in this House for the last time. I'll not raise it again. We will resolve it through a people's agitation.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam Speaker, we are debating on the subject 'Discussion on the steps taken by the government to save the Ganga from Pollution and the Himalaya from ruthless exploitation' under rule 193 as proposed by Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh and Prabodh Pandaji. First of all, I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Members because several members of this House are great devotees of the Ganga river and many of them have great love and devotion for the Ganga. One of the names of Bhishma was Gangaputra.

The Ganga river has a big history, the soul of India is associated with it. Our hon'ble Members are certainly concerned and their concern is well justified that the Ganga river is getting polluted. The Himalaya is the pride of the earth and it is the centre of the Earth, it is our crown. But it is being exploited ruthlessly. In fact, it is a matter of concern.

First of all, I would like to request all the members to go on a tour of the Himalayas, watch the Ganga river closely. They will get a closer view of the Ganga river and its flow. Apart from this, they will know why power projects have been set up there, they will get more knowledge. At present Ganga valley is eroding and progressing downward. Hon'ble Members will also come to know how the Ganga came to this plight inside and outside Uttarakhand.

First of all, when energy requirements increased in our country it was planned to generate power from coal and crude oil. Again a view emerged that coal and fuel are not such things which can be renewed i.e., such fuels are prepared after trees remain buried within the Earth for thousands of years. Coal gets prepared in thousands of years. If we keep on using it we cannot retrieve it. Some

of the countries planned to make nuclear energy, this energy was also used. The source of hot water in Iceland, known as geyser or hot-water springs were also used to generate power there. In our country also plans were prepared to run turbines through water.

The Tehri Dam about which Kunwar Rewati Ramanji was speaking was sanctioned and constructed with that technique. After that it was thought that mountains are earthquake prone areas and continental shift also takes place in the mountains so these dams are no longer safe.

Some people drew attention to the issue by going on hunger strike and people became concerned. Then it was decided that instead of constructing dams in the hilly areas, run-of-the river will be constructed there.

There are huge water bodies in the Himalayan region. There are huge ponds like Mansarovar, Rakshas Tal, Naukuchia Tal, Bheemtal, Nainital, Sahastra Tal in our hilly areas. The pond water percolates down to increase the water table. You might have come across waterfalls at various places, these are connected to these ponds. It is no use that there is scarcity of ponds in the hilly areas, these are a plenty.

When these ponds grew in number and water got stagnated, the British got hold of the rodents which dug the area and gradually extracted water. Several types of changes take place in the hilly areas. It was decided that we would not construct a major dam there and would rather construct run-of-the river. It meant that the slope or flow of the river is was diverted through the tunnel constructed in the mountains leading to turbines.

I would like to request all the hon. Members to visit Uttarakhand at least once and watch it closely. Today, the television and the media have become so powerful that through their reporting and repeated coverage they easily beguile the masses. It was once reported that the flow of the Ganga river was checked in Tehri, immediately this news spread like a wild fire that water was not allowed to flow from Uttarakhand, all the sadhus and saints got worried, such inputs kept flooding the t.v. channels throughout the day. I would like to point out that 6174 cusec water is continuously released from Tehri dam which has never been checked. Alaknanda which originates from Gangotri meets Dhauli flowing down from Tibet in Vishnu Prayag. From one side it meets Saraswati. Badrinath Dham is located at Vishnu Prayag, which is the confluence of Alaknanda and Dhauli. Further, the tributary Pinder meets Alaknanda at Kama Prayag. Similarly, Mandakini meets

Alaknanda in Rudraprayag. Bhagirath meets Alaknanda at Dev Prayag which is the biggest confluence, In this way, Purvi Nayar (Eastern Nayar), Paschimi Nayar (Western Nayar), Pindak etc. all tributaries meet Alaknanda. All these tributaries are not capable through individually to join the sea. However, their confluence, convergence to form the Ganga river instilled into them the energy to merge in the sea. The citizens of the country should learn the lesson of 'Unity is strength' from these rivers that "United we stand, divided we fall".

The Ganga river emerges after the confluence at Dev prayag. Before Devprayag there is no Ganga river, there are small tributaries which flow in the form of the Ganga river after being merged. As far as Uttarakhand is concerned there are a lot of dirty drains which fall in the Ganga river, however, the flow of the river is so copious that it dilutes the filth. Further when it flows down, so many canals originate from it, and due to these numerous canals, the flow of Ganga gets reduced. That is why the flow of the Ganga river has shrunk to such an extent in Prayagraj Allahabad. I believe it because I have been there and Hon. Madam you have also been there and seen that the Ganga river has been reduced to an elusive state there. Today, there is a need to revive, rejuvenate the Ganga. Every citizen will have to re-enact the avatar of Bhagirath to revive the Ganga since we also need energy to carry out nation building activities. We need power and we cannot also afford to ignore it. As far as generation of power is concerned, we know that there has been an upsurge in hydroelectricity demand, since the nuclear energy being produced by the world also posed a threat of nuclear reactors. These can be targeted by the terrorists at any point of time. The nuclear reactors had to be shut down in Japan after the Fukushima tragedy which was caused due to tsunami hitting Japan every now and then. Everyone agreed that hydroelectricity generated through hydro energy can be useful in nation building and this has been agreed to also by all other countries. The dams being constructed in the country today would make your heart swell with pride over the technology devised by our scientists. ... (Interruptions). I invite you to come and see the wind turbines or propellers that propel the Wind mills. If you start saying that the propellers or the turbines should be shut down because these are causing pollution. This will arrest the incessant flow of the Ganga river. It is requested that every hon. Member should definitely go there and closely watch and analyse and be a witness. Strangely, the National Ganga River Basin Authority does not even have the local Member of Parliament in its panel

of members despite the magnitude of its composition. The problems plaguing the area like the GVK dam in Srinagar the 90 percent construction of which has been completed is not getting clearance due to which everything else is hanging fire, What I am trying to say is that a huge sum has been invested there so these works should not be stopped. The schemes got delayed up to two years. The schemes got stuck for up to two years for fulfilling the formalities of the Ministry of Environment, the Forest Department or any other formality and then these are cleared without any changes made therein. Who will compensate the loss caused to the schemes for two years, it is a perennial problem. Ganga water is like nectar because Ganga river flows from a glacier and the water flowing from a glacier is the cleanest and purest kind of water. No other water is as pure as water coming from a glacier ...(Interruptions) I invite you to visit Uttarakhand, woods are being cut in the mountain areas, medicinal herbs are being harvested illegally, trees are being felled, global warming is taking place and in this regard Government should make arrangement to treat the water flowing into the river from tanning and leather industry as in Kanpur. With the advent of nano technology we can generate two hundred megawatt power from 40 to 60 meter unclean water, alongwith this, we can produce medical create water. We'll certainly install a plant with this technology at Haridwar.

In the end a couplet 'waqt ko jisne na samjha use mitna pada hai, Bach gaya talwar se toh phool se katna pada hai, chahe jitni hi kadi ho, har Nadi ki rah se har chattan ko katna pada hai.'

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I am also thankful to you for your presence as it has increased the seriousness of the issue and not only for the protection of Ganga river but we have received a fresh strength from your simple nature in the process of saving Indian culture and Indianness from the present crisis with the medium of Ganga river. Agitations are going on in different parts of the country to ensure the cleanliness and continuity of the sacred flow of Ganga water. Mahakumbh is to be held in Prayagraj in the next year. It is estimated that eight to ten crore devotees from across the country and the world will take a holy dip at Prayagraj on this occasion and have a darshan and express their faith and also contribute in strengthening the unity of the nation. Look at the present condition of holy Ganga river and its tributaries and the condition of Yamuna river in Delhi. Often, I get an opportunity to travel from Delhi to

Gorakhpur by train. In the way, I witness the plight of rivers which could have become the basis of the existence of life and the world by virtue of being the flow of pure natural water but unscientific and unplanned development has put a serious question mark and created a crisis not only on the river culture of India but also on culture and future of the nation by turning them into dirty drains. It is but natural that every Indian with patriotic inclination is concerned about it because Indian conscience assumes water as the very basis of life, but it is quite clear that water has been polluted even when it is the basis of life. Ganga may be just a medium to look at the change which has taken place.

Wherever we go in the country we see that local people worship small rivers of their village naming them as Ganga. A considerable number of people of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar live in Mauritius. They have named one river and even a lake in their country as Ganga. Ganga is a symbol of Indianness and any conspiracy against Ganga is a conspiracy against Indian culture and Indianness? Sometimes I recall these lines of Iqbal- "Unaan, Misr aur Roma mit gaye jahan se, kuch bat hai ke hasti mitti nahin hamari." Unan, Misr and Roma were not destroyed physically. Their culture was destroyed and what the foreign invaders could not do during hundreds of years of slavery, has now been done in the country in the name of development under a conspiracy, it is a conspiracy against river culture, a conspiracy to block these sacred rivers of India. If the Parliament will not discuss this important issue and not find out concrete solution then I think we cannot expect anything from anyone. So, I thank you from the core of my heart that you admitted this important issue and underlined the seriousness of this issue by remaining present here and providing guidance to ensure that something concrete comes out from this debate.

Madam, Ganga Action Plan was announced to free the river Ganga of pollution. I think that 1045 crore rupees were spent on the first and second phases of the Ganga Action Plan. However, the level of pollution in the river has risen higher than the pollution level before implementation of the second and third phases of work under the said project. The situation is similar in the case of the Yamuna river also. The Yamuna has become nothing more than a dirty nullah in many places in Delhi. A question was asked about, Ganga in the House and the hon. Minister had accepted the fact about the situation before and after the implementation of the second and third phases of the action plan. Even after the completion of the second and

third phases of work there is arrangement for treatment of merely 11787 million litres of sewage out of the estimated per day influx of 38254 million litre sewage into the river waters. How can a river remain clean in such a situation? We want to impose this responsibility upon the state and the state governments dodge responsibility by crying about cash crunch. All this is because the Ganga is not a vote making machine. If it had a vote then this sacred river would not have been gasping for survival and would not have suffered this tragedy. If we look at the entire country then the 40 percent irrigated area of the country falls in the Ganga doab and nearly 47 percent of the population resides in this area. Still no effective action has been taken in this regard. Out of the total 270 projects prepared under the announcements made under the Ganga Action Plan, viz., 43 projects in Uttar Pradesh, 170 in West Bengal and 37 in Uttarakhand, not a single one has been completed so far. Similarly, the hon. Prime Minister constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority in February, 2009 as a result of the campaigns for continuous and unpolluted flow of the Ganga in the country. Three meetings of the authority have been conducted but it has not yielded any concrete result.

17.00 hrs.

This inaction is the cause of the agitations taking place across the country. The religious heads, sages and the common people have been sitting on hunger strike in Varanasi for the last many days. Continuous hunger strike is going on but the government has not prepared any concrete action plan so far and in fact does not really want to do anything in this regard. Hon. Rewati Ramanji was talking about CAG. The CAG report on the Yamuna Cleanliness Campaign said the same thing that 1300 crore rupees were spent during a period of 19 years but the result is a zero. The Union Government admitted this fact in the latest affidavit filed in the Supreme Court regarding the Yamuna Action Plan.

Madam, the hon. Supreme Court has been monitoring cleanliness of the Yamuna for the last 18 years. If even then, the condition of the Yamuna in Delhi is so deplorable one can imagine its condition in other places.

Madam, CAG report for the year 2011-12 has declared the Action Plan to be a failure in Kanpur, Ghaziabad and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh. It has termed the rivers Gomti, Ganga and Hindon to be hotspots for diseases. Ghaziabad city discharges 290 million litres of sewage water every day out of which there is arrangement for treatment of merely 129 million liters, the remaining effluent is

discharged directly into the river. Similarly, Lucknow generates 410 million liters of sewerage daily out of which 300 million liters is treated and the rest 110 is discharged in-directly into the Gomti. Lucknow has 26 nullahs out of which only 9 have treatment plants. This is not the case only in Lucknow and Ghaziabad. All the rivers from Gangotri to Ganga Sagar and the tributaries of the Ganga have similar levels of pollution. Madam, hence naturally there is great anger amongst the common people which is evident in the agitation going on across the country. The flow of the Ganga and its tributaries has been blocked. There are two major reasons for the questions being raised about the cleanliness and continuous flow of the river Ganga. One is the ongoing and proposed hydel power projects on the river prepared without conducting local environmental study. Second is the discharge of sewage and untreated waste from small and big cities and towns and industrial units into the river from its source upto Ganga Sagar. These are the two major reasons. I was listening to hon. Rewati Raman ji and hon. Satpal Maharaj. I feel surprised.

Madam, Hon. Satpal Maharaj was talking about Uttarakhand. I was also born in Uttarakhand and spent my childhood there. I think that I have closely seen the state of Uttarakhand, its rivers, ghats and the whole topography prevailing there. When the agitation started in the year 2009 on the issue of purity and continual flow of River Ganga, I had started my tour of Uttarakhand between the elections and I had not visited Uttarakhand for the election purpose. I just wanted to know as to how much truth is there in the questions being raised regarding the purity and continual flow of River Ganga.

Madam, I want to tell you that there is almost 103 kilometre long stretch from Gangotri to Uttarkashi which is the main stream of Bhagirathi and which has also been declared as high-eco zone by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Hon. Shri Jairam Rameshji had done it and I would like to thank him for the same. You will be surprised to know that there were several places where not even a drop of water was present in River Bhagirathi. The whole river is covered with tunnels. Satpal Maharajji is a religious person and at least his turban today is depicting his religiousness with more intensity. Please forgive me for saying that there is no doubt about the purity of Ganga and the element of Amrit nectar in Gangajal and of course it is a divine river but two things are very important for this quality of the river besides the flow of river. One is the land and the other is the qualities of soil. When the current of the river flows with swiftness, the land absorbs its impurity. We do not call the land as dharti maa inadvertently because

just as a mother does not discriminate with her child in terms of his dirtiness, similarly dharmata purifies the water. When it rains, the water of the river gets swelled up and when the water flowing in a direction strikes against the stones and rocks, it gets purified and the amount of oxygen increases. Therefore, the land and the qualities of soil of the river are necessary for making the river pollution free. When we try to restrict the flow of river through tunnels, we break its connection with the land and the qualities of soil. This will naturally lead to pollution of rivers and this is what is happening in Uttarakhand today. The Ganga river has been restricted through tunnels and not even a drop of water is available in Bhagirathi. This will pollute Ganga.

The second point I want to raise about dams being constructed here. Hon. Madam, discussion about some dams have taken place here. I will talk about the dams before you. The functional projects are Chilla project, Tehri project, Maneri bhali-1 project, Maneribhali-2 project and Vishnu Prayag project. These are five functional projects. The ongoing projects are Kaliganga-1, Kaliganga-2, Koteshwar, Kotli Bhel-IA, Kotli Bhel-IB, Kotli Bhel-2, Tapovan Vishnugad, Pala-Maneri, Madhmaheswar, Loharinag-Pala, Srinagar and Singoli Bhatwari. The major proposed projects with more than 10 megawatt capacity are Alaknanda, Assiganga-1, Assiganga-2, Assiganga-3, Utsayu dam, Rishiganga, Rishiganga-1, Rishiganga-2, Kakoragaad, Kamoli, Kosa, Gaurikund, Gohana tall, Chunni Semi, Jaadganga, Jalandharigaad, Jhelum-Tamak, Tehri PSS, Devli, Devsari dam, Dunagiri, Tamak-lata, Nandprayag Langasu, Nyar, Fata, Buara, Bovala Nandprayag, Bangri, Bhilangna-1, Bhilangna-2, Bhilangna-3, Bhunder Ganga, Bhaironghati, Malari, Mandniganga, Mingnagaon, Melkhet, Rambara, Lata-Tapovan, Vanala and Vishnugad-Peepalkoti projects.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you conclude your point.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, these are the proposed projects and I have mentioned some of them with more than 10 megawatt capacity. There are 350 other proposed projects which were once shown in a television channel highlighting corruption in them. In a way, Ganga river has been restrained in its native place and Rewati Raman Singh ji has rightly said that attempts are being made to kill the Ganga river itself. Attempts are being made to kill the culture of this country. All this is happening in the name of development. All these activities should be stopped in the name of development. Madam, I am telling you about the mischief being played. One project is being constructed in Srinagar which is Dhari Devi project. That

place belongs to Siddhadevi Dharadevi. I was expecting that Maharaji will speak in this regard. That project got clearance in the year 1986 and it was for raising the height up to 63 metres. But look at their arbitrariness. The height was raised upto 95 metres. Dozens of nearby villages and hundred acres of land were inundated and efforts are on to submerge the historical place of Siddhadevi. When I had raised this matter in the Parliament here, next day an officer of the said project reached Goraknpur to meet me. I asked him about the purpose of his visit. He said that he had come from Uttarakhand. I came to know that he was coming from Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand is my birthplace. I treated him very well. He said that he was related to Dharidevi project and wanted to talk about it. I asked him what was the matter. He said that the place of Dharidevi will get erected on pillar and the pindi will be set up there; that is not a big issue. He requested me to get the agitation stopped and in return he would get the project implemented as per the demands of the people.

I asked him to tell one thing that if his head was cut off his body and then put on the top of a stick, would he be the same person? He replied what nonsense I was talking. Then I said that the same thing was in that case. That place is Siddhadevi pindi of Dharidevi who is worshipped and the pooja would be performed at this very place and the place could not be changed. He was unnecessarily causing destruction in the name of development. So, I would like to tell you that this agitation was not taking place all of a sudden. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Yogi Aditya Nath ji, now please conclude. Your quota of time has been finished. Other honourable members of your party have also to speak.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: I am coming to the last point.

MADAM SPEAKER: Then other members would not get time to speak. Now you conclude. You are taking their time.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, I have to say only this that even the British had not been able to do this. They had tried to divert and stop the flow of the Ganga in Haridwar in the year 1916. But the 'Dharmacharyas' had started a movement at that time and the kings and emperors in the country had supported the said movement and the British had to hold talks with the delegation led by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and it was decided that the flow and purity of the Ganga would not be disturbed. But why is the same thing being done today? Is there not any

conspiracy behind this? So, I would like to say to you that all our pilgrim places from Gangotri to Gangasagar owe their importance to the Ganga. Without the Ganga these pilgrim places would lose their existence, even India and the Indian culture are likely to lose their identity ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now it is enough. You have delivered a good speech. Now please conclude.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, now I am concluding. Please give me only two minutes time ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to request you that the Ganga river is not only a source of water for us but it has also a spiritual relationship with us. It embodies our faith, and our culture and it is also a source of livelihood in this country. Today existence of the Ganga is facing a crisis. Not only the religious society but the agricultural society is also agitating for the existence of the Ganga. I would like to appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to take effective steps in this regard. We are not opposing any scheme for development but we are opposing any development which is likely to disturb the flow and purity of the Ganga and its tributaries. So, I would like to request the government to take effective steps and to assure this House and the country that the flow and purity of the Ganga would not be allowed to be disturbed. I thank you once again for taking up this issue and allowing a debate on this issue. I hope for a good result in this regard and with this hope I thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh): Madam, my division number is 295 but please allow me to speak from the seat of 290.

MADAM SPEAKER: What is special here?

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: No Madam, here one member is sitting. He also wants to speak. Both of us want to share our time. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I do not understand. You go back to your seat. Which is yours? You please go back to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Madam, I will take only one minute ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): You are a lawyer and how can you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: What I am, I would tell you ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now it is fine. Let him speak. Now you speak.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Madam Speaker, I do not like to go into its complicated analysis, but I was a lawyer in Allahabad and have been watching the condition of the Ganga river for the last 30-40 years. I think there are three reasons for the Ganga river getting polluted. Large scale urbanization and industrialization has taken place during the last fifty years. As a result the sewage is flowing into the Ganga river. Now, the Ganga has become a drain instead of a sacred river. I had filed a PIL in Allahabad High Court, the case is going on for the last eight years. When the Ganga flows out of Kanpur, 80 percent water in the river comes from Kanpur tanneries after Fatehpur. As a result, the fish do not survive. Several poets have written that the water of the Ganga was white and the colour of the Yamuna was blue.

[English]

Blue stands for romanticism and white stands for spiritualism.

[Translation]

But now white spiritualism has become black spiritualism. I will quote Jayasi's poem on this. We listened to your speech from the beginning to the end yesterday. I had not listened to such a good speech during the last thirty years. It is a fact.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I am stating the truth. You analysed in such an excellent way, if anyone could understand even five percent of that then the culture of India and Parliament will get better ...*(Interruptions)* Now they will not let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)* The Ganga action plan was prepared in 1985. An amount of Rs. 418 crore was spent. After than GAP-2 was launched and an amount of ten and a half hundred crore rupees was spent, as Yogiji said. Reports are coming from the year 1985 that the Ganga river has been becoming dirtier. The National Ganga River Basin Authority was set up on which an

expenditure of 22 hundred crore rupees was incurred. But the condition of the Ganga river deteriorated. There are three reasons for it. First, the government's negligence, second, social and third personal. Now-a-days, Dussehra is not celebrated in villages, only Durga Puja is held. Thousands of idols are immersed in the Ganga river after the end of Durga Puja. No one, neither the society, nor we, nor any one raises a voice that these social evils must be done away with. Dead animals are immersed into the river. But society does not stand against it. A new fashion is in vogue in India i.e. to hold the government of India or the State Government responsible for every evil. We must shun this practice.

When the date of Kumbh mela comes nearer, people file writs. What is the outcome of filed writs? The water stored in some of the dams for irrigation is released and water level comes up. But no sage, saint of India has raised a voice to ensure that no one throws dead bodies of animals, the flowers, leaves etc. used in worship and dead bodies in the Ganga river. No such voice is raised. If such a voice is raised, the society does not react on this.

I want that there should be three-action plan, only providing money is not enough. I would like to talk about Allahabad. When I was not an Advocate, it was very difficult to locate the office of the Ganga Authority. Rewati Ramanji was rightly speaking that it was very difficult to locate their office. When new vehicles came to sight on the roads then we realized that there is an Authority related to the Ganga pollution. After that they used to disappear again. I want to say until there is coordination between the society and the government, it is very difficult to achieve this. Madam, this programme was entrusted to IIT in 2010. But even after three-four years no report of IIT has been submitted. Even if the report has been submitted, I have no information in this regard. The Hon'ble Minister may have the information. It is a technical issue.

If things are to be improved the society must come forward. As per a report 3000 million litre sewage is being generated in Kanpur and only one million litre is treated. Two thousand million litre pollutant is flowing into Ganga.

Madam, I want to tell you and Kunwar Saheb is witness, if we put water in a plate or beaker in Allahabad it appears quite blue. It is such a dirty water that it is clearly visible. A writ is pending in the High Court, it was listed for hearing recently. A report is submitted that 87 percent water is polluted and it is not even treated.

I am cutting short my time because our Member of Parliament Shri Gorakh Nath Pandeyji who lives on the bank of the Ganga River wants to speak. The Ganga river flows through his village. Madam, please listen to it, perhaps you will appreciate.

"Umar bhar Galib yah bhul karte rahe,

Ki dhul chehre par thi aur aaina saf karte rahe."

If there is any fault, the fault is in the society and the people. If we do not put the dirt of the sewage plant and the filth in the Ganga, 80 percent Ganga will be free from pollution. Pollution cannot be removed by chanting religious hymns.

I want to say in short that all the three strategies should be checked out. You should constitute a task force. The recommendation of the task force about the action required for the river Ganga should be included in the report of the parliamentary committee and taken up for discussion.

I conclude with this and the remaining time allotted to me may please be granted to Shri Gorakh Nath Pandeyji.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Hon. Speaker, this discussion started with the plight of Ganga. I submit that this country has two parts. One lies below the Vindhyas, the land of Krishna, Cauvery, Saraswati and Tungbhadra. This land is also populated and all the ghats of these rivers are very beautiful. All the rivers in the land beyond the Vindhyas except Narmada and some other rivers from the South flow into the Arabian Sea, be it the Chambal or the Yamuna. Satpal Maharajji, it is worth mentioning that the Himalayas are one of the youngest mountain ranges in the world. If you link all the major rivers in Hindustan, Pakistan and Bangladesh then the population along these rivers would not be less than 90 crores and the source of all these rivers is the Himalayas. I say to you that the environment and the world is in danger. When Satpal Maharaj ji was speaking Shri Rewati Raman ji told me that he used to give sermons and recite Katha. He was talking of progress, science and inventions. These have definitely taken the world forward, made life easier for human beings but are also going to cause the destruction of the world. He said that the Himalayas are kutcha (not very old) mountain range. I have studied them. Erosion of the Himalayas is taking place from Pakistan to Bangladesh. I am not a politician by profession. Basically I am an engineer. I know how and when things were created. But this is not the issue under discussion today. But the Himalayas are the origin. That is why 90 crore people, that

is, sixth part of the population of the world survives on water from the Himalayas. I do not have the data about the water that flows towards China but Rewati Ramanji and Yogiji have talked in detail about the Ganga here.

I would like to say that the biggest necessity of man is the air to breathe. Even water needs to breathe as does Satpal Maharaj ji. The purity of water depends on oxygen from the Earth and the atmosphere. Yogi Adityanath ji was invoking the names of Ganga, Chambal, Yamuna and other large rivers. There are many rivers in North India but the situation of Narmada is comparatively better than others. It is older than the Ganga and the Himalayas. It originates from Amarkantak but I am not saying it is completely pure. Some of the rivers like the Indus and some rivers of the South go into the Arabian Sea. India is tilted towards the Arabian Sea. Man needs to breathe every second but in Delhi the very air has become polluted. Nature does not spare anyone. Whenever I go to Madhepura I start feeling more hungry and the taste of vegetables becomes better. You will feel the same when you go to Sasaram. When I come to Delhi the taste of food changes. ... (Interruptions) It is not that the stomach is upset. One just does not feel like eating. There is nothing bigger than nature. Everything Gandhiji said pointed towards one direction that one should remain friendly towards nature.

Man needs air at every moment. A person cannot remain without water also for more than two to three hours. The ground has been formed by the Himalayas and the fertile land has also been created from the Himalayas. Gandhiji used to say that people should not go on hunger strike for more than five to six hours. Things get spoilt if carried-out for too long. A person should take food after every six hours. Many people have agitated for water, jungles and land. This is the condition of Ganga. You say this work should be done in collaboration. I listened to Yogiji and Kunwar Saheb. They requested me to be present in the House today. Both of them have made deep study of the issue. I do not have indepth knowledge of these issues. One belongs to the hills and the other belongs to the Sangam sthal, Prayag. Both are places where the Ganga is dominant. Thereafter comes Kashi, Patna and then it flows to the sea. ... (Interruptions) The Saraswati is still flowing in the South. It is a major river of the South. I request that the people who have expressed concern in this regard should stop the disputes in this regard. The Provinces were made in accordance with the wishes of the people. Provinces were made on the basis of language. There was no question of provinces in North India. So we divided it. I do not want to discuss the partition. I just want

to say that there are many problems and challenges before the country. But this has become a big challenge because a river does not recognise any borders. It cannot be partitioned. This is the system throughout the world. I do not want to get into the dispute between India and Pakistan. But a major share of the waters fall in our country.

I like the names of rivers in the country be it Subarnarekha, Kaveri, Ganga etc. These names are so beautiful that people start feeling energetic with the mention of these rivers ... (Interruptions) I would request you that hon'ble members of all states are making their speeches here. Shri Satpal Maharaj ji, water plays an important role in the economy of your state. That is why you are concerned. Rivers are not associated to any particular state be it Uttarakhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Bengal it belongs to all sections of society. If you happen to visit the Chambal river then you find that the river has an inherent power to attract and if you throw coins into the Chambal, it will reflect clearly. It is a unique experience to watch crocodile in Chambal river. People use to say that a person becomes perseverant after drinking water of the Chambal river.

I would like to request that hon'ble members of various states are raising several points in their speeches. I would say that water is life and this is the ultimate truth as in the case of oxygen. Mother nature provide everything that is essential for life. We have cut down forests and converted the most fertile land of the country into concrete jungle. Rivers in the country are worshipped. I would say that water resources should be nationalized in order to conserve the rivers in the country. There is nobody to save the country. Power should be delegated to implementing agencies. Rivers are the most valuable assets which need to be conserved. In our country civilization and culture develop alongside the rivers and major developments have come up alongside the rivers. All our folk songs are based on rivers and water bodies. In the end I would like to request ... (Interruptions)* Shri Jairam Ramesh had executed certain programmes but a lot more needs to be done in this regard. There is allurements towards market.

People belonging to the present era are of the opinion that people of metro cities are honest. I would say that it is so because city people are making efforts to emulate the European culture and life style. Oxford has become a place of pilgrimage for the so called educated people of the country. The urban people of the country are considered fit for these metro cities because metro culture

* Not recorded.

is not a part of our civilization. Otherwise you are saying that dams will be constructed in a proper manner. Shri Satpal Maharaj ji you are aware that water and other essential commodities are available in the country in abundance. Corruption is deep-rooted in the country. There is no need to hold discussion on the issue of corruption. Dams will not be constructed as per the specified standards. All the dams in the country have been constructed in improper manner. The Himalayan range is one of the youngest ranges on the planet and it would not be prudent to construct dams and carry out similar activities there. The river Ganga is worst affected due to the harm caused to the Himalayas. There are a number of tributaries in Uttarakhand. You have correctly said that at Prayag the Ganga emerges. I am not aware of the geography of the entire Ganga region. Shri Rewati Raman ji I would like to submit that there is a unanimous opinion in the House that water bodies should be nationalized to save all the rivers of the country including the Ganga otherwise schemes like Ganga Action Plan will prove to be failures. There is a need to fix accountability in this regard otherwise the Union Government and the State Government will pass the ball into each other's court. There is a need to delegate power to a single authority. The major issue is that all should join hands for nationalization of water bodies. We have nationalized the Indian Railways and many other sectors. It should not be included in the concurrent list and power should not be entrusted to the states. Then only your speech will prove meaningful. You have to make efforts in this regard otherwise there will be no result. When Ganga Action Plan was being prepared, I had said to the Chief Engineer, who was my classmate that it is not going to benefit anyone. Certain officers would be appointed and offices would be set up. The truth behind such offices should be brought forward. There are certain people who actually want to save the Ganga but services of these people are not being hired. Demonstrations are taking place. You are saying that Sadhus (sages) are sitting on Dharna ...(Interruptions) These people belong to this country. You are not aware of the fact. When shortcomings are brought to the notice of the Government then they become alert as the deer becomes alert at the sight of danger. But if the Government is praised then it becomes deaf. So, if you really want to save the rivers of the country then nationalization of rivers should be done.

Madam Speaker, ...(Interruptions)* Shri Jairam Ramesh ji was a bit tickle minded. ...(Interruptions) She is a nice lady. Hon'ble Prime Minister you are not aware that

* Not recorded.

people who have attended the meeting called in respect of the Ganga Action Plan did not utter a single word. ...(Interruptions) They remained silent. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYANTI NATARAJAN: Let him speak

[English]

He is anti-women ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): She is not at fault. She may be replaced with a very strong man, nothing will happen ...(Interruptions) It is requested that if we wish to save all the rivers of the country then these should be nationalized. Thereafter when the onus will be laid on the House, the House will make efforts to save them.

MADAM SPEAKER: No comment made on the hon. Minister will go on record.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam, I would like to thank Shri Rewati Babu for raising the question regarding the purity, cleansing and filth of the Ganga river long time back. You took cognizance of the issue and assured the House of a separate discussion in this regard. Today you yourself are here. After listening to your address here and at some other place yesterday, it is requested that you should speak in Hindi in future. Mudgal ji is outstanding among artists and you are outstanding among orators. I congratulate you for this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I went to your chamber to express my gratitude, but you had not come by then, you were listening to others ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Lajuji, thank you very much. But H.E. President and Vice-President were present there.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: She is H.E. President. But after your speech and I am not making any discrimination, everyone started speaking in Hindi.

We uphold the river Ganga as our mother. You belong to my state and the river Ganga is worshipped particularly by women from Eastern U.P. to South India. People visit Haridwar. The Ganga is a national river. It is the longest in the world ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please continue. There is nothing in it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Hon. Madam, the origin of the Ganga as has been recorded in our religious scriptures is from the locks of Lord Shiva, the lord of lords. It is no simple issue. We uphold it as our mother. It is the lifeline for everyone. This is nectar for everyone and what have we made of it? We have divided it into three sections. We look at the Ganga as Upani Ganga in the Himalayas, and in the Centre and Farakka in the low lying areas. We have dissected it at three places, locked the water at three places.

There was an artist Shri Ramayan Tiwari from our state. Shri Shatrughan Sinha would be knowing. You would be remembering, he produced a film on the Ganga - "Ganga Maiya Tohe piyari chadhaibo. Saiyan se kab re milanva ho hai Ram" meaning that a woman's husband goes missing, she prays to mother Ganga that she would offer her 'piyari' (the auspicious yellow saree) if she (the Ganga) fulfilled her wishes and reunited her with her husband and all her wishes were fulfilled ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA (Patna Sahib): It was produced by Shri Vishwanath Shahbadi ji "Hey Ganga Maiya Tohe Piyari Chadhabo" ...(Interruptions) Shri Ramayan Tiwari was an actor in the film ...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: He worked in the film, so, I will name only him. ...(Interruptions) Be it any director, but Tiwariji worked in the film ...(Interruptions) Alright he worked in the film. I am talking of Teej, both the Ganga and the Yamuna, even though today, it has been divided into three parts. We captured the Ganga river in the upper Himalayan region, constructed a dam in the upper reaches. Shri Rewati Raman was saying that several dams were constructed upto Narora. The waters of the Ganga were checked upto Narora of Uttar Pradesh. Sharad ji, you should not underestimate Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan ...(Interruptions) She has created this stir ...(Interruptions) Our expectation that we would make mother Ganga ...(Interruptions)

[English]

I am appreciating you Madam.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: He does not like women. I know he is anti-women.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I am a convenor of women ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Laluji, please stick yourself to Ganga Maiya.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, I listened to the two saints today - one was Yogi Adityanathji from Gorakhpur and second was Shri Satpal Maharaj. He was wearing a different colour turban yesterday, he is wearing Kesariya today ...(Interruptions) It is the colour of India, it is nice. Keep on changing your colours ...(Interruptions)

Madam, we expected that both the saints would have studied Ganga river, but they got distracted. I do not know the stuff of the discourses which they deliver.

Madam, today our Mother Ganga is drying up. 'Kans mar vidhvansa kiya, Gokul Mathura Raj kiya'. If we go to Mathura the land of Lord Krishna, Yamuna river, the mother was waiting when eighth son of Basudev was born. She was waiting when Krishna was being taken to a secret place, he put his feet out of the basket with a smile and Yamuna river touched his feet and got blessed. What is the condition of that river today? The followers of Hindu religion visit this place from across the country. I also visited that place several times. Nine drains are flowing into this river. You can see the plight of Yamuna river from here up to a stretch of 22 k.m. Seeing that our head hang in shame. Had the water of Yamuna river not been sacred and pure, Shahjahan would not have built Tajmahal on the banks of Yamuna. Our Kings and Maharajas of earlier times used to drink the water of Ganga and Yamuna rivers. Shahjahan had four sons - Dara, Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad. Aurangzeb imprisoned Shahjahan there when he grew old in order to capture throne. His son, Aurangzeb is known as a cruel king in Indian history as he imprisoned his father and deprived him of Yamuna water. We have been students and studied history and political science. Aurangzeb was torturing him for the sacred water of Yamuna. What did Shahjahan say? He said that Hindus drink gangajal but my son Aurangzeb had deprived me of even a drop of Yamuna water which is freely available even for animals like boxes and dogs. This is the history of Ganga and Yamuna river. You belong to Buxar, people expect a lot from you. The entire Ganga river has dried up after Bihar. This is my demand and hon'ble Prime Minister had also declared Ganga as a national river; all have a right over it. All the people living near this river, including fishermen use its water. y When water was shared with Bangladesh it was assured that there will be no problem

of water for Bihar. But in Bihar, you may come to Ganga river to watch rare Dolphins. People go to Singapur to watch Dolphins but tourists come in thousands from across the world as we have a large number of Dolphins at Patna near Patna College and also at Bhagalpur. At present drains are flowing into Ganga river which is harming our dolphins in a slow manner. The rare animal is becoming extinct in our region. What was the contingency plan made by us? We have made a situation which is quite pathetic. It was said at the time of construction of Farakka Barrage that there would be no problem for Bihar. Bagmati Adhwara Gandak etc. various rivers originating from mountains flow into Ganga ... (Interruptions) Ganga Maiyya used to consume and take that water and fishes were also found in that water. There are lakhs of fishermen who are at present agitating along with other people in rural areas. Fishes in Ganga water travel against current during flood season, they cross the river, breed, laid crores of eggs, the river remained full of fishes and international birds used to visit Ganga river. What is the condition today? You may go on foot and enter Ganga river anywhere? Today Mother Ganga is drying up. It is a national river, water sharing should be done properly, Bihar has also its rights; we should not be deprived of our rights. Earlier the water which used to arrive has now gone to Bangladesh. We had stopped the Chief Minister and raised the issue of water and it was assumed that there would be no problem for Bihar. It took place at that time when our government was in power and Devgaudaji was at the helm. These things should be kept in mind. We have given the precious water, deprived the fishermen of their livelihood and wiped out dolphin. All the sewage is flowing into the river through the drains. Our colleague said rightly that Sages and Saints only speak, all these things are due to them.

We go to the bank of Ganga and Yamuna with dead bodies and to flow their ashes into the river but the heart and liver of the body do not get burnt easily. So these portions are put into the river after rolling them in shred. All of us do it. Today rivers like Ganga and Yamuna have become completely polluted. Ganga at Allahabad has become very dirty and all the sages and saints, nagas, people coming from South India take a dip there. Mathura is a place associated with Lord Krishna. He had set up his capital after killing Kansa with the grace of Mother Yamuna. Today nine drains flow into Yamuna there, there is nobody to take care of that. It appears that there is no government in this country. Glaciers are melting. Mountains are coming down and water is being stopped by constructing dams. Sharadji, we are taking a big risk. At times nature gets

disturbed, which is a big threat. Tehri Dam has been built at such a height, if it breaks some day, it may cause huge destruction of life and property and we cannot control that. We ourselves are responsible for that and we are still harming the nature and if we do not understand the causes, we shall have to bear huge losses. In schools we had read theory of Malthus. This theory applies here also. If the nature starts taking action itself, we'll be taken aback and people will die like lizards. Such a situation may arise. Therefore, first of all we and the government must do fair distribution of Ganga water on priority basis. The Sages and Saints, people of Gorakhpur, persons delivering discourses have started talking about it.

The livelihood of these people also depend on the holiness of Ganga. Therefore, the interest of the saints should also be taken into account ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you speaking during his speech, please sit down. Luluji, now you please conclude.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I am speaking the truth. Perhaps, Ranjanji has not got his ears properly cleaned. There is no water in River Ganga when territory of Uttarakhand ends and the situation is much worse in Bihar. The water should reach from gangotri to Howrah and Gangasagar. There is filth in Ganga because there is no current and the water has been stopped at the hilly region itself, so how will the flow reach other places. We are faithful. We worship and show veneration to all the religions. Several temples of our Hindu brothers are located on the banks of Ganga. We visit these places and naturally when the Saints worship by offering garlands and sweets, these people also consume them after being offered to Gods. River Ganga is our mother and it is drying up, so measures should be taken to rescue it. We support the issue taken up by Rewati Raman Singhji here.

MADAM SPEAKER: The sentiments of the entire House is to save Ganga. Its purity, holiness, cleanliness and the continual flow should remain intact. We fully believe that Jayanti Natarajanji will implement this task. My belief is strong also due to the fact that we are talking about mother Ganga and it is symbolic of woman power.

[English]

17.58 hrs. (DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Sir, I would like to express my thanks for giving me the opportunity to speak on the discussion under Rule 193 to prevent river Ganga from pollution and Himalayas from ruthless exploitation.

There cannot be two opinions about making Ganga, the lifeline of our country, pollution-free. It is our major river. We cannot afford to destroy this irreparably. We have to protect and safeguard it for our own benefit.

Ganga and Himalayas have been exploited beyond imagination. In spite of efforts taken by the Government, exploitation is going on unabated. For example, a Memorandum of Agreement has been signed on July 6, 2010 by the Ministry of Environment and Forests with seven IITs for the development of Ganga River Basic Management Plan. There is no dearth of efforts from time to time.

The only reason behind over exploitation of Ganga and Himalayas is that we take them for granted.

18.00 hrs.

In spite of numerous losses, polluters and exploiters are at large and mostly go scot-free. This has been the situation over the decades. There is an urgent need for planning conservation of Ganga and Himalayas. Mission Ganga should be taken seriously by each one of us; each Member of Parliament should ensure that he or she brings awareness among their constituents about the ill-effects of over-exploitation of Ganga and Himalayas. Areas around Ganga and Himalayas should be declared eco-sensitive zones and the same should be implemented very strictly.

We often find in the newspapers that Ganga is being polluted by industrial waste which is being dumped, in spite of the tall claims by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wait.

The discussion on this subject may be continued later. You can continue later. We are now taking up 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RATNA DE: Sir, let me finish this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue this later. There is no problem.

DR. RATNA DE: When?

MR. CHAIRMAN: They will let you know afterwards.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Sir, let us be clear. Are we continuing this after 'Zero Hour'?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not today, after the 'Zero Hour'. About tomorrow, it is not yet finalized. The date will be announced later. She could continue whenever this is taken up.

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): Sir, I want to mention about the faulty policy of the Government with regard to recruitment to the IPS.

Till now, as per the Indian Police Service Recruitment Rules, 1954, there are two methods for recruitment to IPS - that is, two-third candidates by a competitive examination which is from the open market, through the UPSC Civil Services Examination, and second, one-third candidates by promotion from substantive members from the State Police Service. Now, the Central Government has framed new rules and added a third method of recruitment by Limited Competitive Examination. All the Assistant Commandants of Central Paramilitary Forces like BSF, CRPF, SSB, CISF and ITBP, and Captain and equivalent rank officers from the Defence Services like Army, Navy and Air Force, and DSP of the State Police services who have put in five years of service up to the age of 35 years, which will be 36 years or 37 years for the reserved categories, are eligible for this Examination. This Examination will be very soft and much below the standard of UPSC Examination.

In accordance with article 320 of the Constitution of India, the Central Government is bound to consult with the UPSC in the matter of principles to be followed in making appointments to the IPS and as such, action of the Central Government in this regard is illegal, unconstitutional and violative of articles 320 of the Constitution of India. Hence, I urge upon the Government not to proceed further in the execution of the new recruitment policy.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today morning also I had asked a question to the hon. Minister on this issue. This extremely important problem relates to my constituency. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the issue of pollution. The underground water in my Lok Sabha Constituency Unnao is getting toxic and polluted day by day. The tanning units and slaughter houses located in this area openly throw hazardous waste in the nearby areas or carry out reverse boring and discharge untreated effluents into our water sources. Its confirmation came from the Central Ground Water Board's report of March 2012 and another report of the year 2009 which also confirmed the excessive levels

of the pollution in the water available here. As per the report, the amount of total chromium, hexavalent chromium and salinity in the water sources of Unnao area was found much more than the standard prescribed by BIS. This is not because of some natural cause but it is the consequence of the negligence on the part of humans or deliberately meddling with nature.

I know and I admit the fact that there is a need for jobs in my constituency. There is the requirement of industry in that area but we will not accept the flouting of pollution related rules and regulations by the industry keeping in mind its profits only. Now, such a situation has arisen that Central Ground Water Board has asked the Unnao administration to seal several water sources because such hand pumps are installed in the highly populated areas. Through you, I would like to earnestly request the government and all the concerned officers of the Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to take stringent steps against such industrial units causing pollution in the country. There is a need to take such stringent steps in my Unnao constituency as the future of Unnao is now in their hands.

I would like to request the new Government of Uttar Pradesh to take this problem seriously because a lot of politics has been played in this regard. We should protect our region rising above politics. Today, replying to my question, the Hon. Minister also admitted that an effort was made by the Union Government through her Ministry to make use of a new technology but it did not succeed. I just want to say that if the said technology has not succeeded, we should make effort for some new technology. It is modern and technical age but pollution has to be checked. I have raised this issue several times and I want the entire House to understand my point in this regard.

[English]

SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a very serious issue of urgent importance.

In Kerala monsoon is about to start in the first week of June. For the past few years the State of Kerala has succumbed to a series of diseases during the period of monsoon. The basic reason seems to be insufficient sanitation facilities. Garbage problem is increasing in cities as well as in rural areas. Besides multiple increases of mosquitoes and rats, which spread diseases like Dengue fever, Chikungunya, H1N1, Malaria and other

communicable diseases, it is seen that the systems installed for the treatment of waste are not functioning properly in most of the areas.

Action for controlling mosquitoes and rats and sanitation activities after the outburst of diseases is a waste exercise. The Government of India has wide amenities for ensuring public health and sanitation through its schemes and machineries like National Rural Health Mission which aims at effective integration of health concerns with determinants of health like sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water, through a District Plan for Health.

Hence, I would request that necessary scheme with sound financial assistance may be provided by the Government to the State of Kerala for proper maintenance of public health. I would also request the Government to have a Total Sanitation Programme for supporting the local self-Government authorities in their effort of treatment of waste thereby avoiding occasional outburst of diseases. It is essential to ensure proper availability of essential medicines at reasonable prices by keeping an eye on the actions of the drug companies and stockists as this only can enable the people of the lowest strata better treatment facilities.

[Translation]

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): Hon. Chairman Sir, the tribals are being deprived of land rights through the means of a number of provisions and other deceitful ways. The Registration regarding Forest Rights was enacted in 2006 under which the tribals have been granted the right to dwell on forest land and carry out developmental works there. However, the said law is not being complied with properly due to the Act relating to national-Sanctuaries and forests. If this law is complied with honestly then half of the problems of the tribals would be solved automatically. Collective rights of tribals, possession of land lease, simple acts of livelihood such as animal husbandry and grazing rights are being denied. The Union Ministry of Environment and Forests is dominating the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The tribal society calls the laws relating to forest and environment dark laws. There are 50 to 60 villages in Narmada district such as Kanjal, Phoolsar, Garh, Bebaar, Gadhijantar, Baghumar, Kanjeevandari, Junaraj, Kamodia, Jharvani, Ambagaon, Sukwal under my parliamentary constituency in Gujarat which are included under the Act relating to sanctuaries and reserve forests. They do not have adequate arrangements for pucca roads, bridges, nullahs, electricity,

irrigation, clean drinking water, health, educations et al. The tribals of this area are still living like primitive men.

I would like to request the Union Government through the House that the Environment and Forests laws which are blocking the development of the tribals should be reviewed and the tribals should be provided all the opportunities for development that are available to other sections of the society.

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN (Panchmahal): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, the county has been committed to deliver opportunities to all sections of the people of our society since Independence. We have enshrined in our Constitution reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have initiated a plethora of schemes in order to upgrade the lives of those people, especially, who are vulnerable. It is striking to note that still the rate of poverty is declining in India, but in the same tone I have to acknowledge that the rate of poverty which is declining has demonstrated a lower percentage among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in comparison to the upper caste people. It means that still there is a serious mismatch of poverty between Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the upper caste population in our country. It needs to be corrected.

Insofar as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, Scheduled Tribes are worst off in Madhya Pradesh. There are 40 per cent of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh who do not own any basic consumer durables.

A number of Dalit proponents are expressing their views everyday in this House. But it is also intriguing to note that Dalits are worst off in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Orissa, where a third do not own any such asset.

I also appreciate the endeavour of other States, especially, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Punjab where the asset owning of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is much higher than the other sections of the population.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you like to tell me? You should come to the point. What do you want from the Government?

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, first of all, I have to draw the attention of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: During 'Zero Hour', you cannot just go on speaking.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, there is a serious mismatch in the distribution of wealth. There is a regional disparity insofar as ownership of assets is concerned. It is all evident that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lagging behind in owning the assets and minimum consumer durables. Only three or four States are recognised as exceptional in upgradation of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Therefore, I would urge upon this Government to take serious measures so as to minimize the disparity which has been prevalent. Otherwise, the goals of this Government will remain evasive.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already mentioned all these things.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, the newly released Census 2011 data shows that while 17.8 per cent of households across India do not own a phone, a computer, TV, radio, bicycle or any vehicle, this proportion is 22.6 per cent for Scheduled Castes, 37.3 per cent for Scheduled Tribes and 14 per cent for "others".

Sir, I would appreciate your State which has provided more and more opportunities to the backward people of our society. I would urge upon the Government to take special measures so as to minimize these disparities.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the sacred Shri Amarnath Yatra. This sacred Yatra is conducted from Vyas Purnima to Shravan Purnima for two months every year. Hindu pilgrims from the country and abroad go for darshan of the sacred Amarnath cave. There is possibility of nearly eight to ten lakh pilgrims undertaking the darshan this year. Jyeshtha Purnima also called the Vyas Purnima is falling on 04 June and Shravan Purnima and Rakshabandhan are falling on 02nd August. According to rules laid for this Yatra, it should take place from 4th June to 2nd August. But, the hon. Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, in his capacity as the Chairman of Amarnath Shrine Board, has reduced this period to merely 39 days. Before 2009, this Yatra was open for a period of 60 days and the judge of Jammu and Kashmir High Court f hon. Justice Kohli had also ruled that this Yatra should be of at least 60 days duration. After all how would it be possible for eight to ten lakh pilgrims to

cover this Yatra in 39 days when the Shrine Board is barely able to make it possible for ten thousand pilgrims a day to undertake the Yatra. Hence, the Jammu and Kashmir government is depriving the Hindus of their fundamental right of religious freedom and is hurting their religious sentiments. There are two routes for undertaking the Yatra - the first route passes through Pahalgam, Chandanwari, Sheshnag, Panchtarni with 32 km of trekking thereafter. The second route passes through Sonmarg, Baltaal with 16 km of trekking in the end. Mansarovar Yatra starts in May and goes upto a height of 22 thousand feet; Kedarnath Yatra starts in April and goes on for six months then why is it that the government cannot allow two months duration for darshan of Shri Amarnath cave situated at a height of 13500 feet. The government is not impartial in this regard. This is a failure of the Shrine Board or it is intentionally playing with the Hindu sentiments. It is not as if the Yatra did not start in June earlier, the government decides the dates arbitrarily. The dates of festivals and parvas are decided by Hindu priests—they decided muhurats and lagnas. This does not come under the ambit of the Shrine Board. The Shrine Board has the right to make security and other arrangements for the Yatra. The muhurat and lagna are for the Hindu priests to decide and when the dates are fixed from Vyas Purnima to Shravan Purnima then unnecessary interference in this regard is not warranted.

Even before this, the governor of Jammu and Kashmir had angered the Hindu believers in 2008 over the issue of returning the Shrine Board land. People were angered and a big agitation had taken place. In 2009, the separatists had also sought reduction in the days of the Yatra. Now if the governor is being suspected of acting under pressure of the extremists it is not a surprise because he has taken action on their behest in other instances.

I would like to urge the government, through you, to keep the schedule of Yatra intact. Secondly, the Amarnath Shrine Board should be reconstituted. Seventy percent of the employees therein do not belong to Hindu religion. In any religious board the members are constituted of the people belonging to the same religion.

No one should be included as a member who doesn't have faith in that Board. But, unfortunately the Amarnath shrine has such members. It should be reconstituted and Hindus and religious leaders of Hindus should be made members. Secondly, rest houses should be arranged to cater to about 15000 to 20000 pilgrims in Pahalgam and Baltal because travellers have to stay there in case of

inclement weather and lack of resthouses create problem for them.

I would request you to make arrangements in this regard in Baltal and Pahalgam.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendrasinh P Chauhan, Dr. Virendra Kumar and Shri Rajendra Agrawal may be allowed to associate with the submissions made by Shri Yogi Adityanath.

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Pudukottai, an assembly segment of my parliamentary constituency in Tamil Nadu is one of the largest cities in the State. The city is having a large number of colleges which provide a great platform for quality education in the fields of engineering, arts, social science, commerce and journalism. Moreover, a large number of Central Government offices and Public Sector Undertakings are located in Pudukottai district and a number of families of Defence personnel are also settled there.

The Government of India has started Kendriya Vidyalayas with the objective of providing educational facilities of a unique standard throughout the country to the children of Central Government employees whose jobs are transferable. However, Pudukottai is not having any Kendriya Vidyalaya. There is an urgent need to set up one such Kendriya Vidyalaya in Pudukottai to fulfil the long-pending demand of the people of this district.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu at the earliest.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman, Sir, role models have been discussed at length today. I would like to mention a role model too. The great son of India Lala Hardev Sahai has contributed selfless service in many sectors in the country. He was born in Saatrod village in Hisar district in Haryana on 26 September 1892.. He was the first person from Haryana who had opened a Hindi medium school in his ancestral village Saatrod in the year 1912 and thereafter tried to remove illiteracy and unemployment amongst the villagers by opening 65 schools and a shilpshala as well as running a campaign to raise awareness of nationalism amongst them.

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had gone to Saatrod inspect the school and Lala Lajpat Rai Shilpshala established by Lalaji. He was arrested for being a freedom fighter during the agitations held by Mahatma Gandhi in the year 1921 and 1942 and both times he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Lalaji had run a strong campaign across the country for protection of cows as a result of which section 48 was included in the Constitution and cow slaughter was banned in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Mewat etc.

Lala Hardev Sahai had unmatched love for swadeshi. He was the first person to set up a handloom in his house. 30 September, 2012 would herald his 50th death anniversary.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the government to issue a postal stamp as a homage to the memory of the great patriot Lala Hardev Sahai who was a symbol of Indian culture and who was a crusader for swadeshi, mother tongue and protection of cows.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan are allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): I would like to raise a matter regarding the pathetic financial condition of tea plantation labourers. Tea industry is a very profitable industry of our country. This industry earns a vast quantity of foreign exchange for our country. Day-by-day the tea plantation owners have become richer to the richest, but the employees of tea gardens have become poorer to the poorest. They are getting only a minimum wage of Rs. 69 to Rs. 90 per day, though in MGNREGS the labourers are getting Rs. 136 and the agricultural labourers are getting Rs. 152 to Rs. 200 per day. So, these tea plantation labourers are getting very negligible rate of wages.

The Union Government is thinking of declaring tea as national drink of our country. I congratulate the Government for this step. But I want to bring to the notice of this Government the hardships being faced by the workers who are engaged in this industry. More than half a century has passed since the formation of the last Central Wage Board for tea plantation industry. Till date a lot of changes has taken place in tea plantation industry. More

than two million workers are engaged in this very important sector of the economy of India, which is continuously growing over the years.

As you know, in absence of any consistent, uniform and resolute approach and intervention on the part of the Government, the structure as well as the rates of wages of these workmen of this industry have failed to evolve a fair standard on all counts keeping pace with the developing economy of the country. As a result, presently the wages of the workmen in this industry is the lowest in comparison to any other organised sector. It varies to a great extent in various regions and even within regions too.

The stand and intention on the part of employers could succeed in frustrating and negating the declared motto of the last Central Wage Board from evolving a fair structure of wages. Having no proper and dynamic link with the rising Consumer Price Index, the real wages of these workmen of this industry have significantly been eroded over the last fifty years, leading to growing distress, malnutrition, backwardness, migration and unrest.

Besides all this, there is no Minimum Support Price or Minimum Retail Price for tea and the price of tea is always decided by auction. In the absence of any effective policy the tea garden owners gave the excuse of huge losses in the name of auction and other unrelated things.

Through this august House, I would request the hon. Minister to intervene in the matter as he deems appropriate and to fix a MSP or Minimum Retail Price for tea and also to form a Central Wage Board for tea plantation industry at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, a number of foreign companies are investing in Indian companies in accordance with the new FDI rules. But there are certain guidelines which are creating a problem as some foreign companies invest 10-15 percent of funds, purchase equity shares and then try to control the parent company and its profits and convert the profits to loan. Then they impose compound interest on these loans and sell them off to third parties. Many such cases of efforts being made to sell off the companies or become the dominating partner have come to light. There is a daily newspaper in India which was dealt such a blow. I had written to the Prime Minister in this regard. I would like clear guidelines to be formed in this regard by the government.

[English]

1. whether the exit price as foreign investors mentioned in their Investment Agreements, i.e., minimum assured return of 25 per cent - 40 per cent compound interest on dollar terms, is in consonance with the RBI guidelines and FIPB approval for FDI for equity investment;
2. whether the same would convert the nature of equity investment to External Commercial Borrowing;
3. whether the affirmative voting rights as Investors mentioned in the Investment Agreements violate sectoral cap of 26 per cent, if any, in that sector;
4. whether they are in contravention of RBI guidelines, FDI policy, the Companies Act and the approval letters of FIPB where no such disclosures and/or permissions sought/given and they control Indian companies through minority shares;
5. whether the in-built options or supported by options sold by third parties in the Investment Agreement would lose their equity character as envisaged in the Companies Act 1956;
6. whether they violate Indian FDI laws and norms;
7. whether the same would convert the nature of investment to debt and what shall be the impact of such equity investments in India that have such fixed returns if they are all treated as debt instead of equity? What shall be the impact of such debt on the sovereign credit rating of the country?

[Translation]

I would request the Government to prepare guidelines in this regard at the earliest in order to safeguard the interest of Indian companies.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir. Lok Sabha is a place of worship but it is not worship of the God found in Mosques or Temples. It is the worship of those underprivileged, deprived lakh and crores of people who are living in miserable conditions and a lot needs to be done for upliftment of these people. We are elected to raise their problems here but I regret to say that these people are severely affected by drought.

The crores of people residing in Gaya, Aurangabad, Nawada, Jehanabad, Arbal of Magadh Commissionery and Jamui, Shekhpura, Banka, Lakhisarai of Munger Commissionery and Arah, Rohtas, Bhabhua and plateau

regions of Bhojpur are deprived of drinking water, irrigation facility and there is no proper arrangement for maintenance and storage of their agricultural produces and attention has not been paid towards their pitiable condition. The Government of Bihar is aware of such problem but is unable to implement desired schemes in a proper manner due to paucity of funds. 67 lakh tonne paddy has been produced in Bihar and wheat production has also recorded a bumper production but the foodgrain worth thousand crores rupees is on the verge of decay due to unavailability of sacks and absence of proper storage capacity. ... (Interruptions) Bihar is working hard to revive its lost dignity and it is the duty of the Union Government to consider development of Bihar as the development of the country. Through the House, I draw attention of the Union Government to make arrangements for water bodies like "aahar, paeen, ponds and hilly handpumps" etc. in a planned manner by constituting task force on a large scale in view of drought situation prevailing in Gaya, Munger, Bhojpur sub-division so as to provide relief to the people residing in these affected areas.

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problems being faced by displaced persons due to the construction of Damodar Valley Corporations.

Sir, around fifty years have passed since the setting up of Damodar Valley Corporation but the persons displaced due to construction of Maithan, Panchet and Tilaiya dam have not been provided jobs even till date. The recruitment process is being continued for such a long period but displaced persons have not been provided proper job opportunities due to which problems of the displaced have not been addressed. Displaced families are staging protest in a constant manner and thousands of families participate in each such protest and as a result each time there is law and order problem. Three-four major protests were organized last year and there is a plan to organize one such movement in June. Therefore, through the House, I urge upon the Government to make arrangements for recruitment of all displaced families at the earliest as per the rules. The Government is ready to provide a small compensation amount to these families in place of employment. These people are not ready to accept such amount, hence, I urge upon the Government to provide employment to these people.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for allowing me to speak on such an important issue.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problems of farmers engaged in betel leaf farming. There is around thirty thousand hectare land under betel leaf cultivation in India. Around two crore people have been provided employment thereunder. Betel leaf is a medicinal herb which is used in puja rituals as well as mouth freshner apart from medicinal purposes. Indian betel leaf is exported to around thirty countries and around 1.55 crores US dollar foreign exchange is earned as a result thereof. Betel plant is extremely sensitive and soft. Though betel leaf cultivation is a profitable business which also requires large capital. In such a situation if crop is damaged due to any natural calamity, extreme cold, extreme heat, hailstorm and frost, farmers suffer financial loss and their entire crop is damaged. The department of Disaster Management under the Ministry of Home Affairs prepares guidelines to provide compensation in case of damage to crop but betel leaf cultivation has not been covered under the said guidelines, as a result farmers are not provided any kind of compensation in case damage is caused to betel leaf crops. Besides, I would like to state that betel leaf farmers are not provided financial assistance under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana because betel leaf farming is not covered under the National Horticulture Mission. The benefits of subsidy being provided to state governments by the Union Government are not accrued to farmers despite betel leaf farming having been provided the status of agriculture. The Betel Research Centre was set up in Banthara, Lucknow and Mahoba by the National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) in the year 1980 in order to provide special training to betel leaf farmers, which was later shut down by the NDA government in the year 2002 despite the fact that it was beneficial for the betel leaf farmers.

I would like to request the Hon. Home Minister to include the farming of betel leaf also by amending the guidelines related to state and National Disaster Response Fund formulated by National Disaster Management Authority. I would also request the Hon. Agriculture Minister to include the farming of betel leaf under National Bagwani Mission and the Betel Leaf Research Centre of the NBRI lying closed in Banthra in Lucknow and Mahoba should be reopened.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO" (Bahraich): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Puniaji.

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the number of population of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very much in Sagar city. If we look at Sagar from the business point of view, we will find that the main business at that place includes mostly bidi and agarbatti work. Illiteracy and poverty exist there. Despite Sagar being a big city, the Government of India has not included it under the phase-2 of JNNURM Scheme going to commence soon.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am telling a fact about Sagar that when the city was facing the severe crisis of drinking water and it was not available, a banjara named Lakha Banjara sacrificed his son for the sake of quenching the thirst of the people of Sagar and carried out the task of constructing a pond at the place where sacrifice was made. It is a very big pond spread in 400 acres area. The entire pond has become blocked with silt. The sewer waste of the entire city is going into that pond and yesterday only one lakh quintal fishes died in the pond because the sewer is getting discharged into it. oxygen ran out in the pond and now the task of throwing away fishes in trucks from there is being carried out.

The pond should be made more deep. Funds should be provided by the Government of India for sewer system. Our city lacks roads. There is a need to widen the roads. There is no proper transport system. The entire traffic system is in a very bad condition. That area is most backward ... (Interruptions) I am concluding. I am coming to my demands.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, there is a need for ring road facility in our city, there is no parking system, industrial development is not taking place and there is no management of garbage. We do not have bus stands. No system exists there. There are no parks and stadiums in Sagar city. Through you, I would like to demand from the government to get the Sagar city included under phase-II of the JNNURM scheme.

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Railway Ministry of the government towards a very important point. After a long time, freight railway corridor of the Ministry of Railways is going to be constructed between Delhi to Kolkata. It is a matter of delight. The population has grown and the country is developing. The construction of a new railway line has become a necessity. But, I want to tell the Ministry of Railways that the farmers are not being given adequate compensation for their costly land located at the outskirts of the city. The payment in the year 2012 is being made

on the basis of the rates existing in the year 2006. The farmers are starving. Farming is the real capital of farmer. If farming is lost, what will the farmer do?

Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say that remunerative rates should be given to the farmers for their land. The Ministry of Railways issued a circular dated 16.07.2010 mentioning that one job will be provided to each family which has lost its land. Apart from this, I would like to say that the land of the farmers is being acquired without their consent. The land of the farmers is being registered in the name of Ministry of Railways after acquiring the land. This is sheer injustice. The Ministry of Railways should take it seriously. If this matter is not resolved, the farmers will take recourse to the path of agitation. They are starving. This needs to be taken seriously.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukku): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government towards the need for immediate consideration of HIV/AIDS Bill. The Bill, which aims to protect the rights of people infected by HIV, continues to be pending for almost six years now. The people living with HIV/AIDS face some of the worst human rights violation in our country. There are more than 20 lakh persons living with HIV/AIDS in India. They are discriminated merely because of their HIV status. The children are refused admission in schools and patients denied treatment in hospitals. In the absence of a comprehensive statute, HIV positive people remain vulnerable to human rights violations. The Bill requires immediate attention and serious consideration. I request the urgent attention of the concerned Ministries in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this serious problem.

Through You, I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the news 11 item reported by several newspapers regarding black marketing of LPG cylinders by Barhaj Gas Service located in Barhaj Vidhan Sabha constituency in my parliamentary constituency district Deoria, lawsuit initiated against the agency, cancellation of its license after sealing the agency due to registration of case against it under the essential commodity act by the District administration Deoria, however, the agency was soon restored by the corrupt officers of Indian Oil Corporation in connivance on the basis of a fake letter

issued under the signature of the DM Deoria citing that no case was initiated against it in the court.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is any allegation, it will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: I also raised a question in the House in this regard, and the facts cited in the reply were quite misleading. I also made a request to the Hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to take action under the Rights of Privilege in November 2011 and information regarding the case was also provided to the CMD of IOC and Director LPG and also sent a fax on their request.

I regret to submit that the Union Government has so far not registered a case of cheating under section 420 against the person involved in corrupt practice, producing fake letter and the authority accepting the same, whereas the DM of Deoria has objected to the restoration of this office. I regret to submit that no action has been taken by the Government against the use of fake letter of DM and black marketing and corruption in the case.

Through the House, the Government is requested that it would be in public interest to take immediate action against the Barhaj Gas Service Agency of district Deoria for using a fake letter and black marketing, however no action has been taken due to collusion of IOC. It makes me feel that "ye daur-e-tabahi hai sheeshe ki adaalatein hai patthar ki gawahi hai. Duniya mein kahin bhi aisi tamsil nahi milti ki Qatil hi lutera hai, Qatil hi sipahi hai". It is such a phase in which devastation is imminent. You do not get such an example anywhere in the world that the murderer is the plunderer, and the sentinel too.

[English]

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA (Chamrajnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an important matter. Two days back, on 12th May a major accident happened in my constituency in which five women died on the spot and nine women were severely injured. These five women who are dead and nine women who are seriously injured, they all belong to a poor Scheduled Tribe agricultural labour family. So, I would request the Government of India to pay adequate financial assistance to the poor Scheduled Tribe agricultural labour family. I personally visited the site of the accident. The situation is really deplorable and they are in shock. They need financial and other help.

I would request the Government to pay adequate financial assistance to poor agricultural labourer families.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there are so many Members, who want to speak but their names are not there in the list. This is a problem for me as I cannot accommodate all of them. I have to bring it to the notice of the hon. Speaker before allowing all of them.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Chairman, I have been giving notice for several days.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Please understand that there is a ballot system and only those hon. Members can speak whose names are there in the list.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I wish to raise a very serious and urgent matter ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have brought it to the notice of the hon. Speaker and have taken her permission.

...(Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (UDHAMPUR): Sir, you have to help us ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can help one or two Members only, but not nine Members who want to speak. I can allow one Member from each Party. ...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Chairman, I have been giving notice daily.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot allow everyone. Please understand. Shri Satpal Maharaj.

[*Translation*]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Hon. Chairman, wouldn't you call me.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards Shri Mukesh Arya who is resident of Kotdwar in Uttarakhand. Shri Mukesh Arya was working as Chief Officer on the vessel owned by Toycon Tanker Limited

and his vessel was on its way to Libya via Indonesia. Shri Mukesh Arya went missing on 10th May, 2012 at, 4-00 pm from South of Oman and his whereabouts are still unknown. There is unrest amongst people of Kotdwar ever since the news of his disappearance has been reported and people are staging protest to start search operation for him immediately.

Sir, through you, I urge upon the Government to make all-out efforts to find out Shri Mukesh Arya.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I am trying to raise the said issue for the past many days. I am not a stubborn person. There is a valid reason for my such behaviour. A power plant of NTPC has been set up in Kahalgaon in Bhagalpur district but the displaced persons have not been provided employment and compensation despite the assurance given by the former Minister in this regard. The polluted water discharged by the plant is causing pollution there due to which people are falling ill. I am concerned for the displaced persons of Kahalgaon. The Government has not learnt the lessons despite the incidents of Nandigram and Singur in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I urge that the Government should address the issues of displaced person and provide employment to displaced persons in Kahalgaon in Bhagalpur and in case the Government is unable to provide employment then it should provide compensation on the basis of present rates because the poor people whose land has been acquired for the said plant are observing that electricity is being generated there and supplied to Delhi and Punjab. The people of that area are not being provided any benefit of the said plant. There is unrest among people of Kahalgaon and they are staging protest there. Through you, I urge that the hon'ble Minister of Power should pay attention towards this and consider the issue of displaced persons in the country seriously.

[*English*]

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir. Two days' back, on May 11, five fishermen of Pamban coastal village ventured into the sea in country-boat for fishing. While they were fishing at midnight, an unidentified ship collided with the boat. As the ship dashed the boat, all the five fishermen on the deck were thrown into the sea and the boat sank.

Sir, out of the five fishermen, one of the crew members, Calvin Miller, aged 18 years, drowned and rest of the four were rescued by the another fishing boat. They

were brought to the Mandapam shore in the morning. The survivors told them that it was a the Naval Ship of the Indian Coast Guard and that soon after the clash the lights in the ship went off and the ship sped away.

Sir, more than 500 provoked fishermen started road-roko agitation on the Madurai-Rameshwaram National Highway demanding action against the Indian Coast Guard personnel who were responsible for the incident.

I strongly urge the Government to identify the ship

that rammed into the fishing boat and take action against them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow the 15th May, 2012 at 11 a.m.

18.54 hours.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 15, 2012/Vaisakha 25, 1934 (Saka).

Annexure-I*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	523
2	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	528
3	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	526
4	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	537
5	Smt Devi Rama	522
6	Shri Dhruvanarayana R,	538
7	Shri Ering Ninong	525
8	Smt. Gandhi Maneka	534
9	Haque, Sk. Saidul	535
10	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	524
11	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	532
12	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	527
13	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	527
14	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	540
15	Shri Panda, Baijayant	521
16	Shri Patil Khatgaonkar, Bhaskarrao Bapurao	536
17	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	526
18	Shri S. Alagiri	522
19	Smt Shantha, J.	530
20	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	539
21	Shri Singh Uday	536
22	Shri Singh, Radhe Mohan	529
23	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarya	538
24	Shri Tagore Manicka	537
25	Shri. Tewari Manish	533
26	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	523
27	ShriYadav, Hukumadeo Narayan	531

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1	Shri Prathap, A. Sai	5994, 6070, 6148
2	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	6024, 6055
3	Shri Adsul Anandrao	6087,6123, 6138
4	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	6115, 6176
5	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	6025, 6168
6	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	6046
7	Shri Anandan M.	6070, 6204
8	Shri Ananth Kumar	6051, 6189
9	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	6067, 6135
10	Shri Angadi, Suresh	6094
11	Shri Argal Ashok	6112
12	Shri Awale Jaywantrao	6089
13	Shri Azad Kirti	6029
14	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	6087, 6138
15	Shri Bairwa Khiladi Lal	6050, 6129
16	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	6145
17	Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh	6110, 6126
18	Dr. Bali Ram	6065
19	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	6058, 6059, 6075, 6082
20	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	6057
21	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	5988
22	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	6122, 6124, 6125
23	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	6096
24	Shri Biju P.K.	6157
25	Shri Biswal Hemanand	6072
26	Smt. Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	6069, 6203

1	2	3	1	2	3
27	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	6065, 6129, 6140	51	Smt. Gandhi Maneka	6065, 6178
28	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	6175	52	Shri Gandhi, Varun	6065, 6105, 6141
29	Shri C. Sivasami.	6056, 6191	53	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	6016
30	Shri Choudhary Harish	6131	54	Shri Gohain Rajen	6059
31	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	6036, 6067, 6101, 6113, 6134	55	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	6106, 6111
32	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	5993, 6129, 6147	56	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	6065, 6119, 6143
33	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	6078, 6165	57	Haque, Sk. Saidul	6179
34	Smt. Choudhry Shruti	6137	58	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	6145
35	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	6104	59	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	6022, 6075, 6184
36	Shri Das Khagen	6093, 6196	60	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	6060, 6126, 6210
37	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	6008, 6097, 6099, 6113, 6156	61	Shri Jadhav Baliram	6073, 6126
38	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	6090, 6137	62	Dr. Jaiswal Sanjay	6128
39	Smt. Dasmunsi, Deepa	6130	63	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	5984, 6123, 6162
40	Smt. Davidson J. Helen	6075, 6133	64	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	6134, 6146
41	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	6065	65	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	6134, 6167
42	Smt. Devi Rama	6113, 6121	66	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	5993, 6004, 6058, 6155
43	Shri Dhanapalan K.P. .	6038	67	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	6055, 6114
44	Shri Dhruvanarayana R,	6163, 6206	68	Shri Karunakaran, P.	6080, 6207
45	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	6010, 6082, 6157, 6196	69	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	6008, 6097, 6099, 6113, 6156
46	Shri Dias, Charles	6061	70	Shri Kashyap Virender	6018
47	Shri Dubey Nishikant	6091	71	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	5989
48	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	6073, 6102	72	Shri Kataria Lal Chand	6141
49	Shri Ering Ninong	6174	73	Shri Katti Ramesh Viswanath	6101
50	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	6122, 6124, 6125, 6209	74	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	6023, 6058, 6166

1	2	3	1	2	3
75	Dr. Killi Kruparani	6002, 6152	99	Shri O.S. Manian	5987
76	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	6136	100	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	6003, 6153
77	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	6006	101	Shri P.R. Natarajan	6066, 6132, 6133, 6201
78	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	6030, 6130, 6193	102	Shri Panda, Baijayant	6173
79	Shri Kumar, Ajay	6047, 6186	103	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	6019
80	Shri Laguri Yashbant	5991, 6127, 6128, 6188	104	Km. Pandey Saroj	5985, 6194
81	Shri Lingam P.	6090, 6137	105	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	6122, 6125, 6209
82	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	5997, 6140, 6150, 6182	106	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	6027
83	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	6116	107	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	6063, 6197
84	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	6170	108	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V,	6064, 6084, 6187, 6198
85	Shri Mahato, Narahari	6041	109	Shri Pathak Harin	6036, 6134
86	Shri Majhi Pradeep	6064, 6084, 6187, 6198	110	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	6094
87	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	5999, 6100, 6151	111	Smt. Patil Bhavana Gawali	6073, 6109
88	Shri Mani Jose K.	6098, 6123, 6136	112	Shri Patil C.R.	6081
89	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	6123,6154, 6165	113	Shri Patil Khatgaonkar, Bhaskarrao Bapurao	6122, 6124, 6125
90	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	6052	114	Dr. Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao	6127
91	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	6095, 6130	115	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	6017, 6082, 6161
92	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	6053	116	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	6123
93	Shri Mitra, Somen	6059	117	Dr. Prasad, Naramalli Siva	6058, 6099
94	Shri Mohan P.C.	6053	118	Shri Punia, P.L.	6034, 6136
95	Shri Munde Gopinath	6129	119	Shri Purkayastha Kabindra	6049
96	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	5990, 6187, 6210	120	Shri Rahman, Abdul	5983
97	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	6075, 6088, 6203	121	Shri Rai, Prem Das	6079,6118
98	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	6010,6134, 6157	122	Shri Rajendran, C.	6132
			123	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	6009
			124	Shri Ram Purnamasi	6077, 6171, 6208

1	2	3	1	2	3
125	Shri Rana Jagdish Singh	6115, 6142, 6210	152	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	6028, 6126, 6169
126	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	6015, 6131, 6160	153	Shri, Anto Antony	5996, 6083
127	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	6037	154	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	6013, 6040, 6078, 6132
128	Shri Rathod, Ramesh	6139	155	Dr. Singh Bhola	6086, 6126
129	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	6171	156	Shri Singh Dushyant	6123
130	Dr. Ratna, De	5982	157	Shri Singh Ijyaraj	5992, 6146
131	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	6068, 6127, 6134, 6202	158	Shri Singh Jagdanand	6039, 6199
132	Shri Roy Arjun	6074	159	Shri Singh K.C. 'Baba'	6040
133	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	5981	160	Smt Singh Meena	6035,6126, 6185
134	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	6117	161	Dr Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	6044, 6182
135	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	6071, 6205	162	Shri Singh Rakesh	6132
136	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	6069, 6142	163	Shri Singh Ratan	6026, 6128
137	Shri Reddy, K.S.P.	6005, 6182, 6187	164	Shri Singh Ravneet	6065, 6131
138	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	6000, 6196	165	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	6171
139	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	6041	166	Shri Singh Uday	6123, 6180
140	Shri S. Alagiri	6188	167	Shri Singh Yashvir	6043
141	Shri S. Semmalai	6045, 6183	168	Shri Singh, Lal Chaudhary	6058
142	Shri S. Pakkirappa	5986, 6131	169	Shri Singh, Kunwar Rewati Raman	6106
143	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	6065, 6113, 6143	170	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	6067
144	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	6007, 6011, 6124, 6158	171	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	6121, 6210
145	Shri Sampath, A.	6032, 6172	172	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	6141
146	Shri Saroj, Tufani	6028, 6092	173	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	6123, 6162
147	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	6012, 6159	174	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	6001, 6127
148	Smt. Scindia.Yashodhara Raje	6031	175	Shri Solanki, Makan Singh	6120
149	Shri Sethi, Arjun Charan	6076	176	Shri Sudhakaran K.	6107, 6123
150	Smt. Shantha, J.	6085, 6164	177	Shri Sugavanam. E.G.	5995, 6149, 6206
151	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	6043	178	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	6103, 6139

1	2	3	1	2	3
179	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarya	6021, 6065	192	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	6060, 6126
180	Shri Tagore Manicka	6181	193	Dr. Venugopal P.	6007, 6195
181	Shri Tanwar Ashok	6014, 6123, 6142, 6187, 6206	194	Shri Verma Sajjan	6060, 6144
182	Shri. Tewari Manish	6177	195	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.	6062
183	Shri Thakor Jagdish	6048	196	Shri Viswanathan P.	6054
184	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	6020, 6200	197	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	6058, 6146
185	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	6085	198	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	6127
186	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	6033	199	Shri Yadav Anjan Kumar M.	5984, 5998, 6113, 6131, 6146
187	Shri Thomas P.T.	6042, 6047	200	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	6138
188	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	5999, 6151	201	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	6074, 6135
189	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal	6013, 6192	202	Prof. Yadav Ranjan Prasad	6055, 6144, 6190
190	Shri Toppo Joseph	6108	203	Shri Yadav, Madhusudan	6123
191	Shri Tudu Laxman	6127			

Annexure-II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Commerce and Industry	:	523, 529, 535, 537, 540
Defence	:	528, 533, 539
Environment and Forests	:	522, 525, 534, 536, 538
Labour and Employment	:	521, 530
Road Transport and Highways	:	531, 532
Shipping	:	527
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	
Steel	:	
Textiles	:	524, 526

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Commerce and Industry	:	5984, 5986, 5994, 5995, 5997, 6002, 6005, 6020, 6047, 6062, 6064, 6067, 6070, 6078, 6084, 6088, 6099, 6100, 6107, 6108, 6111, 6123, 6126, 6127, 6131, 6133, 6135, 6137, 6139, 6140, 6143, 6152, 6155, 6160, 6164, 6176, 6179, 6185, 6191
Defence	:	5989, 5996, 6003, 6013, 6014, 6029, 6054, 6057, 6063, 6068, 6069, 6077, 6091, 6098, 6101, 6103, 6110, 6149, 6153, 6154, 6156, 6158, 6165, 6166, 6171, 6175, 6189, 6194, 6197, 6200, 6203
Environment and Forests	:	5999, 6001, 6010, 6011, 6012, 6018, 6021, 6025, 6037, 6045, 6052, 6072, 6075, 6081, 6085, 6095, 6105, 6106, 6109, 6112, 6114, 6118, 6119, 6124, 6125, 6128, 6132, 6136, 6138, 6141, 6142, 6150, 6159, 6162, 6168, 6169, 6173, 6174, 6177, 6178, 6180, 6181, 6201, 6205, 6207, 6209, 6210
Labour and Employment	:	5982, 5983, 5985, 6004, 6006, 6008, 6017, 6030, 6031, 6034, 6035, 6056, 6086, 6089, 6102, 6116, 6121, 6144, 6148, 6187, 6188, 6190, 6193
Road Transport and Highways	:	5987, 5990, 5991, 5992, 6015, 6016, 6022, 6027, 6032, 6033, 6041, 6046, 6049, 6050, 6060, 6061, 6066, 6076, 6079, 6080, 6087, 6096, 6097, 6104, 6117, 6129, 6151, 6161, 6163, 6167, 6182, 6195, 6199
Shipping	:	5981, 6000, 6024, 6038, 6042, 6051, 6071, 6093, 6122, 6147, 6172, 6183, 6198, 6204
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	5993, 5998, 6009, 6019, 6026, 6036, 6039, 6040, 6043, 6044, 6048, 6053, 6065, 6073, 6082, 6090,

6094, 6115, 6120, 6130, 6145, 6170, 6184, 6186,
6202, 6208

Steel : 5988, 6007, 6023, 6028, 6074, 6092, 6157, 6192

Textiles : 6055, 6058, 6059, 6083, 6113, 6134, 6146, 6196,
6206.
