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(Tenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 21, 2012/Vaisakha 31, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now, we will take up the Question Hour. Q. No. 621, Shri Bhisma Shanker.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE (Kalyan): Madam, there is the issue of strike by Air India pilots. ...(Interruptions) The Government is not ready to talk with the pilots. ...(Interruptions) The Government is talking with the Maoists; the Government is talking with the terrorists; but it is not ready to talk with the pilots who are on strike. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. It should not be like that.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal Tiwari ji, ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down. What is going on, what are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam,

the situation of law and order has deteriorated due to strike by Air India.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You, please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you speaking so loudly?

...(Interruptions)

11.01 Hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No.621, Shri Bhisma Shankar.

[Translation]

Medical Wastes

+
*621. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) whether cases of import of medical wastes including diagnostic and surgical equipment, imaging devices etc. particularly emanating from Europe and America have been reported;

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

(c) whether the Government has set up any regulatory mechanism to keep a control over the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to contain the import of such medical wastes from the developed countries; and

(f) the extent to which success has been achieved in this regard?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) to (f) As per information provided by the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, four cases of import of medical wastes emanating from Europe and America and one case from L. Malaysia have been reported during the last three years and the current year. The details are given in the enclosed Annexure.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has

notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes. Import of clinical and related wastes is prohibited under these Rules. Import of electrical and electronic assemblies destined for direct reuse is restricted and requires permission from MoEF.

For effective implementation of provisions related to import and export under these Rules, a co-ordination committee has been constituted by MoEF, which includes representatives from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, the Ministry of Shipping, Central Pollution Control Board and certain select State Pollution Control Boards.

Annexure

Cases of import of Medical Waste during last three years and Current year

Year	Nos. of cases	Country of origin	Types of Goods	Value of goods seized (Rs. in cr.)
2009-10	01	Malaysia	Used latex gloves/lumps	0.0287
2010-11	01	Germany	PET bottles scrap with Bio-medical waste	0.10
2011-12	02	United States	Used medical equipment like Dialysis, Disposable Urine Catheters	0.0058
			Medicines for personal use but expired	0.007
2012-13 (upto 30.04.2012)	01	United States	Donated Relief Goods like hospitals supplies, syringes, etc.	0.07

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your first supplementary question.

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Madam, in a new report on Human Rights and Hazardous Waste by the special envoy of the United Nations, it has been said that the problem of medical waste for international community across the world has been aggravating. Attention is required to be paid over this. It has dangerous implications for lakhs of people. It is disturbing the balance of environment also. Today, I am constrained to contend that India is becoming a dumping ground of waste material for other countries. It is a matter

of great concern. Advanced countries of the world consuming the maximum resources are sending their waste material to other developing countries like India thereby playing with the environment of our country.

Madam, it is a very serious matter. Environment and climate is being polluted due to it. Even, soil is getting contaminated. Today, when countries are organising international conferences and signing on agreements to keep their environment pollution free, countries like India are importing waste material of other countries.

Madam, through you, I want to submit to the Government, that the existing measures to stop medical waste residue from being dumped have been proved to

be insufficient. As such whether the Government is trying to bring changes in these rules or not and the steps being taken by the Government against the institutions importing waste material in India?

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, I want to state categorically to the House, through you, that we do not allow hazardous waste or medical waste to be imported into this country.

We formed a team consisting of members including the customs authorities of other Ministries, and we announced very specific rules that ban import of any kind of hazardous waste, particularly, bio-medical waste into this country. It is not permitted according to Rule 13 of The Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules. The port and customs authorities are the designated authorities to verify the documents and to inform the Ministry of any illegal traffic, and to carry out random sampling and inspection of the consignments received in the ports. In case, we come across any illegal import, then these are immediately confiscated; the importer is directed to re-export those items; and the importer is also liable to fine and punishment. So, by no means will we allow India to become a dumping ground of medical or of any other waste.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Madam Speaker, through you, I want to know from the Government as to whether it has held any talks with these countries exporting waste material to our country by taking action with regard to raising the matter at international level and fora or whether any international agreement has been signed in this regard to save the environment from pollution? I want to know from the Government whether any research study has been conducted in this regard to assess the damages being caused by the imported waste material and the findings of that study alongwith the decision being taken by the Government thereupon?

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, there is a Basel Convention which deals with these issues to which India is a signatory. It deals with the entire issue of hazardous wastes. Apart from that, Madam, there is

absolutely no question and in the answer itself, I have pointed out that there were five cases of attempted import of medical wastes into the country. In 2009-10, from Malaysia, things like latex, gloves and lumps; in 2010-11 from Germany, pet bottles scrap with bio-medical wastes; in 2011, there were two cases from the United States of used medical equipments like dialysis disposable, urine catheter, medicines for personal use which shall expire up to 30.04.2012; and supplies like syringes and so on from United States. All these things, Madam, have actually been seized and they have been directed to be re-exported and action will be taken against the importers.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: The statement being made by the hon'ble Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question.

[English]

Nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

This is not going in record. You have already asked the question.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI RAM SUNDER DAS: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister has admitted that this waste material has been imported from the U.S.A. and Europe. I want to know the time by which the Government came to know about this activity that is illegal and on which a ban exists alongwith the definitive action that was taken thereon?

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: We come to know about this, Madam, when the customs authorities have actually seized it. And very often, Madam, we have joint meetings along with the authorities of the customs and with other officers. I have notified this in the Committee. They themselves know how to deal with it and from time to time when there are changes in the rules. We notify them and all the customs authorities, all the authorities at the borders and airports are very well sensitized to the rules. So, those are the steps that we have taken.

*Not recorded.

As regards wrongful import goods which are seized, action is initiated according to the law by the proper authorities. So, whatever steps which need to be taken are taken and we are extremely vigilant to see that bio-medical waste is not allowed to enter this country illegally. Action is that there is a fine of Rs. 5 lakh or imprisonment.

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Madam, through you, I would like to ask a question. The hon. Minister has replied that in the ports and others, it will be stopped by the customs department. After that also, the bio-medical waste is entering into India. We do not want to go into that picture where it enters, how it enters and all these kinds of things because she has replied that the customs looks after that process. But I would like say is that only four cases are identified by the customs. There are many cases across India in small hospitals and medical shops where those kinds of things are used because it is cheap in cost. I would like to say a proverb in our area which says that if a cat closes its eyes and it will think that it has become dark and night. So, we cannot run away from the responsibility that if it is not entering into the ports, there is nothing that only four things have entered into India. There are many cases across India. Through you, what I would like to ask the hon. Minister is that, is there any mechanism or is there any toll free number or anything that if anyone has any grievances in the small town from where I come from, as I am unable to see that I can register a complaint that this kind of things are available and these have been sold.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: I am coming to that only. Then, they can come into picture, seize those things and stop those kinds of things and create email ids and others which can be popularized to the people to register the complaint first.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, I think, the hon. Member is actually talking about entirely different issues. The question was about the import of biomedical wastes and the answer was about the import. The hon. Member wants to know about the generation. There is no question of any cat closing its eyes. I do not really know what he is trying to say by that. The fact is that biomedical waste is generated within the country and outside the country. This question relates to biomedical wastes which are imported. I have said that it is not imported. Therefore,

that question stands answered. If the hon. Member has a question about the biomedical waste being generated within the country and how it is disposed of, I am happy to answer that. The State Pollution Control Boards are in-charge of it. Should I answer this Madam?

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you think that it is outside the scope of the question?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: It is totally outside the scope of the question.

MADAM SPEAKER: You call him to your office and you can explain it.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Certainly. The only thing I wish to add with your permission, is that it is widely publicized. It is all over the website. Anybody who actually wants to contact the State Pollution Control Board can easily do it, if they wish to do so.

SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY: Madam, in September 2009, customs at Tuticorin Port detained containers with hazardous waste weighing about 195 metric tonnes from Spain, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia. One of the containers imported from Malaysia had around 20 metric tonnes of hazardous medical waste.

Every year, dangerous waste reaches India from various countries including Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Barcelona, Greece and various parts of UK and United States. Do we know why those countries love to ship their garbage into India? According to one of the reports published recently, this is because shipping their waste to India is about four times cheaper than recycling it in their own countries. Probably, it is even more economically attractive to ship the medical waste because recycling of medical waste is even more costly in their countries. So, it is all about money. The real problem is, our own Ministry of Environment and Forests legally allows the import of hazardous waste into India, all in the name of reprocessing. In fact, we have recently given a licence to one of the reprocessing industries in Roorkee. The question is, when we are not able to manage the waste generated within India, which is expected to rise significantly in the coming days, why are we allowing the import of hazardous waste from outside? Why is the Government, which is presently incapable of providing doctors to our own hospitals, is inviting waste that will cause serious environmental and health issues for our own people?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, I do not actually understand the question that the hon. Member wants to ask. We are not allowing import of wastes. There are certain cases where illegal import of non-bio-degradable items has been caught, maybe from USA to Kochi in the name of brown-mix waste paper. The customs authorities found out that it actually contained totally prohibited things as waste plastics, used gloves, PVC packing and also even municipal solid waste. They do attempt to export it to India. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY: The website is very clear. We are allowing the import of waste ... hazardous waste in the name of processing ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: There are rules. I have got the rules here. In the name of recycling, only certain categories are allowed. These are totally prohibitive. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY: They include even hazardous wastes. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: The Member is wrongly informed. I would like to assure the House that hazardous waste is not there.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: This all is on your website. All this has been put on the website.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: You please listen. I am reading out the list.

[English]

Some hazardous waste is allowed with prior and informed consent. I can read out the list of hazardous wastes applicable for import and export without informed consent. They include metal and metal bearing wastes, chromium scrap, clean uncontaminated metal scrap including alloys, wastes of selenium, waste of copper. These are without prior informed consent. There is some waste which is totally prohibited and there is some waste which is allowed with informed consent based upon the Basel Convention and those are only metal and metal bearing wastes, assemblies which have a shelf life of eight to ten years and certain categories. ...*(Interruptions)* Only for the purpose of recycling. Please understand. ...*(Interruptions)* If you permit me, I will explain.

For example, e-waste is something which is hazardous which we do not want to import. Suppose we get used computers, suppose we get multi-function devices, for example which are electronic waste in other terms. Suppose they have a shelf life of ten years and those are allowed to be imported into the country and students are allowed to make zerox copies for one rupee or fifty paise a copy, instead of a new machine being imported, which will make the cost of one sheet of zerox fifty rupees or thirty rupees which makes it quite prohibitive. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: No, no, no. This is not proper logic. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I am just bringing to the notice of the House that these are the rules which we have notified. We are constantly reviewing them. If you have concerns, if you feel that these will continue to be of tremendous danger to the environment, we will review the rules. I have a completely open mind. I do not have any issue about it. We will review it. I am only sharing the existing situation with the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)* We are constantly reviewing it. As and when we receive representations, we will review it.

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Madam, a lot of medical wastage is imported from all over the world. India is a fast-developing country. There are some countries which feel happy as well as there are some countries who feel envious also. In this situation I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister. We are importing medical wastage. I would like to know whether the Government has any plan to make sure that disease-spreading items are not mixed with the medical wastage imported.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: We are not importing medical wastage, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No.622, Shri Inderjit Singh Rao-Not present.

Dr. Mehboob Beg.

Restricted Zones around Defence Installations

*622. RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

*Since Rao Inderjit Singh was not present, Hon. Speaker allowed Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg to ask Supplementary question.

(a) the guidelines laid down to fix the radius of restricted/no-construction zones around the various defence installations including the ammunition depots across the country;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken review of the radius range of such zones in view of the increasing population/activities/encroachments in the said zones and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the radius of restricted zones has been reduced from 900 metres to 100 metres around various Air Force installations in the recent past;

(d) if so, whether the revised radius range is applicable for the Gurgaon based Air Force Ammunition Depot; and

(e) if not, whether the Government has taken cognizance of the increasing population/activities/unauthorized constructions in the restricted zone and proposes to reduce the radius or relocate the depot to some other place and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) The guidelines issued from time to time are mainly covered under Works of Defence Act, 1903, Defence Service Regulation, 1962 (amended as regulation for Army in 1987); the Manoeuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938; Ministry of Defence Letter's No. F.2(9)/65/D(Air-II) dated 4th July 1966 & Statutory Rules and Orders (SRO) 93 dated 22nd May, 2001, which encompasses Section 9A of the Air Craft Act, 1934 (22 of 1934) and Ministry guidelines issued vide 11026/2/2011/D(Lands) dated 18.5.2011.
- (b) Yes, Madam. The instructions in this regard are subject to review from time to time.
- (c) In 2007, the earlier instructions were revised and, depending on the type of installation, restrictions ranging from 100 mtr. to 900 mtr. were imposed.

(d) Yes, Madam. However, in view of the presence of ammunition stores, even under the revised instructions, the limits are not changed.

(e) There is no plan to reduce the radius or relocate the depot. However, the matter has been taken up with the State Government authorities for removal of unauthorized construction.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Madam, the Defence Act came into being as early as in 1903. Guidelines have been issued by the Department from time to time and the latest guidelines were issued on 18th May 2011. To each part of the question the answer says that there is no plan to reduce the radius or relocate the ammunition depots.

Madam, I talk about a place called Khundru in South Kashmir, which is Anantnag. We have a huge defence installation and a huge ammunition depot. Way back in 2005 and 2006, something happened within the premises, there was a big blast, and the entire vicinity surrounding that area got affected. When we visited those places we saw that all kinds of ammunition from the ammunition depot had flown into nearby residential areas causing huge damage. As many as sixty per cent of the neighbouring population had to leave their places and migrate to safer places. We were told that the Defence Ministry will have a look at it and would try to re-locate it so that the people who are living nearby or in the neighbourhood of the Ammunition Depot would feel safe. But the answer says that there is no plan at all.

Even now, many days after the incident had happened there, when people went to the paddy fields to do their normal farming, something happened and we got many casualties. I would like to know from the Defence Ministry - the Ammunition Depot I am talking about is at Khundru, Anantnag - whether there is any plan and whether the Government would send a special team to the area, to have a look at it and try to do whatever it thinks fit.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam Speaker, the original Question related to Gurgaon where the Air Force Ammunition Depot is there. But the hon. Member has asked a question about a totally different area where an unfortunate incident did take place. But we would definitely look at the situation; I am sure, after the incident, everything must have been reviewed and adequate precautions must have taken. Whatever compensation is to be given, I am

sure, it is under process. But we will definitely take a look at it.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Speaker, this is a very important issue as due to the settlements around the ammunition depots, often incidents of explosion or other incidents have been taking place including Allahabad which falls under my Parliamentary constituency. In Allahabad too, such incidents took place last year. A question has been asked to the hon. Minister about the steps taken to check such incidents around ammunition depots which take place regularly on account of various reasons including firing practice. Such depots are located in Gurgaon and other parts of the country and unauthorized colonies are settling around them. In this regard, the hon'ble Minister replied that we had restricted the settlement within 100 to 900 metres in 2007, but unauthorized colonies are coming up despite that. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government would take any measures to check such kind of accidents by formulating any scheme in this regard.

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: The Works of Defence Act prohibits constructions and activities around the defence establishments, especially critical establishments like ammunition depots and firing ranges. This range of 100-900 metres specifically refers to the installations around the air-fields related to Air Force. But as far as ammunition depots are concerned, there are very clear guidelines about what should be the restriction from the outer-parameter, which ranges from 500-1000-2000 metres, because otherwise the capacity holding of the magazine or the ammunition depot gets reduced, if that buffer is not available for the safety distances. Otherwise, in the case of any unfortunate incident, the public gets affected. What has been happening over a period of time is that that minimum buffer zone is getting compromised because of encroachments and people moving into those areas. They are constantly being warned by the defence authorities and also the local administration. But people tend to overlook these things, at times, and they overlook the safety factor. However, in some cases, there have been very strict instructions to maintain the minimum distance required. We do take precautions. If there is more cooperation from the public representatives and the local administration, these parameters could be very strictly enforced.

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Thank you, Madam Speaker. In answer to part (e) of the Question, the hon. Minister mentioned about removal of unauthorized constructions. In Mumbai's Thane District, a lot of land belonging to the military had been encroached upon by the illegal hutments. In the State of Maharashtra, pre-1995 hutments had been legalized by the State Government. My question to the hon. Minister is this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Since the hon. Member Shri Paranjpe is asking question, Kirti Azad ji it would have been better if you had taken a back seat. You should not cross the floor in front of the Member who is speaking.

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: UPA-1 and UPA-2 had launched flagship schemes like BSUP and Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana for giving homes to the people living in these illegal or unauthorized colonies. In Mumbai or Thane district if the local self-bodies and the State Government come up with a proposal for implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana where the poor people will get homes, will the Minister give NOC for such proposals which come from the Government of Maharashtra?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, Speaker the Question is regarding the Works of Defence Act related matters whereas the hon. Member is asking about encroachments on Defence land. I think he is particularly alluding to Mumbai. In general, if I can give a reply, the Ministry and the Government are taking all steps to preserve the Defence lands wherever encroachments have already taken place. We are taking steps to recover that land. Right now we are in the process of identifying all our land, re-surveying all our land and all the records pertaining to Defence land have been computerized. We are taking further steps to ensure that no further encroachment takes place. As regards the land that has already been encroached upon, we will take measures to recover it or we will look at local solutions.

[Translation]

Employment Avenues

*623. ⁺ SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any well defined policy for providing adequate employment both for the professionally qualified and for others alike;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the maximum employment avenues under the current economic scenario are available only for those who have professional qualifications;

(d) if so, the facts and details in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to address the issue in an effective manner 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) and (b) Providing employment to all, including professionally qualified, has been the focus of various policies and programmes of the Government. The Government through a process of development planning has been making sustained efforts to increase growth in different sectors to create employment opportunities for all.

(c) and (d) Based on 66th round of survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office during 2009-10, estimated number of professionals including associate professionals on usual status basis has increased from 17.31 million in 2004-05 to 30.11 million in 2009-10, which is an increase of about 74%. During the same period, total number of workers has increased from 459.10 million in 2004-05 to 465.48 million in 2009-10, which is an increase of only 1.4%. Thus, it can be inferred that persons with professional qualifications have better employment avenues.

(e) The Government has taken several steps to provide decent opportunities of livelihood to all those who seek employment.

Government is taking all necessary steps to enhance the employability and employment in the country by promoting growth of labour intensive sectors, such as, Construction, Real Estate and Housing, Transport, Tourism, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Information Technology Enabled Services and a range of other new services. Besides, Government is also implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

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.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Madam Speaker, the UPA Government had identified backward districts for Skill development and ITI under the Public-Private sector partnership during the last five year plan. However, the statistics given to me in response to my question makes me feel that the results are on paper only. Madam Speaker, in context of employment generation, MGNREGA has been implemented for the purpose of employment in villages. If we look at skill development, ITI's and Polytechnics, we shall find that one lakh youth come from these institutions and they belong to those poor regions, backward districts and backward states where private sectors do not prefer to establish their unit. This is because the Government has not provided all the facilities required to them even today and we blame unemployed youth.

I think that this is very unfair to them. Today, the biggest sector for employment is small and medium scale industries which make up for the import and export of handcraft items. This is the biggest sector of employment in India where we can provide employment to youth through skill development. Students graduating from polytechnic colleges can be given employment through small programmes and schemes. Our export is very low. Today India has lagged much behind in this regard to the verge of being non-existent in this field.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, ask your question.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister about the steps taken to boost export during the last three years and the number of employment generated through ITIs and skill development in these backward

districts alongwith the details of the places and states and the name of the state which ranks first and last in this regard.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, the question I was asked

[English]

Whether the Government has any well defined policy for providing adequate employment both for the professionally qualified and for others alike.

[Translation]

Therefore, I had given this reply and this has not been prepared by me. I have replied on the basis of the data fed by the National Sample Survey Organization. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly let him complete his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: During the year 2004-05, the data regarding employment of professionals was 17.31 million. During the year 2009-10 it was 30.11 million. ...*(Interruptions)* There has been a 74 percent increase in professional employment. During the year 2009-10, the figures with regard to the rise in the number of others and skilled employment together has been 465 million vis-a-vis 459 million which is an increase of 1.4 percent ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: You are talking about ITI. I want to tell him specially about the strength in ITIs. Since inception till 2007-08 their strength was 6079 and within four to five years today, their strength has increased to 9447. This has been the increase during four years. Earlier their training capacity was 8.29 lakh, and we have increased their training capacity to 13.35 lakh today. It means in comparison to the past years, today atleast five

* Not recorded

lakh more people are getting training. Besides, the ITIs that existed ...*(Interruptions)* I have no details about the number of people who got employment in ITIs and also the places where they got employment. ...*(Interruptions)* I shall provide and send them ...*(Interruptions)* This question is related not only to ITIs. If you want to get the figures, I shall give you all the available information with me. The remaining information will be got from the NSSO or the statistical department and I shall try make you available all this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly ask another question.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Thanks Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Minister did not reply my question. If he had wished to reply he could have told atleast the amount of fund allocated for skill development in five year plan and I might have understood that he has come accurate data.

The another question, I want to ask through you Madam is that the Government has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme for a long time. For those in BPL category as of now to bring the BPL people in the APL category. They have launched PMEGP, Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Yojana. Except Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, the main target of all schemes, whether it be Swarna Jayanti Urban Employment Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Yojana or Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, is to bring the BPL people in the category of APL. Whether the Hon'ble Minister would like to tell the number of people brought in the APL category from the BPL category during the last three years. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen to the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, I do not have the data regarding the number of people who have been raised from the BPL category to the APL category. This is done by the Department of Planning. I have got figures from the Department of Rural Development. I am going to tell the details about, the physical and financial targets during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Generation Scheme and Swarna Jayanti Urban employment Yojana. Under the first scheme during 2008-09, a total of 2.55 lakh employment was given which grew to 3.57 lakhs till February 2011-12. Similarly, under the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana during 2008-09 a total of Rs. 2,238 crore, during 2009-10 a total of Rs. 2230 crore and during 2010-11 a total of Rs 2665 crore has been given. ...*(Interruptions)* You are aware of the financial target and I am telling the physical target which is 18.62 lakh, 21 lakh, and 11.63 lakh respectively. I shall send a copy containing details of remaining date to the hon'ble Member.

The hon'ble member has asked about the funds earmarked for ITIs during the Twelfth five year Plan. 1500 ITIs will be set up for skill development and a sum of Rs. 5205 crore has been earmarked for sill development. Our intention is to spend more than Rs one thousand crore every year. We shall promote more and more skill developmen and ITIs in the backward areas.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam Speaker, the question is different and the reply given by the hon'ble Minister is different. Hon'ble Minister is in a bit of a confusion.

Madam, today profession education in our country is very expensive. Yet a simple medium class family provide professional education to his children for good future by taking loans with difficulty. Despite professional education, lakhs of children are unemployment today. They do not get jobs as per their merit, particularly in the naxalism affected states namely Jharkhand, Odisha and Eastern states. When educated students of Madhya Pradesh do not get employment they join the naxalites and adopt naxalism.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to whether the Government has formulated any plan to provide special package to the naxalism hit States? If any plan has been formulated, the number of people who have been covered under the provision for employment? If no plan is there, whether the Government proposes to formulate it. I would like the Hon'ble Minister to reply to these points.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, we have identified 34 districts to focus on skill development in the naxalite infested areas and have formulated a scheme

envisaging Rs. 233 crore for the same. We are implementing this scheme in these 34 districts. ...*(Interruptions)* Besides, the other districts could also have its benefits and this scheme would be implemented there also if the concerned State Government comes forward to provide land and infrastructure over there.

Madam Speaker, the Hon'ble Member asked if that is a question or an answer. I would like to submit that the reply is correct, but the difficulty is that you do not want to understand it. ...*(Interruptions)* we are implementing this scheme in 34 districts ...*(Interruptions)* we are making such a scheme for them that facilitates them in getting employment and jobs. If they want to get a job in a factory, they must possess some skill. This is the first step towards skill development that we are taking. At other fronts too, we would follow the same style.

SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to raise a question pertaining to the important issue concerning the unemployed. Through you, I would like to state to the Hon'ble Minister that the youth in India are unemployed in three-four ways, such as educated youth, youth possessing higher education, illiterate youth dwelling in villages etc. Be it the State Government or the Central Government or in respect of jobs of all departments that fall outside these Governments, there is a system in place for inviting online applications. If I refer to my constituency Patan, I would like to mention here that there is no computer anywhere in 700 villages out of the 1300 villages. Now, there is online system in place. Earlier, an unemployed youth could send his/her application for a post anywhere through post but this system has been discontinued.

Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister whether receipt of applications through the old system would also be allowed along with the online receipts. Whether Hon'ble Minister is ready to accede to this suggestion? Secondly, I would also like to state that an employment exchange exists in every district. The unemployed youth get their names registered there. I would like to submit that Gram Sabhas are there in Gram Panchayats. We may put in place as a pilot project a system in these Gram Sabhas so that if the name of any unemployed youth comes from the gram panchayat of a district in every State, we would take it down with certainty. All other matters such as survey or other things, are like that of the BPL. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok. You ask your question now.

SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I would like to submit that it is a very important question concerning the unemployed youth, as such if you allow an half an hour discussion over this. I would be grateful to you for this.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, regarding the question just asked by the Hon'ble Member, I would like to say that earlier, if any application was directly submitted with the employment exchange, it was duly noted, but today, people are facing problems owing to e-governance, since they are not able to do so because of lack of computerisation in villages. I would re-examine his suggestion and advice and tell him later about it after having a discussion in my department over this.

The second thing is that we are going to frame a National Employment Policy and now we have consulted at least 34 departments. I think the Government would consider it at the earliest and if this National Employment Policy gets materialised, it would include each and everything such as all aspects relating to manufacturing, agriculture, construction and infrastructure sectors. Therefore, we will have to wait a little for this. We are endeavouring towards bringing in a National Employment Policy at the earliest.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Thanks, Madam Speaker, for giving me an opportunity to speak over this important issue.

A period of at least over six decades has gone by since independence and the UPA Government is rejoicing over the passage of the third year of their term. In this very House, the UPA Government had promised to frame a scheme aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment, but unemployment is day by day increasing and the situation remains unchanged. The educated, literate unskilled people are unemployed, while a number of trained professionally capable persons are also not running from pillar to post to get an employment. A large number of doctors and engineers are a/so unemployed. Earlier, the professionally capable people used to go abroad for jobs, but now it has become difficult for them to go over there as well owing to recession. They are not getting job. I would like to know it from the Government whether it has conducted any category-wise census of the unemployed

persons who are professionally capable. If so, the number thereof and whether the Government is taking any steps towards providing them employment.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): The information regarding agricultural labourers, I have just conveyed you that they come under unskilled labourers and schemes like MNREGA are being implemented for them and the four schemes about which I have just told you, they can avail the benefits of any of these schemes.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: What are you doing for the people who are professionally qualified?

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question, how take heed on the answer.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, the work of my department is to provide training to the skilled persons as per the requirement of the employment that they are likely to get. We are trying our best. But our schemes of employment generation are mostly framed by Planning Department, Rural Department and so they get employment in manufacturing sector, housing sector, construction sector. ...*(Interruptions)* They get employment as per all these schemes and we should provide them training as per requirement of the work and for this we are trying.

Management of Forest Land

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*624. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) the extent of participation of local administration in the management of forest land at present;

(b) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters to empower gram sabhas, village councils and panchayats in the management of forest projects and assign mandatory powers of approval in respect of diversion of forest land for non-forest activities pertaining to developmental projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure a more meaningful participation of the local people in the management of forest land?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) Participation of local bodies in management of forest land is done under Joint Forest Management (JFM) wherein following the principle of care and share, Joint Forest Management Committees comprising of local people protect, conserve and manage the forest sustainably in return for usufructs and predetermined share from harvesting operations.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has received suggestions from various quarters to empower Gram Sabhas, village councils and panchayats in management of forest projects. An advisory has been issued by the Ministry to all States/UTs vide D.O. No. 1-50/MOS(I/C)E&F/10 dated 29th October, 2010 to all Chief Ministers to take suitable action so that JFM Committee functions under the overall guidance of Gram Sabha, is recognized as organs of Gram Sabha and inter-alia functions as Standing Committee of Gram Sabha.

For diversion of forest land for non-forestry activities including development projects, prior approval of Central Government is required under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Final approval for diversion of forest land under this Act is given after receipt of written consent of the concerned Gram Sabha for such diversions.

(d) For effective and meaningful participation of local people in forestry activities, the Ministry is providing funds to JFM Committees under different schemes for implementation of various activities such as afforestation, protection and conservation of forests, awareness creation etc. which includes funds for training and capacity building of these Committees.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Madam, the answer given by the Minister is incomplete and beyond the facts. I would like to state that inspite of forest laws, laws of the right to the forest and constitution of many committees, the areas of forests are decreasing. After independence, the pace of

decreasing forest land is so fast that now there are only 20% forest land in the country. More than 42000 sq. km. forest has been cut down after independence. I would like to inform that as per the report recently published by the Forest Survey of India 367 sq. km. area of forests has been cut down. It is only Andhra Pradesh that 180km forest land has been axed down in two districts in nine months. As per the survey of the Government, the cause of declining forest land is naxalite. But the fact is that in 12 States where forest has been cut mostly, there is no naxalite and if there is naxalite, their number is negligible. On the one hand the Government is forced to cut down forest for development while on the other there are Government schemes to plant forests. Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) has been working for about one decade.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Madam Speaker, I would like to know that this fund has been working for ten years or so and the Government, through the Inspector General of CAMPA informs that we have done 0.33%, afforestation through NGOs to the tune of Rs. 1100 crores. On the other hand the Inspector General of CAMPA says that 500 voluntary agencies have eluded with the money of CAMPA. My major question to the Minister is that the Government has lost Rs. 11000 crores through NGOs. I blame on the Government that your forest conservation laws are failure one. My question is whether the Government has any proposal to revise forest management and adopt corrective measures and bring such a revised law so that the original inhabitant of the forests i.e. adivasis and tribals may play a primary role in it. This is my question.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: The hon. Member has talked about the CAG Report and that some NGOs have got some money. According to the Report by the Forest Survey of India, which was released by my Ministry, there has been a marginal decrease in afforestation for reasons which he himself has mentioned.

I would like to point out that the specific Question raised by the hon. Member is about the extent of participation of local administration - I am reading his Question - in the management of forest land at present; (b) Whether suggestions have been received from various

quarters to empower gram sabhas, village councils and panchayats in the management of forest projects; and other steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure meaningful participation of the local people in the management of the forest land. So, there is no connection between what he has said just now and the main Question.

However, I want to assure the hon. Member that no afforestation funds are given to NGOs at all. No funds are given. We have taken a very strict view that Compensatory Afforestation Funds must be used only for afforestation. I personally take a very strict view that even infrastructure - like buying jeeps or computers for forest personnel, who are posted at very remote outposts - has to be strictly governed and be cleared at the highest level.

We have got Rs. 25,000 crore under the CAMPA Fund. We have actually requested the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to come and audit it because we do not want to be sitting on this large amount of money. However, there is a Supreme Court order. According to that order, it has to be kept in the nationalised banks. The Comptroller and Auditor General has said that he will not be able to audit anything which is not in the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, we are asking him to help us to audit these funds and make sure that every rupee goes back towards the replanting of trees.

Actually the Question raised by the hon. Member - not what he has said just now, but his main Question - is an excellent example of what steps that have been taken over several years now. The participation of local bodies in the management of forests is a success story. We have Joint Forest Management Committees. ...(*Interruptions*) I do not understand.

MADAM SPEAKER: Madam, you please continue.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: The Joint Forest Management Committees are a success story in all the States. ...(*Interruptions*) Madam, I am sorry, I beg to disagree. of course, when he will ask the question, I will answer. I will show him the success stories. There are over 1,60,000 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs).

Madam, the fact of the matter is we want in principle local people who live in the forests to be completely

involved in the management of those forests. Madam, tribals who are living over there and the local people who have a right over the forest land that is why I am saying that it should not be only of Government's. So, this is a pioneering and innovative step by which the local communities are totally involved in the management of our forests over their rights. This, I believe, is a success story of this Government. Therefore, Madam, I can give other details as and when the hon. Member asks for it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Madam Speaker, the Hon'ble Minister has said that the Government has not given any amount to the NGOs for plantation. I would like to put a query on her answer that the Inspector General of CAMPA admitted that NGOs had planted trees over 0.33% land by spending Rs. 11000 crores from the CAMPA's fund. The Hon'ble Minister has denied to release any amount to NGOs while Inspector General of CAMPA has admitted it.

Also, I would like to quote a news item published in the Tribune that the Forest Management and Right to Forest Laws are such that a tribal person had to sell his own child due to not getting a benefit from Right to the Forest Laws. On the other hand, the Minister says, that Panchayats have been empowered under this law. I would like to ask from the Hon'ble Minister that as has been said in the reply that such committees represent all parts of the country and they are active in management, conservation and promotion of forest land.

I want to know the number of societies working in every State so far and the percentage of representation of tribes therein?

MADAM SPEAKER: How many questions will you ask? You may ask only one question.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: What is the percentage of forest land in the State, allotted to them? Whether any annual or monthly fund has been arranged for this purpose by the Union Government? If the amount of fund has been earmarked, therefore, the allocated fund in this regard and the amount of funds released to the States?

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Madam Minister, you answer only one question.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, the last two questions are not concerned with my Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, as far as the constitution of these Committees is concerned, we have a State Forest Development Agency at the State level and the Chairperson is the Principal Conservator of Forests. The Members are all Officers and Directors of the Panchayati Raj and Tribal Welfare Departments, Chairpersons of two FDAs and there is also an Executive Body which can co-opt other Members.

The more important one is the Forest Development Agency (FDA). The FDAs are registered as a Federation of all Joint Forest Management Committees. The Chairperson is again the Conservator of Forests. Members, Madam, not more than 50 however are nominated by the Chairperson from the JFMCs on a rotational basis for five periods of one year of which 20 would be women representatives and in case adequate number of women are not available, the women representatives will be drawn ...*(Interruptions)* You asked about the Committees. I am talking about the Committees. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Madam Minister, you please address the Chair.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, therefore, they will be drawn from the General Bodies of the JFMCs.

The responsibilities of these FDAs are to implement the Centrally sponsored schemes; to provide support and assistance to JFMCs for micro planning and approve the microplans.

Madam, an important DO was sent out by the Ministry of Environment. According to which, the existing JFMCs should function under the overall guidance and supervision of Gram Sabhas and where new JFMCs are to be set up, they should be done by Gram Sabhas.

JFMCs should be recognized as organs of Gram Sabhas relating to Panchayati Raj institutions. They also function as Standing Committees of the Gram Sabhas.

As far as social forestry and farm forestry and as far as minor forest produce is concerned and also the way the development funds of the JFMCs are used, they should be approved by the Gram Sabha. So, there is a complete

involvement of the local population, the Joint Forest Management Committees in the Gram Sabha and also in the management of the forests.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Textile Products in Tribal and Backward Areas

*625. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether textiles and or other related products made in the tribal or backward areas have adequate marketing facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to provide any assistance for that purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposals/ schemes chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam, Government has provided marketing facilities and financial assistance for textiles and other related products of tribal and backward areas in several ways:

Urban Haats are operational in Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Dimapur (Nagaland), Agartala (Tripura) and Imphal (Manipur). Tribal artisans are also given exposure in domestic marketing events through Gandhi Shilp Bazaars, Craft Bazaars, Exhibitions and sourcing shows. In addition Government implements the Marketing and Export promotion scheme wherein financial assistance is provided for organizing market events at various levels i.e. District level events, State level Expos, National handloom Expos participation in international fairs creating of infrastructure facilities like Urban Haats, marketing complexes etc.

TRIFED markets tribal products through its retail network of 25 own 'TRIBES INDIA' outlets and a outlets on consignment basis located across the country. TRIFED also organizes exhibitions by the name of Aadishilp and Aadichitra.

Buyer seller Meets are organized at Guwahati for market development of powerloom products of North Eastern states.

Textiles and other related products made in the tribal and backward areas have been provided adequate export marketing facilitation by Ministry of Textiles and Department of Commerce. Opportunity has been given to textiles exporters and designers of North East Region (NER), which is predominantly a tribal and backward region for participation in 'Tex-Trends India', one of Asia's largest shows of Apparel, Fashion Jewellery and Accessories; Home Furnishings and Floor Coverings; Fibres, Yarns, Wool, Threads & Fabrics, Carpets, Silk, Synthetic, Rayon and Cotton textiles, Jute, Woollen garments, etc. Participants from NER were provided space free of cost and return airfare plus 40% was also provided to participants to encourage their participation. In addition, special attention was provided to North Eastern Region by setting-up the Theme pavilion to promote the textile and handicrafts of that region.

[English]

Expenditure on Defence Purchases

*626. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds spent on indigenously produced equipment vis-a-vis funds spent on imported equipment during the last three years;

(b) the funds spent on procurement of indigenously produced equipment from ordnance factories and Defence public sector undertakings vis-a-vis funds spent on procurement from the private sector companies; and

(c) the steps taken to increase domestic procurement and specifically from the private sector?

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

(a) The amount spent on Capital acquisition from indigenous and foreign sources during the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount Spent on	
	Indigenous	Foreign
2009-10	25920.48	13411.91
2010-11	31444.55	15443.01
2011-12 (upto February 2012)	24184.95	19675.73

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

(c) With a view to achieve greater self reliance in Defence production, the Defence Industry was opened up for Indian Private Sector participation in May 2001 with FDI permissible upto 26%, subject to licensing. The 'Make' Procedure was promulgated in 2006 to encourage indigenous development. Government included a categorization 'BUY & MAKE (Indian)' in the Defence Procurement Procedure in November, 2009 to encourage indigenous production. There is also provision for 30% offset obligation in all Capital Acquisitions categorized as Buy (Global) or Buy & Make with ToT where the estimated cost of the acquisition proposal is Rs.300 crore or more. Government has announced the Defence Production Policy in January, 2011 and Joint Venture Policy for DPSUs in February, 2012.

Construction of Ships

*627. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various classes of ships sanctioned and constructed by the Defence shipyards during the last ten years;

(b) the schedule of their construction and completion;

(c) whether delays have been reported in completion of certain projects and if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(a) to (d) There are four Defence Shipyards under Ministry of Defence (MoD) Viz. Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. (GRSE), Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) and Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (HSL). The details of warships that have been constructed and delivered during the last ten years are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of warships that are under construction are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

There have been delays in completion of certain projects. The major reasons of delay are as follows:

- (i) Since warship building is a very complex activity that has a long gestation period, latest technologies and systems that evolve during the construction period have to be incorporated after making necessary changes in the existing design.
- (ii) Development of indigenous weapon systems takes time.
- (iii) Considering the global technological denial regimes, it takes time for all the stakeholders to evolve indigenous solutions.
- (iv) The ancillary shipbuilding industry in India is also in a development phase. Hence timely availability of various equipment that go into shipbuilding is affected.

In order to reduce the build periods of constructing warships and enhance self-reliance in the warship building sector at the same time, Government has taken the following corrective measures:

- (i) All the four Defence Shipyards have initiated major modernization programme by pooling up the resources from the project based funding as well as their internal accruals.
- (ii) Government has also taken steps to encourage Private Sector participation in the construction of warships by amending Defence Procurement Procedure.
- (iii) In order to achieve substantive self-reliance, the Defence Production Policy has been

promulgated for implementation by all the stakeholders in the Ministry of Defence.

- (iv) In order to synergize the capacity and capability available with the Defence Public Sector Undertakings as well as the Private Sector, Joint Venture guidelines have been promulgated to supplement the existing guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises so that the defence requirements can be met indigenously, with the requisite quality and within the timelines required by our defence forces.

Statement-I

Name of Shipyard	Ministry of Defence Project	Deliver dates
1	2	3
MDL	P-17	30.3.2010
	Frigates (2)	09.07.2011
GRSE	Fast Attack Craft/Patrol Ships (5)	15.01.2002
		19.12.2005
		28.01.2006
		29.06.2006
		28.67.2006
	P-16A	03.07.2004
	Friaates (2)	05.07.2005
	Hovercraft (1)	12.03.2002
	Inshore Patrol Vessels (2)	25.01.2012
		28.03.2012
	Landing Ship Tanks (3)	03.11.2006
		21.02.2008
		30.03.2009
	P-25A	30.01.2004
	Corvette (1)	
	Water Jet Fast Attack Crafts (10)	09.01.2009

1	2	3
		09.01.2009
		30.07.2009
		30.07.2009
		20.05.2010
		20.05.2010
		25.08.2010
		19.04.2011
		27.05.2011
		09.08.2011
GSL	Extra Fast Attack Crafts (2)	12.01.2004
		31.03.2004
	Sail Training Ship (1)	24.11.2011
	Advanced Offshore Patrol Vessels (2)	12.05.2008
		19.01.2009
	Fast Patrol Vessels (5)	30.09.2005
		24.01.2006
		21.04.2006
		30.06.2006
		30.09.2006
	90M Offshore Patrol Vessels (2)	28.02.2010
		17.11.2010
HSL	Inshore Patrol Vessel (IPV) (1)	January 2012

Statement-II

Ministry of Defence Ships under construction in Defence Shipyards

Defence Shipyard	Type of Ships	No. of Ships
1	2	3
MDL	Friaates P17	1
	Destroyers P15A	3

1	2	3
	Destroyers P15B	4
	Submarines P75	6
GRSE	Anti-Submarine Warfare Corvettes P28	4
	inshore Patrol Vessels (IPVs)	6
	Landing Craft Utility (LCU)	8
GSL	Naval Offshore Patrol Vessels	4
	105 Mtrs Offshore Patrol Vessels (OPVs)	6
	90 Mtrs Offshore Patrol Vessel (OPV)	1
HSL	Inshore Patrol Vessels (IPVs)	4
	Inshore Patrol Vessels (IPVs)	8
	50 Ton Bollard Pull Tuq (BPT)	3
	25 Ton Bollard Pull Tua (BPT)	3

[Translation]

Pending Cases in Labour Courts

*628. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the present number of labour courts and tribunals in the country is adequate to take care of the labour disputes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the details of the cases pending in these courts for the last two years and the reasons for the delay in settlement;

(c) whether the Government proposes to appoint more presiding officers in these courts/tribunals in view of the increasing number of pending cases of disputes;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for the disposal of these cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has set up 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) in various states for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere. The adequacy of CGIT-cum-LCs is reassessed by the Government from time to time.

The details in respect of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals falling in the State Sphere are not maintained centrally.

(b) The details of these Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts and cases pending in them for the last two years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. The reasons for delay in settlement of cases include:

- (i) Absence of affected parties at the time of hearing;
- (ii) Seeking of frequent adjournments by the parties to file documents;
- (iii) Parties approaching the High Courts or Supreme Court challenging orders of reference issued by the appropriate government as well as orders issued by the Tribunals on preliminary points;
- (iv) Unwillingness of parties to come forward for getting their cases settled in Lok Adalats.

(c) and (d) As per Section 7, 7A & 7B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 governing the constitution of Labour Courts and Tribunals, only one person can be appointed by the appropriate Government as Presiding Officer in the Labour Court.

(e) Following steps have been taken for expeditious disposal of cases in CGIT-cum-LCs:

- (i) The Scheme of Holding of Lok Adalats as an "Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism" for speedy disposal of industrial disputes introduced in the X Plan has been made indispensable part of the adjudication system from XI Plan;
- (ii) Process of appointment to the Post of Presiding Officer is initiated about eight months in advance so that the successor to a serving presiding officer is selected by the time of completion of his tenure in a CGIT-cum-LC;
- (iii) A system of link officers amongst Presiding Officers has been introduced to ensure that the judicial work of the CGIT-cum-LCs does not suffer when the post of regular Presiding Officer is vacant due to administrative exigencies;
- (iv) Presiding Officers of CGIT-cum-LCs are advised to hold camp courts; and
- (v) Conference of Presiding Officers is held from time to time to explore strategies for speedy and effective disposal of cases.

Statement-I

Financial Year-wise Pendency Statement during the Financial-Year 2010-11. Central Government Industrial Tribunals cum Labour Courts

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Applications			
		B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending	B/F from previous year	Received	Dis-posed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mumbai I	238	12	29	221	59	54	7	106
2.	Mumbai II	433	53	72	414	508	55	34	529
3.	Dhanbad I	1699	29	150	1578	328	21	6	343

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Dhanbad II	951	13	51	913	35	1	0	36
5.	Asansol	627	17	20	624	54	4	8	50
6.	Kolkata	294	30	40	284	27	6	3	30
7.	Chandigarh I	564	89	539	114	68	39	88	19
8.	New Delhi I	125	77	115	87	34	7	14	27
9.	Kanpur	544	97	73	568	357	28	172	213
10.	Jabalpur	2116	31	121	2026	391	1	142	250
11.	Chennai	284	57	84	257	15	10	11	14
12.	Bangalore	504	37	29	512	93	17	33	77
13.	Hyderabad	946	79	163	862	599	8	23	584
14.	Nagpur	863	19	109	773	27	4	10	21
15.	Bhubneshwar	429	38	72	395	376	10	22	364
16.	Lucknow	354	45	16	383	44	4	2	46
17.	Jaipur	360	12	62	310	49	15	5	59
18.	New Delhi II	461	58	30	489	54	5	4	55
19.	Guwahati	27	13	8	32	8	3	4	7
20.	Ernakulam	96	24	40	80	24	41	30	35
21.	Ahmedabad	23	2,028	13	2038	1,577	267	45	1799
22.	Chandigarh II	506	118	72	552	27	2	1	28
	Total	12,444	2,976	1,908	13,512	4,754	602	664	4,692
	Mum. I National	6	0	0	6	115	39	0	154
	Kolkata National	9	0	0	9	79	0	0	79
	Total+National	12,459	2,976	1,903	13,527	4,948j	641	664	4,925

Statement-II

*Financial year-wise Pendency Statement during Financial Year 2011-2012
Central Government Industrial Tribunals cum Labour Courts*

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Applications			
		B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending	B/F from previous year	Received	Dis-posed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Mumbai I	221	57	48	230	106	34	49	91
2	Mumbai II	414	72	78	408	529	13	162	380

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Dhanbad I	1578	81	114	1545	343	6	18	331
4	Dhanbad II	913	47	167	793	36	2	1	37
5	Asansol	624	16	46	594	50	1	2	49
6	Kolkata	284	13	67	230	30	4	10	24
7	Chandigarh I	114	101	91	124	19	16	2	33
8	New Delhi I	87	378	104	361	27	16	5	38
9	Kanpur	568	121	74	615	213	34	17	230
10	Jabalpur	2026	149	153	2022	250	2	16	236
11	Chennai	257	112	81	288	14	5	9	10
12	Bangalore	512	54	50	516	77	19	22	74
13	Hyderabad	862	95	150	807	584	35	23	596
14	Nagpur	773	57	232	598	21	3	16	8
15	Bhubneshwar	395	82	63	414	364	12	19	357
16	Lucknow	383	132	34	481	46	5	4	47
17	Jaipur	310	78	60	328	59	53	3	109
18	New Delhi II	489	203	247	445	55	6	8	53
19	Guwahati	32	17	3	46	7	0	0	7
20	Ernakulam	80	34	36	78	35	11	28	18
21	Ahmedabad	2038	157	67	2128	1,799	378	526	1651
22	Chandigarh II	552	117	94	575	28	16	3	41
	Total	13,512	2,173	2,059	13,626	4,692	671	943	4,420
	Mum.I National	6	1	1	6	154	0	0	154
	Kolkata National	9	1	0	10	79	0	0	79
	Total+National	13,527	2,175	2,060	13,642	4,925	671	943	4,653

Public Transport in Rural Areas

*629. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the State Road Secretaries was recently held to discuss the transport facilities in rural areas during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether any detailed programme has been chalked out by the Government in consultation with the State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings proposes to purchase 50,854 new buses in

a bid to improve public transport in the country especially in the rural areas;

(e) if so, the total funds earmarked by the Government for this purpose; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to give better transport facilities in tier II and tier III cities during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

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

(d) No, Madam. However, the Sub-Group constituted by the Government on "State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs)" for formulation of report of the working group on road transport sector for Twelfth Five Year Plan has proposed for purchase of 50,854 new buses to improve the rural public transport in the country.

(e) and (f) At present there are no plans to purchase buses for operating in rural areas or for tier II and tier III cities.

[*Translation*]

Unemployment

*630. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an alarming rise in unemployment in rural India as compared to the urban areas;

(b) if so, the percentage increase and growth in employment generation in the rural areas, vis-a-vis urban areas, during the Tenth and Eleventh Plan periods; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the urban and rural areas and create more jobs in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was

conducted during 2009-10. As per the two most recent surveys, unemployment rate estimated on current daily status basis in rural areas has declined from 8.2 per cent in 2004-05 to 6.8 per cent in 2009-10 and the corresponding rate for the urban areas has also declined from 8.3 percent to 5.8 percent during the same period, showing reduction in unemployment rates for both rural and urban areas. As against the target of creation of 50 million additional job opportunities on current daily status basis fixed under Tenth Five Year Plan, additional job opportunities of 47 million (about 27 million in rural areas and 20 million in urban areas) were generated during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 and as against the target of creation of 58 million fixed under the Eleventh Five Year Plan, additional job opportunities of around 20 million (about 5 million in rural areas and 15 million in urban areas) were generated during 2004-05 to 2009-10.

(c) Government has been making continuous efforts by focusing on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports, etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes for rural areas, such as, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

[*English*]

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

*631. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

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

(a) the details of the achievements made under the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) particularly regarding preparation of Village Development plans, State-wise;

(b) the details of the amount sanctioned/utilised and development work undertaken in the selected villages

since inception during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the pilot scheme of PMAGY Scheme and if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend the scheme to other States also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the timeframe fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKULWASNIK): (a) All the five States participating in Pilot Centrally-sponsored "Pradhan Mantra Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)", viz., Assam, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh have confirmed preparation of Village Development Plans for the villages covered under the Scheme.

(b) State-wise and year-wise Central assistance released to the above States is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Central assistance released			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Assam	-	10.100	10.00	20.100
2	Bihar	1.3	21.425	22.50	45.225
3	Himachal Pradesh	-	22.725	22.50	45.225
4.	Rajasthan	1.4	21.325	22.50	45.225
5.	Tamil Nadu	1.3	21.425	22.50	45.225
	Total	4.00	97.00	100.00	201.00

The Scheme has, in effect, been functional for about two years in Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, and for a little over a year in Himachal Pradesh. Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have reported having initiated the works under the "gap-filling" component of the Scheme. Details of funds utilised and progress of works undertaken are being collected.

(c) to (e) The pilot Scheme has a time-frame of three years and can be evaluated only thereafter. Its extension would depend on successful implementation of the pilot phase.

Poaching of Flapshell Turtles

*632. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a note of Poaching in the smuggling of the endangered Indian Flapshell Turtles via Bangladesh to Meghalaya's Garo Hills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to stop this illegal wildlife trade;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Forest Department of the Government of Meghalaya has detected two cases of smuggling of Indian Flapshell Turtles (*Lissemys punctata*) from Bangladesh to Garo Hills in Meghalaya. In the first case, three turtles were seized and one person was arrested. This matter is under trial. In the second case, two turtles were seized but the offender could not be arrested.

(c) to (e) The wildlife staff of the Government of Meghalaya regularly patrols and checks the vulnerable areas along the Indo-Bangla border to keep an eye on illegal trade in turtles. The Border Security Force personnel are also informed and sensitized about such trade during district level intelligence meetings regarding Indo-Bangladesh border issues.

The Central Government has taken the following steps to stop illegal trade in wild animals and animal

articles including Indian Flapshell Turtle and products/derivatives made from it:

- i. Highest degree of protection has been provided to Indian Flapshell Turtle which has been included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and its hunting and commercial exploitation is prohibited. Offences committed in respect of this species attract maximum punishment prescribed under the Act.
- ii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended and made more stringent. The punishments for offences have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- iii. Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- iv. Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.
- v. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- vi. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.

- vii. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.

Labour Unrest

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

(a) the trend of labour unrest in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of such disputes reported during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the total loss in production in physical as well as in monetary terms being suffered by the country as a result thereof during the said period, State-wise and yearwise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the speedy resolution of such disputes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) A Statement showing number of disputes pertaining to strikes and lockouts, State-wise, during the last three years and current year along with Mandays lost and Loss in production (in Rs.) as per the statistics compiled by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, is enclosed. As is evident, no clear trend is established from these statistics.

(d) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides a framework for maintaining harmonious industrial relations. The Act facilitates intervention, mediation and conciliation by the Industrial Relation Machinery of the appropriate Government for resolution of industrial disputes. Central Industrial Relation Machinery (CIRM) of Ministry of Labour & Employment continuously makes efforts to maintain harmonious industrial relations in establishments falling under the central sphere. Similar arrangement is also available in States for establishments falling under State Sphere.

Statement

State-wise number of disputes pertaining to strikes and lockouts, Loss in production and Mandays lost, during the last three years and current year

State/Union Territory	2009(P)		2010(P)		2011(P)		2012 (Jan-March) (P)					
	Number of Disputes	Production Lost (in Rs.)	Number of Mandays Lost	Number of Disputes	Production Lost (in Rs.)	Number of Disputes	Production Lost (in Rs.)	Number of Disputes				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	21	951456764	1325094	17	244090139	309577	21	241918375	372108	4	36435685	36378
Arunachal Pradesh				3	0	189338	2	0	88248	1	0	17479
Assam	11	1355200	100599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	2	0	104399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	12	0	26230	12	17409100	36666	1	240000	254	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	24	142996500	69467	28	212491000	57536	28	2104208519	43439	-	-	-
Haryana	9	0	194546	11	0	141461	5	0	120018	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	12	551601000	26345	7	594660000	44902	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	1	0	112	1	0	110000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	11	92400000	75595	18	288909000	131179	16	1584352960	116490	1	35000000	5790
Kerala	39	21521750	368266	29	0	351374	31	292826000	381818	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	5	0	23885	9	4785720	68096	2	263095634	107379	-	-	-
Maharashtra	6	0	986700	15	0	99294	3	0	47617	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	1	0	416	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	270528550	16850	-	-	-
Punjab	1	368000000	8005	3	18024491	10222	1	98730512	34255	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	17	3841477400	372652	14	15121000	172463	14	16191832	140208	4	39399180	23859	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	53	0	514065	89	0	1170973	63	9000000	3347206	21	0	254052	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	3	0	25609	5	30890600	12742	2	77265000	12455	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	3	0	24211	2	0	15479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	161	0	9050939	163	244981436	15010005	4	0	62350	-	-	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadwe Ep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puduchery	-	-	-	-	2	369000	622	4	67779828	24018	1	0	90
Total	391	5970808614	13296719	429	1671731486	17932345	199	5026137210	4914713	32	75374865	337648	

(P)= Provisional and based on the returns/clarifications received in the Labour Bureau, Shimla till 11th May, 2012

0 = Not available.

- = Information in respect of States/Union Territories that are being treated as Nil.

National Green Tribunal

*634. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased be state:

(a) whether some State Governments have expressed their apprehensions over the enactment of the National Green Tribunal Act, as this may dilute the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to address the issue and develop an agreeable approach?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Non-Payment of EPF Dues

*635. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the tea garden owners having tea estates in the country, particularly in the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal are not remitting Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) dues of workers regularly;

(b) if so, the details of the defaulting units; and

(c) the action taken against these defaulters so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) While most of the Tea Garden Estates in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts of West Bengal are remitting their current dues, many of them have to pay their past arrears.

(b) and (c) List of Tea Garden Estates in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts showing amount in default, action taken against each, recoveries made and balance to be recovered is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of Tea Garden Estates in Darjeeling and Jalpaguri Districts showing period of default, amount in default, action taken against each, recoveries made, balance to be recovered

Sl. No.	Name of the establishment	Code No.	Amount of Default (Rs. in Lakhs)	Action Taken	Amount Recovered (Rs. in Lakhs)	Balance Outstanding (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kalchini Tea Estate	WB/649	167.83	Rehabilitation Package granted for 14B amounts, 8F, CP-25 issued. Application for grant of Installment forwarded to Head Office.	108.56	59.27
2	New Dooars Tea Estate	WB/651	234.53	A CPSU unit, referred to BIFR. No. 501 of 2003. Action stayed as per Central Office DO letter No. RRC/21(88)05/WB/dt. 07.03.07.	120.87	113.66
3	Banarhat Tea Estate	WB/657	140.08	A CPSU unit, referred to BIFR. No. 501 of 2003. Action stayed as per Central Office	66.30	73.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				DO letter No. RRC/21(88)05/WB/dt. 07.03.07.		
4	Kumlai Tea Estate	WB/665	173.80	CP-1 issued.	109.19	64.61
5	Raimatang Tea Estate	WB/670	215.28	Rehabilitation Package granted for 14 B amounts, 8F, CP-25 issued. Application for grant of Installment forwarded to Head Office.	77.11	138.17
6	Chunabhatti Tea Estate	WB/676	301.90	A CPSU unit, referred to BIFR. No. 501 of 2003. Action stayed as per Central Office DO letter No. RRC/21(88)05/WB/dt. 07.03.07.	238.46	63.44
7	Bundapani Tea Estate	WB/799	510.75	8F to Banks, Tea warehouse, Slg Tea Auction Committee, CP-25, CP-16 issued. Made Tea and Vehicles attached on spot by Recovery Team.	199.16	311.59
8	Bharnobari Tea Estate	WB/816	477.82	CP-1, CP-25, CP-16 and 8F issued. Made Tea and Vehicles attached on spot by Recovery Team.	296.98	180.84
9	Dheklapara Tea Estate	WB/819	84.49	Rehabilitation package granted for 14B amounts, CP-1, CP-25, CP-26, 8F issued. Ownership dispute. Establishment abandoned. EE. O. deputed.	11.57	72.92
10	Toonbari Tea Estate	WB/820	71.14	CP-1,CP-25,CP-26 & 8F issued and CP-16 issued.	36.09	35.05
11	Demdima Tea Estate	WB/823	309.92	Letter issued to the company to pay the dues.	240.60	69.32
12	Totapara Tea Estate	WB/824	188.55	CP-1 issued, 8F issued to the bankers and the warehouse, CP- 25 issued, CP-16 Issued. Made Tea, Vehicles and manager's Chamber attached on spot by Recovery Team	89.03	99.52
13	Ellenbari Tea Estate	WB/827	53.21	CP-1, CP- 25 & 8F issued.	49.52	3.69
14	Nagaisuri Tea Estate	WB/836	155.56	Estt. Referred to BIFR. Action stayed as per CO letter No.RRC/21(39)03 AA/B/109620 dtd 28.03.2008.	96.29	59.27
15	Birpara Tea Estate	WB/843	238.58	CP-1 Issued. Estt. Referred to BIFR. Action stayed as per CO letterNo.	203.96	34.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				RRC/21(39)03/WB/109620 dtd 28.03.2008.		
16	Rajabhat Tea Estate	WB/850	128.59	Installment granted by ACC vide letter No. EPFO/Acc/KZ/49/JPG/1031, dated: 21.09.2011.	104.63	2396
17	Mujnai Tea Estate	WB/852	139.58	Installment granted by EPFAT.	37.39	102.19
18	Dumchipara Tea Estate	WB/853	344.24	Estt. Referred to BIFR. Action stayed as per CO letter No. RRC/21 (39)03AA/B/109620 dtd 28.03.2008.	202.88	141.36
19	Carron Tea Estate	WB/854	116.49	Official Liquidator will pay Rs. 59,60,707/- as per letter No. OL No. - 1480/5/4727/G, dated: 23.09.2011.	91.28	25.21
20	Garganda Tea Estate	WB/858	248.29	Estt. Referred to BIFR. Action stayed as per CO letter No. RRC/21 (39)03AVB/109620 dtd 28.03.2008.	166.73	81.56
21	Manabari Tea Estate	WB/859	47.83	CP-1 issued, CP-25, 8F to Banks, Warehouse, Tea Brokers.	21.79	26.04
22	Looksan Tea Estate	WB/879	71.45	CP-25 issued, 8F to Banks, Tea Warehouse, Siliguri Tea Auction Committee, CP-26, 8F to Tea Brokers and CP-16 issued.	46.65	24.8
23	Sylee Tea Estate	WB/880	481.86	Installment granted by Hon'ble EPFAT dated: 03.01.2012	290.60	191.26
24	Srinathpur Tea Estate	WB/887	23.87	CP-1 issued.	10.60	13.27
25	Madhu Tea Estate	WB/889	368.52	CP-1, 8F to Banks, Tea Brokers, Siliguri Tea Auction Committee, Tea Warehouse CP-16 and CP-26 issued. Made Tea and Vehicles attached on spot by Recovery Team	91.40	277.12
26	Red bank Tea Estate	WB/910	90.93	Estt. under liquidation. Demand placed before Official Liquidator & being followed up.	17.00	73.93
27	Dalmore Tea Estate	WB/911	291.03	Installment granted by Hon'ble EPFAT dated: 03.01.2012	151.68	139.35
28	Dalsingpara Tea Estate	WB/913	566.89	Installment granted by Hon'ble EPFAT dated: 03.01.2012	355.76	211.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	Radharani Tea Estate	WB/916	116.53	Installment granted by Hon'ble EPFAT dated: 28.02.2012	26.58	89.95
30	Raipur Tea Estate	WB/952	157.34	Rehabilitation package granted for 14B amounts, CP-1, 8F, CP-26, CP-16 issued,	12.61	144.73
31	Dhowlajhora Tea Estate	WB/956	203.59	CP-25, 8F to Banks & Tea Brokers, 8F to Slg tea Auction Committee issued.	170.40	33.19
32	Bhagatpur Tea Estate	WB/977	251.03	CP-1 issued & application for grant of installment forwarded to Head Office.	128.23	122.8
33	Larkapara Tea Estate	WB/981	352.83	Estt. Referred to BIFR. Action stayed as per CO letter No. RRC/21(39)03/WB/109620 dtd 28.03.2008.	265.51	87.32
34	Killeote Tea Estate	WB/982	185.85	Estt. Referred to BIFR. Action stayed as per CO letter No. RRC/21 (39)03A/VB/109620 dtd 28.03.2008.	108.28	77.57
35	Chamurchi Tea Estate	WB/984	24.52	CP-1, CP-25, 8F issued. Interim order received for stay.	12.74	11.78
36	Bagrakote Tea Estate	WB/999	222.55	Estt. Referred to BIFR. Action stayed as per CO letter No. RRC/21 (39)03/WB/109620 dtd 28.03.2008.	172.01	50.54
37	Naya Sylee Tea Estate	WB/1009	460.31	Installment granted by Hon'ble EPFAT dated: 03.01.2012	288.64	171.67
38	Kohinoor Tea Estate	WB/1011	372.42	CP-1, 8F, CP-25, CP-26 and CP-16 issued.	66.94	305.48
39	Samsing Tea Estate	WB/1081	287.74	Installment granted by Head office, New Delhi.	104.68	183.06
40	Jogesh Chandra Tea Estate	WB/ 1082	220.59	Estt. re-opened by new Management. New Management paying the current. Application for grant of installment has been forwarded to the Head Office.	71.61	148.98
41	Subhasini Tea Estate	WB/1083	548.13	CP-1, issued, 8F issued to bank and warehouse, CP-26 issued. Made Tea, Vehicles attached by Recovery Team on spot.	31.62	516.51
42	Deguajhar Tea Estate	WB/1085	25.92	Stay at High Court in WP No. 7779 (w) of 1999.	0.00	25.92
43	Debpara Tea Estate	WB/1427	229.57	CP-1 issued, 8F to Banks, Brokers and Tea Warehouse attached.	152.01	77.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44	Dema Tea Estate	WB/1432	72.11	Matter is under Hon'ble EPFAT, New Delhi.	50.35	21.76
45	Karbala Tea Estate	WB/1465	210.67	A CPSU unit, referred to BIFR. No. 501 of 2003. Action stayed as per Central Office DO letter No. RRC/21 (88)05/WB/dt. 07.03.07.	104.60	106.07
46	Mathura Tea Estate	WB/1488	139.06	Gone for Caviet against Damage. Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed not to take coercive action.	95.63	43.43
47	Mogulkata Tea Estate	WB/1492	246.91	Hearings were fixed on 04.04.2012 & 12.04.2012 before hon'ble EPFAT, New Delhi. Devlopoment of hearing is to be received.	1.72	245.19
48	Nangdala Tea Estate	WB/1499	54.51	CP-1, CP-25, 8F issued.	1.84	52.67
49	Hantapara Tea Estate	WB/1595	252.79	Estt. referred to BIFR. Action stayed as per C. O. letter no. RRC/21 (39)03/WB/109620, dated: 28.03.2008	231.58	21.21
50	Sonali Tea Estate	WB/3385	50.03	CP-1, 8F issued and action stayed . by EPFAT	11.20	38.83
51	Surendra Nagar Tea Estate	WB/8256	13.89	CP-1 issued, 8F, CP-25 and CP-26 issued.	0.00	13.89
52	Dharanipur Tea Estate	WB/13625	58.13	Estt. under liquidation. Demand placed before Official Liquidator & being followed up.	4.40	53.73
53	Tulsipara Tea Estate	WB/16503	96.11	CP-1 issued.	77.75	18.36
54	Nahata Tea Plantation Pvt. Ltd.	WB/32071	49.45	Stay at High Court on 04.09.09. Last reminder issued to Panel Advocate on 11.05.2011.	35.95	13.5
55	Norben Tea & Exports Ltd.	WB/32102	72.41	CP-1 issued, CP-25, 8F to Banks, Brokers.	61.43	10.98
56	Zindal Tea Plantation Pvt. Ltd.	WB/32137	6.09	CP-1, CP - 25, CP - 26, CP-16, 8F issued.	0.29	5.8

[Translation]

Pollution in Heritage Buildings

*636. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures have been taken by the

Union Government to reduce the environmental pollution in and around the historical buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any monitoring by the Government to observe the impact of the measures being taken in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the details of the historical monuments which have been kept under observation to protect them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) In order to reduce environmental pollution in and around the historical buildings, the industrial and pollution causing commercial activities near, such buildings have been prohibited. The State Governments have also drawn local area specific programmes for containing pollution near the historical buildings. The National Ambient Air Quality Standards have been notified including standards for eco sensitive areas, which include national monuments.

(c) to (e) Monitoring of air quality is being undertaken by the Central and State Pollution Control Boards under their National Ambient Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) in cities and towns, in the vicinity of monuments to assess the air quality around such monuments. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has established monitoring stations for the monitoring of ambient air quality/ metrological parameters at certain historical buildings.

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protected monuments where control measures to check the possible impact of pollution have been taken are: Taj Mahal (Agra, Uttar Pradesh); Red Fort (Delhi); Ajanta Caves (Ajanta, Maharashtra); Bibi-Ka-Maqbara (Aurangabad, Maharashtra); and Charminar (Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh).

[English]

Labour Courts

*637. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from various State Governments including Odisha for setting up of Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether there is no permanent accommodation for Industrial Tribunal at Bhubaneshwar in Odisha; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government for providing space to the existing Tribunal/Labour Courts and to set up new tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No specific request from State Governments including Odisha has been received for setting up of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-ILCs). Further, one CGIT-cum-Labour Court is already functioning at Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

(c) The CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar is functioning from a hired accommodation since its inception as Government accommodation was not available at the time of setting up of the CGIT-cum-LC at Bhubaneswar.

(d) Once a CGIT-cum-Labour Court is operational, it is for the Presiding Officer, who functions as the Head of Department for all administrative matters of the CGIT-cum-LC, to also pursue the issue of office space if the same is found to be lacking in any respect. Wherever, a request for providing space in Government owned building is received from the Presiding Officer, the matter is taken up with the Directorate of Estates, Ministry of Urban Development for providing suitable office space. Further, no proposal is presently under consideration of the Central Government to set up new CGIT-cum-Labour Courts.

Proposals Under CRF and ISC & EI

*638. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any defined policy regarding approval of proposals received from the States under the Central Road Fund (CRF) and the Inter- State Connectivity and Economic Importance (ISC&EI) schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Government of Gujarat regarding the project costing around Rs. 343.48 crore to be taken up under these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The provisions have been made under the Central Roads Fund (State Roads) Rules, 2007 for giving approvals to the proposals received from the States under the CRF and ISC & EI schemes.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. As per the provisions of the CRF(State Roads) Rules, 2007, the works amounting to Rs. 200.81 Crores have been sanctioned during 2010-2011 duly considering the eligibility of proposals and availability of funds.

Concessional Loans by NSCFDC

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

(a) whether the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) provides training and loans to the Scheduled Castes category families at concessional rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds provided as loan under the scheme of State Channelising Agencies to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan to various States/Union Territories including Gujarat during the last three years alongwith the number of beneficiaries covered therein?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) provides financial assistance to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes having annual family income below Double the Poverty Line [presently Rs.40.000 for rural areas and Rs.55.000 for urban areas] under its various Schemes through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Government/ UT Administration. Details of NSFDC Schemes are as under:

(i) Loan Schemes

Name of Scheme	Maximum admissible Unit Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Interest rate per annum charged from beneficiaries
Term Loan	30.00	6-10%
Manila Kisan Yojana	0.50	5%
Shilpi Samriddhi Yojana	0.50	5%
Laghu Vyavasay Yojana	2.00	6%
Micro Credit Finance	0.50	5%
Mahila Samriddhi Yojana	0.50	4%
Educational Loan Scheme	10.00 (for study in India) and 20.00 (for study abroad)	4% (0.50% rebate for women)

In all the above schemes, except the Educational Loan Scheme, NSFDC provides loan upto 90% of unit cost.

(ii) Non-Credit Scheme

NSFDC provides grants through its SCAs for conducting short term Skill Development Training Programmes for wage/self-employment to benefit Scheduled Caste youth through reputed Training Institutions. Under this programme, 100% Course Fee and Stipend @ Rs. 1,000/- per month per trainee is provided as grant by NSFDC.

(c) A Statement indicating the funds provided by NSFDC as loans to its SCAs, including the SCA of Gujarat (Gujarat Scheduled Castes Development Corporation), alongwith the number of beneficiaries covered during the last three years, is enclosed.

Statement

State/UT-wise Disbursement of Funds and Beneficiaries covered by NSFDC during the last three years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10 to 2011-12	
		Amount Disbursed	Beneficiaries Covered (No.)
1	Bihar	199.64	838
2	Chandigarh	86.14	227
3	Chhattisgarh	2473.86	2093
4	Delhi	716.95	802
5	Goa	24.94	7
6	Gujarat	6211.84	14716
7	Haryana	914.89	1000
8	Himachal Pradesh	699.40	1426
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1383.65	1398
10	Jharkhand	513.65	836
11	Karnataka	9954.37	40129
12	Kerala	1477.00	3079
13	Maharashtra	10928.51	27629
14	Odisha	19.80	18
15	Puducherry	189.68	253
16	Punjab	1059.55	1121
17	Rajasthan	3890.38	7655
18	Sikkim	367.31	301
19	Tamil Nadu	734.72	1006
20	Tripura	1459.01	2587
21	Uttarakhand	108.45	107
22	West Bengal	7992.18	43255
Total		51405.92	150483

Handloom Weavers

*640. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted any specific strategy to offer financial support to the handloom weavers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the eligibility conditions prescribed for getting the handloom package in each State including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the number of handloom weavers identified by the Government for that purpose, State-wise;

(d) whether incidents of irregularities in the utilization of the funds provided under various schemes for handloom weavers by the States have been reported during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds by the States?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has approved two packages recently to offer financial support to the handloom weavers in the country. The first of these is the Financial Package for loan waiver for the handloom sector. In his budget speech for 2011-12, the Union Finance Minister had announced providing of Rs. 3000 crore to NABARD for loan waiver benefitting about 15,000 cooperative societies and 3 lakh handloom weavers. Consequently, the Government has approved "Revival, Reform & Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" on 24.11.2011 with a financial outlay of Rs. 3884 crore. Of this outlay, the share of Government of India is Rs. 3137 crore and that of the State Governments is Rs. 747 crore. The package aims at waiving the overdues of individual handloom weavers and their eligible cooperative societies as on 31.3.2010, and providing them with fresh credit at subsidized rates of interest with an interest subvention @ 3% and credit guarantee for 3 years.

The second package is the Comprehensive Package for handloom sector for addressing the two critical needs of the handloom sector, viz., subsidized credit and cheap yarn. This package was approved on 18.12.2011 with an

outlay of Rs.2362 crore. Such of those handloom weavers and their cooperative societies, who are not benefited by way of loan waiver under the first package of "Revival, Reform & Restructuring Package", are provided financial assistance with subsidized credit under the second package. These credit related interventions are operationalized through Integrated Handloom Development Scheme and these interventions are (i) Issuance of Weaver Credit Cards (ii) Interest Subvention @ 3% for 3 years on fresh loans sanctioned, (iii) margin money assistance @ Rs.4200 per individual weaver (but not for cooperative societies) and (iv) Credit Guarantee for 3 years.

As far as loan waiver under the Financial Package is concerned, the eligibility criteria for the loan waiver throughout the country, including Andhra Pradesh, are detailed below:

- (i) All viable and potentially viable primary weavers' cooperative societies and state level apex societies would be benefited under the scheme. The definition of "viable" and "potentially viable" societies is given in the enclosed Statement-I. However, the amounts on account of fraud and embezzlement, and amounts of subsidy etc. due but not paid to these organizations by the government will not be paid under this scheme.
- (ii) In the case of individual handloom weavers, loans to be waived should have been taken only for handloom weaving purposes by genuine handloom weavers, subject to an overall ceiling of Rs.50,000 of loan waiver per individual beneficiary.
- (iii) State Governments have to agree to share a small portion of loans to be waived and the sharing pattern between Government of India and State Government is detailed below:

Sl. No.	Beneficiary	General Category States (Centre: States)	Special Category States (Centre: States)
1	2	3	4
(i)	State level apex societies	75:25	90: 10

1	2	3	4
(ii)	Primary handloom cooperative societies	80:20	90: 10
(iii)	Individual weavers/SHGs etc.	80:20	90: 10

- (iv) The banks have to agree to waive on their own 75% of the interest amount and 100% penal interest, if any, and they also have to agree to extend fresh loans to the beneficiaries.

As far as the eligibility criterion for financial assistance for fresh loans under the second package (i.e., Comprehensive Package) is concerned, all handloom weavers and their cooperative societies, not covered under the first package of loan waiver, are eligible to apply for fresh loans.

(c) The estimated State-wise number of handloom weavers for the purpose of loan waiver under the financial Package is given in the enclosed Statement-II, subject to the eligibility conditions enumerated above. Similarly, the State-wise target for weaver credit cards for 2012-13 under the second package (Comprehensive Package) is also given in the same annexure.

(d) and (e) No specific incident of irregularities in utilization of funds provided under various schemes of handloom weavers by the States have been reported.

(f) In order to ensure proper utilization of funds by the States, a monitoring system has been put in place. A review of the progress of physical and financial targets in respect of the schemes is being done during the meetings of the Senior Officers of the Ministry by the Secretary (Textiles). Quarterly Review Meetings are also being held with Commissioners/Directors (in charge of Handlooms and Textiles) of all State Governments. Senior officers of the Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) review the progress of the schemes during their visits to the States. Evaluation of the schemes has also been done by independent third party agencies. The State Governments are required to furnish proper utilization certificates when due, for funds already released in a scheme, before the release of next installment under that scheme.

Statement-I

Definition of "viable" and "potentially viable" weavers' cooperative societies

(a) "Viable" cooperative societies:

- Capacity utilization during the last 3 years should have been equal or more than economic level of operation (Break even level).
- Net Disposable Resources (NDR) and net worth should be positive.
- Sales should be at least to the extent of 75% of average production for the last 3 years.
- Working capital/Cash credit limit should be rotated at least twice in a year.

(b) "Potentially viable" cooperative societies:

- Net worth should be positive but incurring operative losses in not more than two of last three years.
- Sales should be at least to the extent of 50% of average production for last 3 years.
- Working capital/Cash credit limit should be rotated at least once in a year.

(c) Non-viable societies are those which do not fall under the above two categories.**Statement-II**

State-wise Estimated Number of Beneficiaries for Loan Waiver and Weaver Credit Cards

Sl. No.	State	Estimated No. of weavers' households in debt covered under loan waiver package	No. of weavers credit cards to be issued in 2012-13 under comprehensive package
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	83,841	20,000

1	2	3	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	167	4,000
3	Assam	24,752	15,000
4	Bihar	462	10,000
5	Chhattisgarh	243	1,500
6	Delhi	23	500
7	Goa	0	0
8	Gujarat	147	1,000
9	Haryana	23	1,000
10	Himachal Pradesh	78	1,000
11	Jammu and Kashmir	3,783	1,000
12	Jharkhand	27	3,000
13	Karnataka	9,449	8,000
14	Kerala	7,441	10,000
15	Madhya Pradesh	56	1,000
16	Maharashtra	138	1,000
17	Manipur	1,429	10,000
18	Mizoram	289	500
19	Meghalaya	100	1,000
20	Nagaland	156	2,000
21	Odisha	10,345	15,000
22	Pondicherry	565	100
23	Punjab	2	50
24	Rajasthan	770	1,000
25	Sikkim	9	350
26	Tamil Nadu	21,730	20,000
27	Tripura	297	1,000
28	Uttar Pradesh	3,259	20,000
29	Uttaranchal	183	1,000
30	West Bengal	1,36,521	10,000
Total		3,06,285	1,60,000

Letters from Public Representatives

7131. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of letters written by Public Representatives have not been responded to by the Ministry;

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

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) All letters received from Public Representatives are responded to on priority after proper examination and as per guidelines contained in Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure(CSMOP). The details of the letters received in the Ministry and the status of replies under this Ministry as on 30th April, 2012 is as under:

Ministry	Number of MP/VIP references received in 2011-12 till 30.04.2012	Number of MP/VIP references pending as on 30.04.2012
Department of Commerce	419	73
Department of Industry	685	135

The information has to be obtained from offices under the administrative control of the Department and therefore it takes time to give the final reply to the public representatives.

(c) and (d) Guidelines as laid down under Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedures(CSMOP) is followed in the Department. The guidelines have been reiterated to all administrative divisions within Department of Commerce vide internal communication in the month of November, 2011. In addition, the status of the pending MP/VIP references is monitored on monthly basis to ensure timely disposal of all responses.

[Translation]

Road Connectivity Programme in Rajasthan

7132. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified several roads of Rajasthan to be taken up under road connectivity programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such roads;

(c) whether 'Pali' and 'Jodhpur' districts of Rajasthan are also included in the said programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith details of funds spent so far for this purpose?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Chatham Saw Mill

7133. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Administration send any interim/final reply within a fortnight to the MP's communication dated 28 November 2011 regarding follow on spot decision taken in respect of visit of the Chief Secretary and Member of Parliament to Chatham Saw Mill;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken against the defaulting officials of A&N Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) In response to the letter of Member of Parliament dated 28.11.2011 final reply has been furnished by the Administration, Andaman and Nicobar vide its letter no. F. 10(G-I)/41/Vol-1/845 dated 13.01.2012.

Ban on Entry of Forest-Dwellers

7134. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the traditional forest-dwellers are being denied access to hills and forests in recent times;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; 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) No, Madam.

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

(c) The Central Government has already issued directions to all States/UTs that no eviction of encroachment on forest land be done without first completing the process of determination of rights under FRA, 2006.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land

7135. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the agricultural and residential lands were acquired in Rawatsar tehsil of Rajasthan by the Air Force for the Air-to-Ground Firing Range, Thukrana;
- (b) if so, the details of the places at which the land has been acquired; and
- (c) whether the process of acquiring the said land has been going on for the last 14 years and it has not been completed till date and the farmers have also not been paid the compensation for the same, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam. The process for acquiring land by the Air Force for Air to Ground Firing range at Thukrana has been under consideration. Since the land has not yet been acquired, no compensation has been paid to the farmers.

[English]

MMTC

7136. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Metal and Mineral Trading Corporation (MMTC) is the nodal authority for appointment of internal auditors for Nilanchal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL);
- (b) if so, the name of internal auditors and the period since when these auditors have been auditing for NINL;
- (c) whether any objections have been raised in the selection of these internal auditors;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereof; and
- (e) the reasons for appointing same auditors over and over again for such a long period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) MMTC is not the nodal authority for appointment of internal auditors for Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL). Since NINL is a separate company the auditors are appointed by NINL.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Widening of NH-45C

7137. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to widen National Highway (NH) 45C;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some portions of old Siva Temple will be lost due to widening of the said highway; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The stretch from km. 0.000 to km 164.614 Vikkravandi to Thanjavur section of NH-45C was taken under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IV on BOT (Toll) mode. Four laning

from km. 0.000 to km. 93.500 and 2 lane with paved shoulder from km. 93.500 to km. 164.614 is proposed. Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) has approved the project.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Old Shiva temple abutting the existing road is located on Left Hand Side at km. 1.000. Nearly 1200 Sq. m area is getting affected due to the widening of the road. Considering the requests received for saving the temple, Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultant has been requested to study the feasibility of the same.

Illegal Trade with Pakistan

7138. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the volume of illegal trade is much higher than the legal trade between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the volume of such trade;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to boost up the legal trade and prevent illegal trade between the two neighbouring countries; and

(d) the details of the import from Pakistan and exports to Pakistan during each of the last three years, value-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No official data is available regarding illegal trade.

(c) Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan agreed to jointly work to more than double bilateral trade within three years, from current levels of 2.7 billion US dollars per annum to about 6 Billion dollars. As a result of the bilateral discussions held over the past year between the two countries, Government of Pakistan replaced its 'Positive List' comprising 1963 items that could be exported by India to Pakistan with a 'Negative List' of 1209 items. This implies that except for these 1209 items, all other items can be exported. Such substantial increase in tradable commodities is expected to reduce trade through third countries.

(d) The details of value of bilateral trade with Pakistan during last three years are as follows:

(Values in US \$ millions)

Year	Export	Import	Total trade
2008-09	1439.88	370.17	1810.05
2009-10	1573.32	275.94	1849.26
2010-11	2333.62	332.51	2666.13
2010-11 (April-Jan)	1946.80	274.93	2221.73
2011-12(April-Jan)*	1268.32	294.94	1563.26

*Provisional, Source - DGCI&S, Kolkata.

Price Discovery Mechanism for Road Building Projects

7139. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Malaysia have decided to work on a price discovery mechanism while undertaking road building projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it is likely to be beneficial to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed on 21.12.2010 between India and Malaysia for technical assistance services and implementation of highway projects. The MOU envisages provision of technical services to be rendered by Malaysia in the field of institutional strengthening and improvement of design procedures & tolling systems. The implementation of mutually agreed National Highway Build operate and transfer(BOT) projects, which may be awarded to the Malaysian companies, is subject to mutually agreed price discovery mechanism and also subject to the appraisal by the Public Private Partnership Project Appraisal Committee and Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure. It is also envisaged in the MOU that funds for the projects would be procured by the Malaysian developer from the countries other than India subject to the approval of the regulatory authorities of both countries. India would be benefited from the Malaysian experience of planning, designing,

financing and operation of highways & expressways and additional foreign investment.

Corruption in Tendering Process

7140. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of alleged large scale corruption in placing tenders for defence projects putting qualifying specifications in the tender that only multi-national firms were able to apply for; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken to check corruption in the tendering process?

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

(a) and (b) Madam, Capital acquisitions for modernization of Armed Forces are carried out as per the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). Complaints alleging irregularities in defence procurement are received from various sources from time to time. These complaints are examined and appropriate action taken. The DPP contains stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency.

[Translation]

Border Roads

7141. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has undertaken/proposes to undertake any road projects in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States in the country where branches of the BRO are located;

(d) whether more branches of the BRO are proposed to be set up in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Branches (Projects) of Border Roads Organisation are located in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Nagaland, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Problems of Civilians in Cantonments

7142. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides honorarium to the elected representatives in the Cantonment Boards;

(b) if so, the time since when the same is being given;

(c) whether the facilities are on the lines of those given in Panchayats/Municipal Corporations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Honorarium is paid to all the elected members of 62 Cantonment Boards with effect from 1st August 2011, as per Government Notification published in the Gazette of India vide SRO 6(E) dated 1st August 2011.

(c) and (d) Panchayats and Municipal Corporations in different States follow different scales of payment of honorarium etc. to their elected representatives. Details of honorarium and other allowances being paid to the elected members of Cantonment Board are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Category of Cantonment	Honorary payable (perman- sum) to Vice- President	Honorarium payable (permen- sum) to Elected Members	Conveyance allowance payable to Vice- President and each member (permen- sum)	Tele- phone allowance payable to vice- President and each member (permen- sum)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Category 1	Rs.5000	Rs.4000	Rs.1000	Rs.250
2.	Category 2	Rs.4000	Rs.3000	Rs.800	Rs.250
3.	Category 3	Rs.3000	Rs.2000	Rs.600	Rs.250
4.	Category 4	Rs.2000	Rs.1000	Rs.400	Rs.250

*[English]***National Ganga River Basin Authority**

7143. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether some prominent members of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) have resigned from the organization recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Clean Ganga Expedition has failed to achieve its objectives;

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon;

(e) the details of the work expedited alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon;

(f) whether any environmentalist is undergoing fast to protect and preserve Ganga River; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and 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) Shri Rajendra Singh, Shri Ravi Chopra and Prof R.H. Siddiqi, non-official expert members of the Authority, had conveyed their resignation vide e-mail dated 10.03.2012 in support of the demands of Prof. G.D Agarwal (now Swami Gyan Swamp Sanand) on issues concerning conservation of river Ganga. It was mentioned in the communication that no action has been taken inspite of request for immediate intervention by the Government in the matter. However, their resignation was not accepted by the Chairman and they attended the 3rd meeting of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 17.04 2012.

(c) to (e) The NGRBA in its first meeting decided that under Mission Clean Ganga no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into the river by 2020. In order to meet the shortfall in the sewage treatment infrastructure, projects amounting to Rs. 2598.47 crore have been sanctioned under the NGRBA for development of sewer networks, sewage treatment plants, electric crematoria, community toilets, development of river fronts etc in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The Central Government has released an amount of Rs 492.06 crore to the States and an expenditure of Rs. 318.16 crore has been incurred till March 2012 towards implementation of these projects. Besides, a World Bank assisted project to be implemented over a period of 8 years at an estimated cost of Rs 7000 crore has also been approved for conservation and restoration of water quality of the river Ganga,

(f) and (g) Prof. G.D Agarwal (now Swami Gyan Swamp Sanand) of Ganga Sewa Abhiyan has been on fast demanding urgent measures by the NGRBA to protect river Ganga. In this regard, the issues raised by him were discussed in meeting of the NGRBA held on 17.04.2012 in the presence of the delegation of Ganga Sewa Abhiyan which represented him.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Plant

7144. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal regarding plantation and establishing herbal and aromatic processing and distillation plants from Madhya Pradesh;

(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) No, Madam.

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

WTO Norms

7145. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether restricting the sourcing of products from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to thirty per cent only as a condition for allowing Foreign Direct Investment in retail trade would be in violation of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the MSME cannot survive without the support from the Government due to stiff competition faced by it on account of cheap import from other countries; 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) International obligations are kept in mind while framing FDI policy.

(c) and (d) Competition is inherent to globalization. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have to strengthen their production capacity, improve costs and quality to compete. Government provides support to MSMEs when required.

Railway Crossing on NH-53

7146. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of the number of railway crossing on National Highway (NH) 53 in Assam;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct over bridge and subway on this highway; and

(c) if so, the number of surveys conducted in this regard during the last three years and the outcome of these surveys, location-wise alongwith the action taken on the survey report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) There are 8 Nos. railway crossings on NH-53, out of these 6 Nos. are located in Cachar District and 2 Nos. are located in Hailakandi District.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. There are 3 Nos. Rail Over Bridges (ROBs) proposed for construction on NH-53. Out of these, contract have been finalised by BRO for 2 Nos. ROBs at km.17.17 and km.21.48 and for 1 No. ROB at km.9.88, Detailed Project Report is awaited from Assam PWD.

[*Translation*]

National Fibre Policy

7147. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a working group to formulate a National Fibre Policy to protect the interests of all stakeholders across the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the report alongwith the steps taken by the Government to accept the recommendations made by aforesaid working group;

(c) the time by which the policy is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment with regard to share of textiles industry of Bihar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the special incentive provided by the Government to Bihar during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Government has placed in public domain the Draft National Fibre Policy designed with a decadal perspective of 2010-20, to place India firmly on the World Fibre map by

strengthening the existing policy framework and providing institutional and technological support for rapid fibre growth in the country.

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the National Fibre Policy have been incorporated into the 12th Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

The details of funds released to Bihar by the Ministry of Textiles and its various organisations during the last three years under various schemes are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds released/spent		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)	Nil	1.78 crore	1.05 crore
2.	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)	0.05 crore	0.04 crore	0.28 crore
3.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna	100.60 lac	64.04 lac	21.20 lac
4.	Design & Technology Upgradation Scheme	22.38 lac	13.62 lac	18.25 lac
5.	Marketing Support Services Scheme	84.59 lac	81.97 lac	43.23 lac
6.	Research & Development Scheme	2.35 lac	2.35 lac	Nil
7.	Human Resource Development Scheme	6.23 lac	61.68 lac	43.76 lac
8.	Catalytic Development Programme	171.32 lac	384.32 lac	357.76 lac
9.	Subsidy under Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme	Nil	0.18 crore	0.06 crore
10.	Powerloom Development (Seminar/Workshop)	Nil	Nil	0.50 lac
11.	Powerloom Development (Group Insurance Scheme)	2.82 lac	3.08 lac	1.68 lac
12.	Scheme No. 7.2 - Helping NGOs and Women Self Helps Groups	7.00 lac	13.38 lac	19.28 lac
13.	Scheme No. 7.3 - Scheme for Promotion of Jute Diversification - Jute Service Centre	32.23 lac	29.30 lac	27.45 lac
14.	Scheme No. 7.3 - Scheme for Promotion of Jute Diversification -Jute Raw Material Bank	1.80 lac	2.05 lac	2.30 lac

Manufacturing of Drones

7148. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has placed any order with Bharat Electronics Limited for manufacturing of certain

types of Drones;

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

(c) the time by which the said Drones are likely to be ready for induction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Disputes in NH Projects

7149. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) whether a number of road / highway projects are lying pending due to court cases / litigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the details of companies working on said projects;

(c) the details of cost escalation caused by delay in these projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for early completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The work of widening and strengthening in km 167 to 180 of NH-80 in the State of Bihar is lying pending due to court case/litigation. M/s D.K. Engineering & Construction (Pvt.) Ltd. has been terminated as the contractor of the said work.

(c) and (d) The matter is sub-judice.

[*English*]

Civilian Staff in Canteens

7150. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission have not been implemented for the civilian staff working in the Military Canteens;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the said pay benefits to the civilian staff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The civilian staff working in Military Canteens,

which are generally known as Unit run Canteens (URCs), are getting paid as per the rules regulating the terms and conditions of the services of the civilian employees of URCs, issued by Army Headquarters. These rules were made as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 4th January 2001, in the case of Union of India Vs M. Aslam and others.

Moreover, it has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its Order dated 28.4.2009, in the case of R.R. Pillai Vs Commanding Officer HQ SAC (U), that employees of URC are not Government Servants. Thus, the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission are not applicable for the civilian staff working in Military Canteens.

[*Translation*]

Skill Development under PPP

7151. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Skill Development Fund for the purpose of launching a programme for skilled workers in the country through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) and providing training and infrastructure facilities to them so that they may be imparted training which is acceptable at the international level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultation has been held with the concerned parties with regard to contribution; and

(d) if so, the time by which the programmes is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) A National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) has been set up by the Ministry of Finance, on 23rd December, 2008. It is registered under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. The Trust is fully owned by the Government, and acts as a receptacle for financial contributions by Government/ Government entities and multilateral/bilateral and other private sector donors. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Secretary Planning, Commission & Chairman of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) are the initial Trustees of the Trust.

Objectives of the Trust include facilitation and encouragement of skill development among the work force in the country, custody of funds received from the contributors, supervision of the activities of the NSDC and overseeing the employment of the fund.

Rs.2500 Crore has been allocated as Government commitment (Rs.1000 Crore in the Union Budget of 2008-09, Rs.500 Crore in the Union Budget of 2011-12 & Rs. 1000 Crore in the Union Budget of 2012-13). Rs. 15000 Crore is envisaged to be generated from other Governments, public sector, private sector, multilateral and bilateral sources. The money flow to NSDC is controlled by NSDF.

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) had been incorporated as not-for-profit Company registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act. The objective of NSDC is to contribute significantly (about 30 per cent) to the overall target of skilling / up-skilling 500 million persons in India by 2022, mainly by fostering private sector initiatives in skill development programmes and providing viability gap funding.

(c) and (d) So far NSDC has conducted 30 meetings of Board of Directors and 46 meetings of Proposal Approval Committee in which extensive discussions with concerned parties with regard to contribution have been held. NSDC has so far approved funding for 60 proposals (Including 11 proposals for Sector Skill Councils). It is expected that about 67 million people will get trained by the above proposals in the next ten years.

[English]

Inclusion of Several Castes in OBC

7152. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the recommendations of the National Panel for amendment in the Central list of OBC for inclusion of several more castes of State and Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the details of each caste and the respective States?

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

NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Inclusion of castes/communities is an ongoing process and under Section 9(1) of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act. 1993, the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) tenders advice to the Central Government to this effect from thru to time.

Out of the total 2343 entries of castes/communities having been made so far in the Central List of Other Backward Classes for 24 States and 6 Union Territories, 419 new entries have been made on the basis of advice received from NCBC. An 'entry' for this purpose includes caste, its synonyms and sub-castes.

Payment of EPF

7153. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of a liquidated company are put to hardships for claiming their provident fund from Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of procedure to be followed for claiming the provident fund accumulation of employees of a liquidated company; and

(d) the time-frame stipulated by which the EPFO will release the payment to the applicant?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Employees of a liquidated company can file their claim for provident fund, duly attested by any of the following authorized persons:

- Member of Parliament;
- Member of Legislative Assembly;
- Magistrate;
- A Gazetted Officer;
- Sarpanch of the Village;
- Manager of the Bank in which the Bank Account of the claimant is maintained; and
- Notary Public, etc.

(d) As per the provisions contained in the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, claims of a member, completed in all respect, is to be settled within 30 days of its receipt in the office Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

ECHS Polyclinics

7154. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up some new Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) Polyclinics in the State of Kerala in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Polyclinics proposed to be set up in the next few years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) Presently 11 polyclinics are functioning in the State of Kerala. Under the expansion plan of ECHS, additional 12 ECHS Polyclinics have been sanctioned out of which 4 polyclinics at Mavelikara, Trivandrum (Medical College), Moovattupuzha and Kanhagad have been made functional. The remaining 8 polyclinics would be made functional in due course. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of ECHS Polyclinics: Kerala

Sl. No.	Polyclinics	Remarks
1	2	3

Existing ECHS Polyclinics Sanctioned in 2003:

1.	Palakkad	Functional
2.	Kochi	Functional
3.	Kannur	Functional
4.	Kozhikode	Functional
5.	Perintalmanna	Functional
6.	AHeppay (Alapuzha)	Functional
7.	Thrissur	Functional

1	2	3
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8.	Kottayam	Functional
9.	Trivandrum	Functional
10.	Pathanamthitta	Functional
11.	Quilon (Kollam)	Functional

Additional ECHS Polyclinics Sanctioned in 2010:

12.	Mavelikara	Functional
13.	Trivandrum (Medical College)	Functional
14.	Moovattupuzha	Functional
15.	Kanhagad	Functional
16.	Iritti	Likely to be functional by June 2012.
17.	Kunnankulam	Hiring of suitable building and staff in progress.
18.	Changanacherry	Hiring of suitable building and staff in progress.
19.	Kalpetta	Hiring of suitable building and staff in progress.
20.	Kottarakara	Action in hand to establish the Polyclinic.
21.	Thodupuzha	Hiring of suitable building and staff in progress.
22.	Ranni	Hiring of suitable building and staff in progress.
23.	Kilimanur	Action in hand to establish the Polyclinic.

Pension Age for Media Person

7155. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to increase the pension age for media persons in the country;

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Labour and Employment is responsible for constitution of Wage Boards for working journalists and non-journalist newspaper employees as per the provisions of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

Under the Act, the Government of India constituted two wage boards (Majithia Wage Boards), one for working journalists and other for non-journalist newspaper employees in 2007. The Wage Boards submitted their report on 31.12.2010.

The Government accepted the recommendations of the Majithia Wage Boards and accordingly notified it vide S.O. No. 2532(E) dated 11/11/2011. The Wage Boards, inter-alia, recommended for implementing the pension scheme for the newspaper employees alongwith some other recommendations in Chapter XXI of the report. However, the Government has not accepted the proposal as this was beyond the mandate of the Wage Boards.

NHAI

7156. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has brought a new amendment which allows only seven largest players to submit financial bids;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for bringing this amendment;
- (c) whether such measures adversely affect completion in the highways building sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has invited Request for Qualification (RFQ) for two pilot projects having a Clause in the new RFQ document for Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) method of contracting where the NHAI expects to shortlist upto 7 (seven) top pre-qualified

applicants ranked on basis of their aggregate experience score. This is a new document and not an amendment. Such measures do not affect completion in the highways building sector adversely as the criteria in this new RFQ document has so far been adopted only for two pilot projects.

[Translation]

Purchase of Rafale Planes

7157. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the financial condition of the company manufacturing fighter Jet Rafale was not sound during the negotiation period with India and the production in the company was lagging behind its schedule;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the financial condition of the company during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Madam, the Ministry is not privy to information regarding the financial condition of M/s Dassault Aviation, the company manufacturing fighter Jet Rafale. However, the standard terms of Contract in the Defence Procurement Procedure contain adequate safeguards to ensure due performance of the Contract by all vendors.

[English]

Computerisation of EPF Offices

7158. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the computerisation of the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) offices in many parts of the country including Keonjhar (Odisha) office of EPF is still pending;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the Justification of not computerization particularly of Keonjhar's EPF office even after a long lapse of its sanction; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for the

expeditious computerisation of all EPF offices in the country alongwith the said EPF offices in Keionjhar (Odiisha) office?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The current phase of Computerization Project of EPFO was approved by the CBT, EPF in its 182nd meeting held on 17th April 2008 and accordingly the Project has been implemented in collaboration with the National Informatics Center (NIC) in 1119 offices out of 120 offices by 31st March 2011. The computerization in Keonjhar (Odisha) office could not be completed as the present office premises are not suitable for implementing the Project.

(c) An alternative building has been identified and approvals for renting the premises have been accorded. The Computerization Project in EPF Keonjhar office can be implemented only after formalities for taking possession of the premises of alternate building are completed.

Blacklisted Defence Companies

7159. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain blacklisted defence companies have been functional in the country for the last several years;

(b) if so, the time since when each of the entities had been functioning and their respective total turnover so far in the country; and

(c) the total amount of deals finalised with these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The following six companies which have been recently debarred by the Ministry from further business dealings for a period of ten years, had been functional in the country for last several years.

- (i) M/s. Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK).
- (ii) M/s. Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI).
- (iii) M/s. T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- (iv) M/s. R.K. Machine Tools Ltd., Ludhiana.
- (v) M/s. Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich.

(vi) M/s Corporation Defence, Russia.

(b) This information is not readily available.

(c) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Granting Sanction to NGOs

7160. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding irregularities such as demanding money by officials for granting of funds to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Complaints have been received against three officials of the Ministry since December 2010. In respect of two officials, the veracity of the complaints could not be established due to incomplete/vague or fake addresses of the complainants and these have been closed. Complaints against one official are under examination.

The Ministry is strictly following the guidelines prescribed in the CVC Man dealing with complaints and curbing the corrupt practices.

Labourers in Mining Sector

7161. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the provision enforced by the Government with regard to providing medical facilities to mine workers in the country;

(b) the number of labourers engaged in mining including those mine workers from Bharatpur district

belonging to the unorganised sector covered under the said provision; and

(c) the other welfare measures of the Government including medical assistance provided to the mine workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):

(a) The following provisions regarding medical facilities to mine workers are being enforced under the Mines Act 1952 and Rules framed thereunder:

(i) Rule 29B of the Mines Rules, 1955:

Initial and Periodical Medical Examination of workers employed or to be employed in mines.

(ii) Rules 29(N), 29 (O) and 82 of the Mines Rules, 1955 & Section 9A of Mines Act 1952:

Expenditure, treatment including compensation in case of detection of occupational diseases to be borne by the company.

(iii) Section 25 of Mines Act, 1952: Notice of certain diseases

(iv) Provisions of First- Aid and Medical appliances under the Mines Rules, 1955:

Rule 40: Arrangements for training persons in first-aid etc.

Rule 42: First-aid personnell,

Rule 43: First-aid rooms.

Rule 44: First-aid station.

(v) Rule 45A: Medical attention in case of injury.

(b) As per the records available with Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), the total number of labourers engaged in mining including those in Bharatpur District, (as per Mines Act, 1952) as on 31.12.2009, is given below:

Mineral	Total Employment
Coal	373950
Non-Coal	160127
Oil	24883
Total	558960

(c) The following provisioims exist under the Mines Act, 1952 and Rules made thereunder in respect of welfare measures to be provided to mine workers.

Rules 30-32 : Cool and wholesome drinking water

Rules 33-37 : Surface and Underground latrines & Urinals -

Rule 62 : Rest shelters

Rule 64 : Canteen.

[English]

Ban on Export of Strategic Items

7162. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Foreign Trade have proposed to block the export of strategic and sensitive items to rogue entities; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen

7163. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an alleged job racket has been reported in the pretext of resettlement of Ex-servicemen and few officers of the Ex-servicemen Welfare Department have been allegedly involved therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the officers who flouted the norms and guidelines of various schemes and the steps taken to check the misuse of welfare schemes for the Ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes. Some allegations regarding running of resettlement

schemes for Ex-servicemen by the officials of the Directorate General of Resettlement have been made by some individuals / agencies. The allegations are regarding availing of multiple benefits by some ESM in connivance with the officials of DGR.

(c) These allegations were investigated by an In-house Enquiry Committee which submitted its report. The matter has been handed over to Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for a detailed investigation against the officials mentioned in the report of the In-house enquiry committee. However, to ensure more transparency in the functioning of the DGR's organization, necessary instructions have been issued.

Agreement with World Bank on Carbon Credits

7164. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government inks pact with World Bank to secure carbon credits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Government has no agreement with the World Bank to secure carbon credits. However; the Government actively promotes Clean Development mechanism (CDM) projects under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in collaboration with the industry associations and bilateral and multilateral funding agencies to build capacity to prepare and implement such projects in the country.

Forest Clearance to Revenue Land

7165. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration sent any interim/final reply within a fortnight to the MP's communication dated 21 November, 2011 regarding forest clearance to revenue land allotted during 1972 and occupied by settlers in Chouldari;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the punitive action taken against the defaulting officials of Andaman and Nicobar administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes. An interim reply has been sent to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide K. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Andaman and Nicobar Islands' letter No.F.10(G-I)41/Vol-I/682 dated 1st Dec 2011.

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

[Translation]

Condition of Indian Dalit Women

7166. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the condition of dalits particularly dalit women in India remains a matter of concern as per the UN report on "The World Social Situation";
- (b) whether India is lagging behind even Bangladesh in the case of upliftment of dalits as per the said report;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the rank of India among other countries; and
- (d) the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The report is one of the publications of United Nations, which is not inter-governmentally negotiated or acknowledged. The report has not used any official statistics or reports.

However, the Government is implementing several Schemes for the social, educational and economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes in the country.

Swavalamban Yojana

7167. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the main features of the Swavalamban Yojana;
- (b) whether the scheme has been approved;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the likely impact of the said scheme on the labourers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Swavalamban Scheme, a co-contributory Scheme, was launched, in September, 2010 to encourage people from the unorganized sector to voluntarily save for their retirement. The Central Government would contribute a sum of Rs. 1,000 in each New Pension System (NPS) account opened under the Scheme where the subscriber is able to save Rs. 1,000 to Rs.12,000 during a financial year. This scheme is open to those citizens of India who are not part of any statutory pension/provident fund scheme. The target beneficiaries of Swavalamban Scheme are:

- (i) Co-contribution scheme beneficiaries of State Governments.
- (ii) Aanganwaadi workers.
- (iii) Construction workers.
- (iv) Occupational classes like weavers, fishermen, farmers, dairy workers etc.
- (v) Beneficiaries of services from various NGOs.
- (vi) Beneficiaries of micro credit from MFIs, nationalized banks etc.

The benefits of the Swavalamban Scheme have been extended from three years to five years for subscribers enrolled during 2010-11, 2011-12 and also for the subscribers enrolled during 2012-13.

(b) and (c) Yes, the Scheme has been approved by the Government.

(d) The scheme has already been launched on 26.09.2010.

(e) The scheme is likely to benefit around 70 lakh workers from the unorganized sector by the year 2016-17.

[English]

Tiger Monitoring Programme

7168. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has carried out any intensive tiger monitoring programme in all the tiger reserves of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which success has been achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Initiatives have been taken for tiger reserve level monitoring (Phase-IV) by the tiger States, to keep track of the status of tiger population, its prey and habitat. Further, a tiger reserve specific, customised monitoring system in the GIS domain for intensive protection and ecological status (M-STRiPES) has also been initiated in select tiger reserves.

Cycle Exports

7169. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has produced large quantity of cycles and its exports have also reached an all time high during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of foreign exchange earned from cycle exports during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to further boost the export of cycles;

(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) and (b) India is producing large quantity of cycles as per the data of Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) given below:

Table 1: Production of Bicycles over the years in India

Item	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Bicycles all kinds	Th.Nos.	8268	10599	11397	11123	12633

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

With regard to exports, as per the data of DGCI&S, the export of cycles is given in Table 2 below:

Table 2; Export of Bicycles from India (All Values in USD Million)

Exporting Item/ Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Apr-Oct 2011-12
Bicycles all kinds	37.16	25.63	35.62	27.85

Source: DGCI&S, Govt. of India

(c) to (e) To boost Indian exports including cycles, Government has included many countries in Latin America, Africa and CIS regions in the Focus Market Scheme. Cycles have also been included in the other Special Focus Product List.

Facilities to Ex-Servicemen

7170. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities being provided by the Government to the Ex-servicemen and their widows and other dependent family members for their welfare and employment at present;

(b) whether the Government has received representations from the personnel disabled on duty and war widows/dependents regarding allowances and facilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch any new scheme for the re-settlement of Ex-servicemen during the 12th Five Year Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by the Government for the welfare of Ex-servicemen and war widows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Eligible Ex-servicemen are granted pension; their families are granted family pension according to rules. Pensioners / family pensioners are also eligible for health care facilities under ECHS.

Government also provides facilities for re-employment, education, and several other welfare measures. Various facilities for welfare and employment of Ex-servicemen, widows and their dependents are listed at enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Representations received from the personnel disabled on duty and war widows / dependants regarding allowances and facilities are considered based on relevant rules / provisions governing the same. Various types of pension including disability pension is listed enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Improving welfare of ex-servicemen and war widows is a continuous process, and action is taken in this regard from time to time based on the requirement. Various steps taken for welfare of Ex-servicemen and war widows have been given in the enclosed Statement. Recently quantum of financial assistance under various welfare schemes has been enhanced.

Statement

A. Pensionary Benefits:

Pension and other pensionary benefits are provided under various categories to ESM, widows & dependents. These categories are -

- (i) Retiring/Service Pension
- (ii) Disability Pension
- (iii) War Injury Pension
- (iv) Ordinary Family Pension
- (v) Special Family Pension
- (vi) Liberalised Family Pension

Ex-gratia lump sum is given to Next of Kin (NoK)

killed in action or in course of duty. Now, ex-gratia of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is also given to armed forces personnel invalided out of service with 100% disability. Proportionate ex-gratia is given for disability between 20% and 99%. This is given over and above the disability pension already admissible to them.

B. Resettlement/Re-employment measures:

(a) **Training Programme**

- (i) Officer's Training.
- (ii) JCO/OR Training.
- (iii) Ex-Servicemen (ESM) Training.

(b) **Re-Employment**

- (i) Central and State Government.
- (ii) Re-employment through DGR.
- (iii) DGR sponsored Security scheme.

(c) **Loan Related Welfare Schemes**

- (i) Entrepreneur Schemes.
- (ii) Herbal and Medicinal Plants.
- (iii) Horticulture.
- (iv) Floriculture.
- (v) Franchising.
- (vi) Other Business Activities.

(d) **Self Employment Schemes**

- (i) Ex-Servicemen Coal Loading and Transportation Scheme.
- (ii) Coal Tipper Attachment Scheme.
- (iii) Management of CNG Station by ESM(Officers) in NCR.
- (iv) Mother Dairy Milk Booths and Fruit & Vegetable (Safal) shops.
- (v) Allotment of Oil Product Agencies under 8% Defence quota.
- (vi) Allotment of LPG Agency under Rajiv Gandhi Gramiri LPG Vitrak Yojana.

- (vii) Allotment of Regular LPG, Distributor under 18% quota.
- (viii) Sponsorship of ESM(O) of COCO Operatorship.
- (ix) Allotment of Army Surplus Vehicles.

C. Educational Concessions:

- (i) Full reimbursement of Tuition Fee & Hostel charges for wards of Ex-servicemen (ESM) missing, disabled, killed in action up to first graduation course.
- (ii) Messing & accommodation to children of war widow, war disabled and disabled in attributable cases in 35 War Memorial Hostels.
- (iii) Education grant of Rs. 1000/- pm to children of ESM up to Hawaldar rank up to graduation.
- (iv) Prime Minister's Scholarship: 4000 Scholarships are given every year to wards of martyrs & ESM for pursuing various recognised professional degree courses like MBBS, B-Tech etc.
- (v) Reservation of Defence quota seats in Medical/ Dental colleges.

D. Health Care:

- (i) Health care under Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS).
- (ii) Financial assistance for serious ailments from Armed Forces Flag Day Fund to Ex-servicemen.
- (iii) Financial assistance to Institutions from Armed Forces Flag Day Fund to following institutions-
 - (a) Paraplegic Centre at Kirkee and Mohali
 - (b) St. Dunstan's After Care Organisation, Dehradun
 - (c) Cheshire Homes at Delhi, Dehradun, Lucknow

E. Other Welfare Schemes:

Financial assistance is provided to Ex-servicemen/ widow/dependents from Armed Forces Flag Day Fund under various Schemes.

- (i) Financial assistance under Raksha Mantri Discretionary Fund (RMDF)
- (ii) Supply of Modified (self starter) Scooter to Ex-servicemen
- (iii) Tool kit to Ex-servicemen Technician
- (iv) Reimbursement of interest by subsidy on loans from Banks for Construction of house to war bereaved, war disabled and attributable cases of peace time casualties and their dependents.

Carbon Emission

7171. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken concrete steps to reduce carbon emissions in industries and automobile sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has a proposal to penalise the heavy polluting industries;

(d) if so, whether any study has been conducted on the impact of such a penalty on industrial growth; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government towards promoting the acquiring of and trading in Carbon Credits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The emission standards for various categories of industries, boilers, gensets, vehicles, etc. have been notified and being enforced by concerned Ministries, Departments, organizations, etc. These standards are revisited periodically and revised emission norms are notified accordingly. BS-IV emission norms compliant 4 wheelers and BS-III emission norms compliant 2/3 wheelers are being sold in certain cities and towns with effect from 1st April, 2010, as per Auto Fuel Policy. Stringent emission norms require implant control measures apart from advance end of pipe emission control devices. Implant control measures and more stringent emission norms help in reduction of carbon emission (i.e., unburnt carbon particles) in industry and automobile sectors.

(c) and (d) The industries, found violating emission standards, are issued closure directions under the Air Act,

1981 or the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, on case to case basis by the concerned State Pollution Control Board or the Central Pollution Control Board. Such industries are liable to be prosecuted under the law. However, the Ministry of Environment & Forests or the Central Pollution Control Board has not undertaken any study on the impact of closure or prosecution of such industry due to violation of environmental law vis-a-vis industrial growth.

(e) The Government promotes and builds capacity for participation in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) for acquiring and trading of carbon credits through organizing various workshops and seminars from time to time in cooperation with industry associations.

Import of Hazardous Wastes

7172. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of hazardous wastes imported during the last three years;

(b) the nature of such hazardous waste;

(c) the reasons for importing such hazardous wastes;

(d) the States and places where the hazardous waste is dumped; and

(e) the broad policy of Government to import such waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008. Import and export of hazardous wastes are regulated as per these rules. Import of such wastes for disposal is not permitted. Import is permitted only for recycling or recovery or reuse with the permission of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and/or Directorate General of Foreign Trade.

Under these Rules, the Ministry during the last three years, has given permission for import of Lead Scrap, Plastic waste generated from industrial process, non-activated glass cullets, etc. by actual users for recycling in

an environmentally sound recycling facilities, which are authorised by the State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committee concerned. The Boards are required to monitor such facilities.

For effective implementation of provisions related to import and export, a co-ordination committee has been constituted having representatives from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, the Ministry of Shipping, 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 hazardous waste into the country.

[Translation]

Pending Cases in Labour Courts

7173. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether the number of labour courts and tribunals working in the country are adequate to take care of the labour disputes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the details of the cases pending in these courts for the last two years and the reasons for the delay in settlement;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the disposal of these cases expeditiously;

(d) whether instances have been reported whereunder the orders of the tribunals are not being complied with by the employers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has set up 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) in various states for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere. However, the adequacy of CGIT-cum-LCs is reassessed by the Government from time to time.

The details in respect of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals falling in the State Sphere are not maintained centrally.

(b) The details of these Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts and cases pending in them for the last two years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. The reasons for delay in settlement of cases include:

- (i) Absence of affected parties at the time of hearing;
- (ii) Seeking of frequent adjournments by the parties to file documents;
- (iii) Parties approaching the High Courts or Supreme Court challenging orders of reference issued by the appropriate government as well as orders issued by the Tribunals on preliminary points;
- (iv) Unwillingness of parties to come forward for getting their cases settled in Lok Adalats.

(c) Following steps have been taken for expeditious disposal of cases in CGIT-cum-Labour Courts:

- (i) A Scheme of Holding of Lok Adalats as an "Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism" for speedy disposal of industrial disputes has been made indispensable part of the adjudication system from XI Plan;
 - (ii) A system of link officers amongst Presiding Officers has been introduced to ensure that the judicial work of the CGIT-cum-LCs does not suffer when the post of regular Presiding Officer is vacant due to administrative exigencies;
 - (iii) Process of appointment to the Post of Presiding Officer is initiated about eight months in advance so that the successor to a serving presiding officer is selected by the time of completion of his tenure in a CGIT-cum-LC;
 - (iv) Presiding Officers of CGIT-cum-LCs have been advised to hold camp courts; and
 - (v) Conference of Presiding Officers is held from time to time to explore strategies for speedy and effective disposal of cases.
- (d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Orders passed by the CGIT-cum-LCs are notified in the official gazette and are binding on the employers. In majority of cases, the employers implement the orders

of the Labour Courts. However, in case an award is not implemented, the worker can approach the Labour Department of the appropriate Government for implementation of the Award. The implementing authority, after following due process of law, prosecutes the employers under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for not implementing the Award/Order of the CGIT-cum-Labour Courts.

Further, Section 11 of the Industrial Disputes Act,

1947 has been amended whereby every award made, order issued or settlement arrived at by or before Labour Court or Tribunal or National Tribunal shall be executed in accordance with the procedure laid down for execution of orders and decree of a Civil Court under order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Also, the Labour Court or Tribunal or National Tribunal shall transmit any award, order or settlement to a Civil Court having jurisdiction and such Civil Court shall execute the award, order or settlement as if it were a decree passed by it.

Statement-I

Financial Year-wise Pendency Statement during the Financial-Year 2010-11 Central Government Industrial Tribunals cum Labour Courts

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Applications			
		B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending	B/F from previous year	Received	Dis-posed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Mumbai I	238	12	29	221	59	54	7	106
2	Mumbai II	433	53	72	414	508	55	34	529
3	Dhanbad I	1699	29	150	1578	328	21	6	343
4	Dhanbad II	951	13	51	913	35	1	0	36
5	Asansol	627	17	20	624	54	4	8	50
6	Kolkata	294	30	40	284	27	6	3	30
7	Chandigarh I	564	89	539	114	68	39	88	19
8	New Delhi I	125	77	115	87	34	7	14	27
9	Kanpur	544	97	73	568	357	28	172	213
10	Jabalpur	2116	31	121	2026	391	1	142	250
11	Chennai	284	57	84	257	15	10	11	14
12	Bangalore	504	37	29	512	93	17	33	77
13	Hyderabad	946	79	163	862	599	8	23	584
14	Nagpur	863	19	109	773	27	4	10	21
15	Bhubneshwar	429	38	72	395	376	10	22	364
16	Lucknow	354	45	16	383	44	4	2	46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Jaipur	360	12	62	310	49	15	5	59
18	New Delhi II	461	58	30	489	54	5	4	55
19	Guwahati	27	13	8	32	8	3	4	7
20	Ernakulam	96	24	40	80	24	41	30	35
21	Ahmedabad	23	2,028	13	2038	1,577	267	45	1799
22	Chandigarh II	506	118	72	552	27	2	1	28
Total		12,444	2,976	1,908	13,512	4,754	602	664	4,692
Mum. I National		6	0	0	6	115	39	0	154
Kolkata National		9	0	0	9	79	0	0	79
Total+National		12,459	2,976	1,908	13,527	4,948	641	664	4,925

Statement-II

*Financial year-wise Pendency Statement during Financial Year 2011-2012
Central Government Industrial Tribunals — cum-Labour Courts*

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Applications			
		B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending	B/F from previous year	Received	Dis-posed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Mumbai I	221	57	48	230	106	34	49	91
2	Mumbai II	414	72	78	408	529	13	162	380
3	Dhanbad I	1578	81	114	1545	343	6	18	331
4	Dhanbad II	913	47	167	793	36	2	1	37
5	Asansol	624	16	46	594	50	1	2	49
6	Kolkata	284	13	67	230	30	4	10	24
7	Chandigarh I	114	101	91	124	19	16	2	33
8	New Delhi I	87	378	104	361	27	16	5	38
9	Kanpur	568	121	74	615	213	34	17	230
10	Jabalpur	2026	149	153	2022	250	2	16	236
11	Chennai	257	112	81	288	14	5	9	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Bangalore	512	54	50	516	77	19	22	74
13	Hyderabad	862	95	150	807	584	35	23	596
14	Nagpur	773	57	232	598	21	3	16	8
15	Bhubneshwar	395	82	63	414	364	12	19	357
16	Lucknow	383	132	34	481	46	5	4	47
17	Jaipur	310	78	60	328	59	53	3	109
18	New Delhi II	489	203	247	445	55	6	8	53
19	Guwahati	32	17	3	46	7	0	0	7
20	Ernakulam	80	34	36	78	35	11	28	18
21	Ahmedabad	2038	157	67	2128	1,799	378	526	1651
22	Chandigarh II	552	117	94	575	28	16	3	41
	Total	13,512	2,173	2,059	13,626	4,692	671	943	4,420
	Mum. I National	6	1	1	6	154	0	0	154
	Kolkata National	9	1	0	10	79	0	0	79
	Total+National	13,527	2,175	2,060	13,642	4,925	671	943	4,653

[English]

Demolition of Construction Work at Sigur Corridor

7174. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the National Board of Wildlife has asked the Government to demolish hotels, resorts, guest houses or any other permanent concrete structures in the Sigur Corridor, the only corridor for linking of elephants in the Eastern & Western parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the extent to which success has been achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) No such directions have been issued by the National Board for Wild Life. However, vide common order dated 7.4.2011 passed in Writ Petition (Civil) Nos-10098 of 2008; 2839 and 2762 of 2009; 1897, 2915, 3326, 4978, 5740, 5774, 7672, 7960 to 7963, 8022, 8023, 8237, 23578, 23939, 23950, 23951, 25713, 26053, 27550, 27561 and 28580 of 2010; 1519, 1520 and 2845 of 2011; Rev. A. No.131 of 2010; M.P. SR.88127/2009 and Rev. Appl. SR. 27427 of 2010, Madras High Court has, inter alia, directed the resort owners and other private land owners to vacate and hand over vacant possession of the lands falling within the notified 'elephant corridor' in Sigur plateau to the District Collector, Nilgiris within three months. The High Court also permitted the Government of Tamil Nadu to go on with the implementation of the project as notified in G.O. Ms. No. 125 dated 31.8.2010, to notify and improve the elephant corridor.

The affected private persons have filed Special Leave Petitions to Appeal (SLPs) against the abovementioned order passed by Madras High Court. While admitting the SLPs, the Supreme Court has ordered stay of dispossession and demolition of the buildings of the petitioners till further orders.

[Translation]

Delay in Disbursing Pension

7175. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the delay being made in payment of social security pension to Pension holders who have been receiving their payments through post offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether payment is being made to the pension holders without issuing 'Pass Book' in Khargone and Badwani districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith 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) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development is administering a welfare programme called, "National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)" which, inter alia, includes three pension Schemes namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS). Pension is provided only to the BPL persons satisfying eligibility criteria under the schemes of NSAP.

NSAP is under the State plan since 2002-03. Identification of beneficiaries and sanction of benefit under the schemes of NSAP is done by the State Governments/ UT Administrations which have been given requisite flexibility in the implementation of the schemes of NSAP. The Ministry of Rural Development has informed that they have not received any report regarding delay in disbursement of pension, through post offices under the

schemes of NSAP and they also do not maintain the district-wise information.

NH-86

7176. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2814 dated 12 December, 2011 and to state:

(a) the date on which two works amounting Rs. 144.25 crores for maintenance/improvement of National Highways No. 86 on the stretch from Sanchi to Sagar via Rahatgarh, have been sanctioned;

(b) the date on which two works amounting Rs. 72.60 crores for Sagar- Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh border section via Makronia, Behria and Chhatarpur have been sanctioned;

(c) the present status of the progress made in maintenance/repair works; and

(d) the reasons for non-commencement of maintenance/improvement works in Sanchi to Sagar and Makronia to Behria Section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) On Sanchi to Sagar via Rahatgarh, section of National Highway (NH)-86, one work for improvement amounting to Rs. 143.95 crore was sanctioned on 22.3.2010. For maintenance of this stretch, works amounting to Rs. 0.2986 crore was sanctioned by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) on 8.11.2010.

(b) On Sagar- Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh border section via Makronia, Behria and Chhatarpur of NH-86, one work for improvement amounting to Rs. 70.86 crore was sanctioned on 09.3.2010. For maintenance of this stretch one work amounting to Rs. 1.745 crore was sanctioned by NHAI on 20.07.2011.

(c) The maintenance/repair work on Sanchi to Sagar section has already been completed and on Sagar- Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh border section, work commenced on 23.08.2011 and about 30% progress achieved.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Security of Major Ports**

7177. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade the security of all the major ports in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has not been able to provide an Automatic Identification System (AIS) based virtual marker system in the main water channels;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide unbreakable security at all ports in the country?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government has decided to upgrade the security by installing Radio Active Detectors in all the major ports. Department of Revenue has issued sanction for installation of 3 mobile Gamma Ray Scanners at ports of Chennai, Tuticorin & Kandla and 4 fixed X-ray scanners for installation at the ports of Mumbai, Chennai, Tuticorin and Kandla.

(c) and (d) An AIS station has been installed by the Director General of Lighthouses & Lightships (DGLL) at Korlai fort, south of Mumbai through which 6 nos. virtual markers have been placed in Mumbai harbour channel on an experimental basis.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to provide security include:

- (i) Issuance of biometric I-cards.
- (ii) Acquisition of Speed Boats & Patrolling Boats.
- (iii) Installation of CCTVs.
- (iv) Installation of VTMS.

Implementation of Afforestation Work

7178. SHRI VIJAYINDER SINGLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch

any drive regarding the afforestation and checking deforestation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any efforts to allocate the work like afforestation to the local bodies in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) which is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country through people's participation. Apart from NAP, afforestation work is also being carried out by other Ministries under schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) etc.

(c) to (e) The National Afforestation Programme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division/District level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) a village level. The decentralized set up allows participation of local bodies both in planning and implementation of afforestation programmes. State wise details of JFMCs involved in the implementation of NAP are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-wise details of Number of Joint Forest Management Committees*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of JFMCs
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2555
2	Chhattisgarh	2611
3	Gujarat	2157

1	2	3
4	Haryana	2265
5	Himachal Pradesh	1556
6	Jammu and Kashmir	1836
7	Karnataka	1560
8	Madhya Pradesh	3270
9	Maharashtra	3092
10	Odisha	3547
11	Punjab	1192
12	Rajasthan	996
13	Tamil Nadu	1580
14	Uttar Pradesh	2752
15	Uttarakhand	1900
16	Goa	26
17	Jharkhand	2495
18	Bihar	978
19	Kerala	615
20	West Bengal	1960
	Total (Other States)	38943
21	Arunachal Pradesh	481
22	Assam	810
23	Manipur	578
24	Nagaland	456
25	Sikkim	244
26	Tripura	271
27	Mizoram	528
28	Meghalaya	224
	Total (NE States)	3592
	Total	42535

Environmental Assessment of Industrial Clusters

7179 SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any national comprehensive environmental assessment of industrial clusters;

(b) if so, the number of industrial clusters found critically polluted, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to improve the environment in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes. 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. The State-wise list of critically polluted areas is enclosed as Statement

(c) For improvement of environmental quality in these polluted clusters, the concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) have prepared Action Plans. An effective implementation of the action plans would help in the abatement of pollution and improvement of environment in these industrial clusters.

Statement

Critically Polluted Industrial clusters/areas (CEPI Scores > 70)

State	No. of clusters	Industrial clusters/areas	CEPI
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2	Vishakha patnam Patancheru-Bollaram	70.82 70.07
Chhattisgarh	1	Korba	83.00
Delhi	1	Nazafgarh drain basin	79.54

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	6	Ankaleshwar	88.50
		Vapi	88.09
		Ahmedabad	75.28
		Vatva	74.77
		Bhavnagar	70.99
		Junagarh	70.82
Haryana	2	Faridabad	77.07
		Panipat	71.91
Jharkhand	1	Dhanbad	78.63
Karnataka	2	Mangalore	73.68
		Bhadravati	72.33
Kerala	1	Cochin	75.08
Madhya Pradesh	1	Indore	71.26
Maharashtra	5	Chandrapur	83.88
		Dombivalli	78.41
		Aurangabad	77.44
		Navi Mumbai	73.77
		Tarapur	72.01
Odisha	3	Angul Talchar	82.09
		Ib valley	74.00
		Jharsuguda	73.34
Punjab	2	Ludhiana Mandi	81.66
		Gobind Garh	75.08
Rajasthan	3	Bhiwadi	82.91
		Jodhpur	75.19
		Pali	73.73
Tamil Nadu	4	Vellore	81.79
		Cuddalore	77.45
		Manali	76.32

1	2	3	4
		Coimbatore	72.38
Uttar Pradesh	6	Ghaziabad	87.37
		Singrauli	81.73
		Noida	78.90
		Kanpur	78.09
		Agra	76.48
		Varanasi-Mirzapur	73.79
West Bengal	3	Haldia	75.43
		Howrah	74.84
		Asansole	70.20

[*Translation*]

Proposals by NEERI

7180. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestion/proposal from National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) in regard to identifying the factors responsible for increasing pollution in major cities of the country and to take measures in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) A project on Air Quality Monitoring, Emission Inventory and Source Apportionment (of particulate matter in ambient air) Studies (SAS) for six Indian cities, namely, Delhi, Kanpur, Pune, Mumbai, Chennai and Bengaluru has been executed with the help of premier institutions like the Indian Institute of Technology (Chennai, Mumbai and Kanpur), The Energy and Resources Institute, Automotive Research Association of India, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), etc. which was coordinated by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). The study was a

comprehensive set of works involving all major factors influencing urban air quality management viz. air quality measurements, meteorological measurements, building up emission inventories, receptor modelling for apportioning the source contribution, dispersion modelling to evaluate efficacies of various interventions, delineating appropriate action plans for improving air quality to desired levels, etc. International peer review of the studies was organized. NEERI was one of the participating institutions in the project.

Final National Summary Report has been loaded on the website of the Ministry of Environment & Forests and CPCB.

Six thematic Ministries have been requested to constitute Working Groups as per Way Forward of the study report.

[English]

Mangalore Port

7181. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to name New Mangalore Port after Rani Abbakka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) and (b) No, Madam. No proposal has been received in the Ministry of Shipping to name New Mangalore Port after Rani Abbakka.

Man Hours Work

7182. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is keeping a record of the average annual Man Hours worked per person in the country;

(b) if so, the average annual Man Hours worked per person for each of the last three years;

(c) the ranking status of India as compared to other countries of the world in this regard; and

(d) the detailed parameters adopted in calculating average annual Man Hours per person?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Ministry of Labour & Employment does not compile data on Man Hours Worked. However, Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Ministry of Labour & Employment, under the scheme 'Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)' compiles information on composition and structure of organized sector activities relating to manufacturing, repair services, gas & water supply and cold storage. The data pertains to Absenteeism, Labour Turnover, Earnings, Employment, Mandays scheduled to work, Mandays Worked and various components of Labour Cost. However, the available data is not classified according to Man Hours Worked. The Ministry of Labour & Employment does not maintain data on ranking status of countries in respect of average Man Hours.

Clearance to Lavasa Project

7183. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed any Expert Committee on violation of environmental norms by Lavasa project in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the findings of the report; and

(c) 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) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests constituted an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. K.T. Ravindran, to assess the (i) Quantum of penalty and (ii) Creation of Environmental Restoration Fund for Lavasa City Project. The Committee after visit of the project site and detailed examination submitted its report. The recommendations of the committee are given in the enclosed Statement. The recommendations were accepted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and incorporated in the Environmental Clearance granted to M/s Lavasa Corporation Limited on 09.11.2011.

Statement*Extract of the Recommendations as per the report of Prof. K.T. Ravindran Committee*

The Expert Committee has made a serious attempt to address the terms of reference entrusted to it in the light of the discussions it has had with a cross-section of individuals, and its own qualitative assessment of the environmental damage caused by the LCL activities. As would be noted from the earlier sections, the Committee's observations fall into four categories:

- i. Violation of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as amended from time to time. The violations are difficult to monetize. The Act lays down that the failure to comply with the provisions of the Act is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or a fine of upto Rs. one lakh or both. The Expert Committee is bound by this statutory provision, realising though that a fine of upto Rs. one lakh is not an adequate deterrent, and the Act may need to be appropriately amended.

The Expert Committee is of the view that "any amount" that may be specified in the Act will prove to be inadequate over a period of time. It is, therefore, necessary to replace the fixed amount by a percentage, and the percentage should be linked to the approved cost of the project. The Committee's judgment is that the percentage should vary between 1-5 percent, the higher percentage useable in the case of the relatively smaller projects and lower percentage for larger projects. However, there will have to be a case to case assessment based on the environmental sensitivity of the project.

- ii. In respect of penalty for physical damage caused by activities undertaken in violation of the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (as amended from time to time), the Committee has noted evidence of physical damage in the following:
 - (a) Extensive damage to land caused by reprofiling, concreting and bitumen topping of roads
 - (b) Extensive cutting and filling of land for infrastructure development

- (c) Erosion of top soil, raising possibilities of land slide, and adversely affecting the animal migration paths, and food chain cycles.
- (d) Damage to the land profile on account of mining and solid waste disposal works

The Committee is of the view that all damages as identified above should be repaired by the L.C.L. at its own cost, under supervision of appropriate authorities.

Further, all repairs should be carried out within the period of one climatic cycle. Suggestions in respect of the certification of satisfactory completion of the repair work are made later in the report.

- iii. A third category of suggestions relate to such incremental activities which can make a decisive impact on the overall environment of the entire project area. These suggestions are in the nature of taking up of such activities which have cost implications but which should be borne by the LCL in the medium to long term interest of the project area. Also, these, listed below, represent a guide for the further development of the project area:
 - (a) Soft surfacing of the upper and lower embankments on either side of the constructed roads
 - (b) Soft landscape around the water bodies, within the mandated open area.
 - (c) Greening agricultural use of the land of 50 meters reserved area around forest land.
 - (d) Natural local stone boulder pitching to replace the concrete edges of the existing water bodies and soft landscape of the land areas;
 - (e) Soft landscaping connectivity at strategic locations to facilitate the animal migrations across hills;
 - (f) Decentralised, zero-run off projects to reduce energy consumption for pumping of sewage into centralized STP.
- iv. A fourth category of suggestions relate to those activities which in the opinion of the Expert Committee, are important to the LCL for long term

sustainable environmental improvement. It comprises of the following:

- (a) All rock formations in the project should be declared protected and mining activities in the site stopped.
- (b) Use of all chemical fertilizers should be stopped; and
- (c) A Regional Watershed Management Plan for the Pune region, aimed at assessing the resource use equilibrium should be commissioned. It should be able to establish the limits of developmental activities to be undertaken in the sensitive lands, including that of the future LCL phases.

Environment Restoration Fund (ERF)

One of the terms of reference of the Expert committee is to make recommendations on the constitution of an Environment Restoration Fund (ERF). The Fund, as the Committee is given to understand, is to be used for restoring the damage that the L.C.L. activities have caused to the Lavasa Project area.

The Committee has examined this mandate in two parts (i) the concept of the Fund, and (ii) its application to the Lavasa project.

In respect of (i), the Committee has reviewed the Environmental Acts of a few countries which have provisions for such a Fund and has come to conclude that such a Fund will be a relevant instrument for deterring developmental activities from damaging the environment. It appears to have universal application and rationale. The Committee's suggestion is that the Ministry of Environment and Forests may consider amending the existing Act and make a provision for establishing such Funds for projects having environmental implications. The Committee's position is that the provision for such a Fund should relate to (i) the Purpose of the Fund, (ii) Size of the Fund, i.e., the basis for determining the size, and (iii) the Management of the utilization of the Fund. The Fund should be dedicated to meet the cost of restoring the damaged environment in the project impacted area. The size of the Fund should be linked to the size of the infrastructure and other related investments, and this size may vary between 1-5 percent of the approved investment as indicated in the financial

closure. Its management should be entrusted to a 3-7 member independent Board of Trustees.

As regards the establishment of such a Fund for Lavasa, the Expert Committee notes that damage has already taken place in the project area as a result of L.C.L. activities. Establishment of a Fund in such circumstances may be a less affective course of action. Instead, the Expert Committee suggests that:

- (i) the L.C.L. be asked to "restore the environment" by specifically responding but not limited to, the environmental damage caused to the Lavasa project and the related areas as a result of its activities, at its own cost;
- (ii) an amount equal to 5% of the expenditure incurred as on the date the L.C.L. activities ceased, may be kept with the Government of Maharashtra, which may be used in case the L.C.L. fails to carry out the necessary restoration works within a specific time frame;
- (iii) a High Level Monitoring Group comprising the representatives of the Central and state government and Experts/NGOs may be set up to certify that the restoration work has been satisfactorily completed; and
- (iv) L.C.L. should be asked to prepare a time bound environmental restoration plan identifying the activities as indicated in the report and shall carrying out the works under the supervision of the High Level Monitoring Group.

In addition to the constitution of the Environmental Restoration Fund, the Committee would like to make five additional suggestions:

- (a) The Expert Committee has noted that the Lavasa Corporation Ltd. has been declared as a Special Planning Authority (SPA) for the area under its jurisdiction under Section 40(1)(b) of the MRTP Act, 1966. The total area of 3656.28 ha is so notified under the SPA. The SPA has the powers to prepare and approve the draft plan and proposals and also act as a regulatory body. The Expert Committee finds this provision violative of the normal canons of laying down the powers of such Authorities. The Committee has also noted that the Director, Town

Planning, Government of Maharashtra is a member of the SPA and the plans so prepared are to be submitted to the Assistant Town Planner, Pune Division. The entire constitution of the SPA and its functions needs to undergo major revisions, and there should be no scope of any conflict of interest arising out of its constitution or functions.

- (b) The Committee would like to draw attention of the MOEF to the 74th Constitutional amendment under which all local bodies should have an elected Council. While recognizing that Lavasa township is a Special Planning Authority (SPA) and may not, therefore, be covered by the provisions of the 74th Constitutional amendment, the Government of Maharashtra should examine the desirability and feasibility of the Lavasa township being brought within the purview of the Metropolitan Planning Committee of Pune Metropolitan District.
- (c) To the extent possible, bodies like the Forest Department which have extensive experience in restoration and mitigation must be co-opted into the implementation process, in a time bound manner.
- (d) Rehabilitation of affected population needs to be quantitatively and qualitatively audited, especially from livelihood perspective and the project proponent must be made responsible for both financial and land related requirements for the same. Some of the mitigation measures can be dovetailed into these rehabilitation schemes.

[*Translation*]

Vocational Training Centres

7184. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:

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

(a) the details of programmes being formulated and implemented for propagating vocational education among the unemployed youth in the country;

(b) the number of vocational training centres set up in various States including Chhattisgarh, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to link Industrial Training Institutes/ Industrial Training Centres with National Council for Vocational Training;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the status of employment rate of students enrolled under these courses?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Following three major schemes to propagate vocational training among the unemployed youth in the country are being implemented by Directorate General of Employment and Training under Ministry of Labour & Employment:

- i. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS).
- ii. Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) under the Apprentices Act, 1961.
- iii. Skill Development Initiative.

The details of the schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) The number of Industrial Training Institutes along with Central Institutes setup in various States including Chhattisgarh is given in the enclosed Statement - III.

(c) and (d) Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) to impart training under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) throughout the country.

(e) Administration of ITIs is under the control of State Governments / Union Territory Administrations and therefore, data on employment is not maintained centrally. However, according to performance evaluation of ITIs conducted by Quality Council of India (QCI) in January 2011, graduates from Government ITIs getting employment has been upto 60%. However it has been upto 99% in case of ITIs running Centres of Excellence (COE) courses in upgraded ITIs.

Statement-I

Major schemes to propagate vocational training among the unemployed youth in the country

1. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS):

CTS was started in year 1950 to ensure steady flow of skilled workers in different trades for the domestic

industry. The financial control of Scheme was transferred to State Governments in year 1969. Scheme is implemented through Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes. The present status of scheme is as under:

- Number of ITIs : 9480 (Govt.-2247 & Pvt.-7233) as on 30 April 2012
- Number of trades : 124
- Duration : 6 months to 3 years
- Entry Qualification : 8th to 12th Standard
- Age : 14 and above
- Growth rate : 10% P.A.

2. Apprenticeship Training Scheme Under The Apprentices Act, 1961

Under the provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Apprenticeship Training is provided on the job in industry to school leavers and ITI pass outs. The Scheme started in March 1962 with the objective to provide skilled workers for the industry.

- Establishments Covered: 26,200
- Trades : 254
- Seats Located : 3.37 Lakh
- Duration of the Courses : 6 months to 4 years
- Entry Qualification : 8th-12th Standard & ITI pass out
- Age (Min.) : 14 years
- Growth rate : 5% during last year

3. Skill Development Initiative Scheme Through Modular Employable Skills (MES):

The scheme started in May, 2007. The scheme offers multi-entry and multi exist options, flexible delivery schedule and lifelong learning. MES is the 'minimum skills set' which is sufficient for gainful employment. Emphasis in the curricula is also on soft skills.

The Scheme at a glance (as on 16/05/2012)

- Age group : 14 years and above

- Entry Qualification : 5th Class and above
- Modules for employable skills covering 69 sectors : 1402
- Assessing Bodies empanelled for conducting assessment : 46
- Persons trained/ tested (since inception) : 13.68 Lakh
- Vocational Training Providers(VTPs) registered : 6,951

State wise break up is given in Statement-II

Statement-II

Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) registered under the scheme Skill Development Initiative

Sl. No.	States/UTs	VTPs Registered
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	19
2	Kerala	69
3	Lakshadweep	0
4	Puducherry	10
5	Tamil Nadu	544
6	Chandigarh	12
7	Delhi	57
8	Haryana	84
9	Himachal Pradesh	75
10	Jammu and Kashmir	157
11	Punjab	180
12	Rajasthan	117
13	Andhra Pradesh	835
14	Karnataka	741
15	Odisha	229
16	Chhattisgarh	80

1	2	3	1	2	3
17	Madhya Pradesh	353	27	Nagaland	12
18	Uttar Pradesh	1676	28	Sikkim	1
19	Uttarakhand	31	29	Tripura	6
20	Arunachal Pradesh	5	30	West Bengal	326
21	Assam	55	31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
22	Bihar	79	32	Daman and Diu	1
23	Jharkhand	73	33	Goa	14
24	Manipur	2	34	Gujarat	290
25	Meghalaya	5	35	Maharashtra	804
26	Mizoram	8	Total		6951

Statement-III

The number of Industrial Training Institutes along with Central Institutes setup in various States including Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	ITIs			Central Institutes						Total
		Govt.	Pvt.	Total	ATI/ CTI/ATI- EPI	RVTI/ NVTI	FTI	CSTARI/ Apex-H I	MITI	VRC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chandigarh	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2	Delhi	16	59	75	0	0	0	0	0	1	76
3	Haryana	88	97	185	0	1	0	0	0	0	186
4	Himachal Pradesh	73	118	191	0	0	0	0	0	1	192
5	Jammu and Kashmir	37	1	38	0	0	0	0	0	1	39
6	Punjab	97	243	340	1	0	0	0	0	1	342
7	Rajasthan	114	682	796	0	1	0	0	1	1	799
8	Uttar Pradesh	314	938	1252	1	2	0	0	0	1	1256
9	Uttarakhand	59	38	97	1	0	0	0	1	0	99
10	Andhra Pradesh	141	537	678	2	0	0	0	0	1	681

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Karnataka	174	1234	1408	0	1	1	1	0	1	1412
12	Kerala	40	489	529	0	1	0	0	1	1	532
13	Lakshadweep	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	Puducherry	8	9	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
15	Tamil Nadu	60	646	706	2	0	0	0	0	1	709
16	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
17	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Assam	30	4	34	0	0	0	0	0	1	35
19	Bihar	34	467	501	0	0	0	0	0	1	502
20	Jharkhand	20	142	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
21	Manipur	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
22	Meghalaya	5	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
23	Mizoram	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	Nagaland	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
25	Odisha	27	571	598	0	0	0	0	1	1	600
26	Sikkim	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
27	Tripura	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
28	West Bengal	51	38	89	1	1	0	1	0	1	93
29	Chhattisgarh	90	46	136	0	0	1	0	0	0	137
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
31	Daman and Diu	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
32	Goa	10	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
33	Gujarat	156	383	539	0	1	0	0	0	2	542
34	Madhya Pradesh	173	109	282	0	1	0	0	0	1	284
35	Maharashtra	390	375	765	1	1	0	0	0	1	768
Total		2247	7233	9480	9	11	2	2	4	20	9528

*[English]***All Weather Two Twin Tunnels**

7185. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is constructing Asia's longest all-weather two twin tunnels on the NH-1A connecting Jammu with Srinagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these tunnels will reduce the travel time by at least five hours; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the various facilities to be provided in the tunnels to facilitate the travelling public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Government has taken up the construction of two tunnels namely Chenani-Nashri tunnel (Length:-8.98 Km) and Quazigund-Banihal tunnel (Length 8.45 Km) on NH-1 A connecting Jammu with Srinagar.

(c) The construction of these tunnels is part of four laning of NH-1 A from Srinagar to Jammu. The total travel time from Srinagar to Jammu after completion of four laning of Jammu-Srinagar Highway is likely to get reduce to 4.5 to 5 hrs as against the present travel time of 8.5 to 10 hrs.

(d) The tunnels shall be provided with the facilities viz. lighting, ventilation, telephone, fire fighting equipment, cross passes, safety arrangements etc.

Energy Efficiency in Cantonments

7186. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the armed forces have taken a major initiative towards adopting energy efficiency and conservation in operations and cantonment complexes;

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

(c) the aims and objectives of such initiative; and

(d) the funds allocated to each State in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) An integrated energy efficiency improvement programme has been launched by Defence Services since 2007. The details / initiatives are as per the enclosed Statement.

(c) The aims and objectives of such initiative are as under:

(i) To enhance Energy Security of the nation;

(ii) Implementation of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) norms;

(iii) Reduce consumption of power in existing buildings and machineries;

(iv) Ensuring better quality of life for troops and sailors in far-flung areas;

(v) Use of renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on conventional methods of power generation using fossil fuels;

(vi) Energy audits to reduce wastage and losses in consumption.

(d) The expenditure on energy efficient products is met out of funds allocated to defence works for construction and maintenance & operation of defence assets in different Commands. No separate allotment is made to States as functioning is regulated by different services and respective Command in each service viz. Army, Air Force & Navy.

Details / initiatives being taken for adoption of energy efficiency products as under:

(a) Road Map for adoption of Energy Efficiency and Conservation: An Inter Services Working Group (iSWG) has been formed to formulate policy directions and monitor use of new and renewable energy sources in Defence Sector.

(b) Solar Photo Voltaic Plant: 1.5 MW Solar Photo Voltaic plant is proposed at four locations as under:

(aa) Leh - 400 KW

(bb) Karu - 400 KW

(cc) Partapur - 400 KW

(dd) Khumbathang - 300 KW

(c) Utilisation of Energy Conservation Products / Technologies: Following initiatives have been taken:-

- (i) Energy Audits are being carried out for defence buildings specially those consuming large chunk of energy.
- (ii) Use of composite fluorescent lamp (CFL).
- (iii) Use of solar water heaters.
- (iv) Use of solar streetlights.
- (v) Rainwater harvesting is increasingly being incorporated in defence buildings.
- (vi) Inclusion of following new products in defence works:-
 - (aa) Solar cooking systems,
 - (bb) Solar powered traffic lights,
 - (cc) Solar space heating,
 - (dd) Solar drying systems.

(d) Reduction in use of Ozone Depleting Substances (OPS): Chloro Fluoro Carbon (CFC) based refrigeration and air-conditioning equipments are being phased out. Once unserviceable and due for replacement, these are being replaced with Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbon (HCFC) based equipments.

(e) Green Building: Green Building features are being adopted in various construction projects.

Maximum Speed Limit of Vehicles

7187. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to make amendments in the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 by defining maximum speed limit on highways and driving norms;

(b) if so, whether an expert committee has been constituted by the Government to overhaul driving norms in the country, which includes putting up an age limit on people eligible to drive and taking training from recognized driving schools; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the recommendations of the expert committee are likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Maximum speed limit of motor vehicles in a public place was notified by the Central Government vide S.O.425(E) dated 09.06.1989, issued in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 112 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

(b) and (c) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S.Sundar, Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) and former Secretary in the Ministry of Surface Transport was set up in September 2009 to review the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 in a comprehensive manner. The Committee submitted its report to the Ministry on the 2nd February, 2011.

Cut in Rates of Medicines

7188. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian pharmaceutical companies have proposed to cut the rates of the medicines being exported to Pakistan;

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

(c) the present status of the proposal?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Provision of Funds for Sanctuaries

7189. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide additional security and budget for those protected sanctuaries in which the number of wild life is increasing continuously;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; 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) Presently there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) No such proposal has been received from any State Government.

[*English*]

Cleaning of Beaches

7190. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dumping of oil in mid-sea by ships has resulted in concentration of tar-balls onshore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ocean researchers have warned that prompt cleaning of the beaches needs to be done to avoid long term impact of tar-balls; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the Directorate General of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping, tar-ball deposits are reported to occur worldwide. Concentrations of tar balls have been reported on the coast of Goa for last four years. Directorate General of Shipping had initiated an analysis for source apportionment of tar balls on coast of Goa through M/s National Environmental Engineering Research (NEERI), Nagpur. The analysis was completed in June, 2011. The study concluded that major source of tar balls is likely to be crude oil. However, its source cannot be confirmed. NEERI has recommended that tar ball analysis has to be carried out for subsequent years to further explore and confirm the likely sources of its formation.

(c) and (d) No such warnings has been received by the Director General Shipping.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Funded Projects

7191. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large tracts of forest areas are attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the sanctioned environmental projects in the forest areas funded by the foreign countries during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the number of FDI projects awaiting environmental clearances at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Format stipulated by the Ministry of Environment and Forest for submission of proposals to obtain prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes does not contain specific provision to indicate the source of funding for the projects proposed to be executed on the forest land. Similarly, the EIA notification 2006 also does not contain provisions to indicate funding source for the projects requiring environmental clearance. It is therefore, not feasible for the Ministry of Environment and Forests to provide details pertaining to approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the EIA Notification, 2006 with respect to the foreign funded projects.

Trade in Manufacturing Sector

7192. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) the details of the network of supply chain presently available for the trade between various manufacturing sectors in the country;

(b) the extent to which this supply chain is likely to benefit the farming sector;

(c) the industrial sectors which have shown better performance in terms of export as compared to others;

(d) whether any assessment has been made regarding the export of manufactured product resulting in continuing reverse loss to the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken to encourage exports of the better performing sectors including manufactured goods alongwith the promotion of other sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Supply chain in various manufacturing sector including in the farming sector would depend on market forces present and the availability of infrastructure. Government has given incentive for agriculture infrastructure development where the capital goods and the equipments are allowed for duty free imports. Similarly an Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) has been formulated to involve States in the export effort.

(c) In the wake of global economic slowdown and the various issues connected therewith, there has been decline in demand in certain sectors. Despite this, industrial sectors such as Engineering and Electronics goods, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Petroleum Products, Plastics and Linoleum have shown improvement in exports and have contributed to 47% of India's exports during April-March 2012 as compared to last year. The export of manufactured products enhances the cost comparative advantage as well as the quality of the products and hence enhances welfare.

(d) and (e) Most of the exports from India is done by the private sector and not by the Government, hence there is no direct linkage between exports and the loss to the Government.

(f) Government has provided support to various sectors like Engineering Pharmaceutical, chemicals, textiles and has included 130 additional items under Focus Product Scheme during October, 2011. 21 new markets under Special Focus Market Schemes were also added. Cuba and Mexico were added as new markets under Focus Market Scheme.

[English]

Trade Fairs in New Delhi

7193. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) the details of various exhibitions and international trade fairs organised in Pragati Maidan at Delhi during each of the last three years;

(b) the total expenditure incurred in organising these exhibitions and international trade fairs;

(c) the details of the income earned by the Government therefrom;

(d) whether any irregularities have been reported in the sale of tickets including the sale of fake tickets during the Auto Expo held in Delhi recently;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter;

(f) whether the Government has organised/proposal to organise exhibitions/ international trade fairs and the auto expo in various parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The list of fairs organized by ITPO along with income occurred to ITPO & expenditure incurred by ITPO is given in the enclosed Statement I to III. The list of fairs organized by third parties and income occurred to ITPO is given in the enclosed Statement IV to VI.

(b) Total expenditure incurred by ITPO from 2009-10 to 2011-12 is included in the enclosed Statement I to III. In case of third parties fair, the expenditure is incurred by parties them selves. There is no information available with ITPO.

(c) Income earned by ITPO is given in the enclosed Statement I to VI.

(d) and (e) There was no irregularity/fake ticket noticed in respect of sale of ticket during Auto Expo held in Delhi recently.

(f) ITPO has been successfully organizing India International Leather Fairs at Chennai and Kolkata every year. In addition, ITPO is also planning to organize regional editions of Aahar - The International Food & Hospitality Fair at Chennai and Bangalore, Arogya at Mumbai and Chennai and Auto Ancillary Show at Pune. Auto Expo is

organized by Confederation of Indian Industry and not by ITPO.

(g) Details of events organized by ITPO during 2011-12 have been given in the enclosed Statement-VII (A). The details of events tentatively proposed to be organized by ITPO during 2012-13 have been given in the enclosed Statement-VII (B).

Statement-I

*India Trade Promotion Organisation
Fairs Organised by ITPO in Delhi during 2009-10*

Sl. No.	Event Name	Income	Expenditure	Surplus/ Deficit(-)
1	Delhi Book Fair 08/09	176.93	97.70	79.23
2	Stationery Fair 08/09	38.78	16.30	22.48
3	Arogya 9/09	37.74	19.05	18.69
4	Delhi International Leather Fair 10/09	93.64	52.94	40.70
5	India International Trade Fair 11/09	4,123.03	893.24	3,229.79
6	Energytech 12/09	34.30	13.80	20.50
7	Envirotech 12/09	16.61	7.98	8.63
8	Tex Style 02/10	127.94	57.89	70-OS
9	India International Security Expo 2/10	69.34	36.61	32.73
10	Nakshtra 2/10	20.01	12.48	7.53
11	Aahar Intl Food Fair 3/10	677.30	285.41	391.89
Total		5,415.62	1,493.40	3,922.22

Statement-II

*India Trade Promotion Organisation
Fairs Organised by ITPO in Delhi during 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Event Name	Income	Expenditure	Surplus/ Deficit(-)
1	2	3	4	5
1	India International Trade Fair 11/2010	4,540.69	837.17	3,703.52
2	Delhi Book Fair 12/2010	180.12	79.69	100.43
3	Stationery Fair 12/2010	35.33	23.94	11.39

1	2	3	4	5
4	Printpack India 01/2011	747.59	112.60	634.99
5	Nakshtra 01/2011	21.12	16.03	5.09
6	Aahar The International Food Fair 3/2011	915.20	128.47	786.73
Total		6,440.05	1,197.90	5,242.15

Statement-III

*India Trade Promotion Organisation Fairs Organised by ITPO in Delhi
As Per RE 2011-12*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Event Name	Income	Expenditure	Surplus/Deficit(-)
1	Delhi Book Fair 08/2011	180.00	113.00	67.00
2	Stationery Fair 08/2011	45.00	26.50	18.50
3	International Security, Safety & Fire Exh 10/11	68.25	49.05	19.20
4	India International Leather Fair 10/2011	61.70	58.00	3.70
5	India International Trade Fair 11/2011	5,000.00	1,097.00	3,903.00
6	Nakshtra 01/2012	33.00	30.40	2.60
7	Aahar The International Food Fair 3/2012	1,000.00	176.00	824.00
Total		6,387.95	1,549.95	4,838.00

Statement-IV

*India Trade Promotion Organisation
Fairs Organised by Third Parties in Pragati Maidan
during 2009-10*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Description	Income
1	2	3
1	Satte Open World 04/09	92.71
2	Panelexpo 04/09	86.27
3	Texmac India 04/09	1.36
4	Aerodrome India 04/09	6.28
5	Education Worldwide India 04/09	9.62

1	2	3
6	Shiksha.Com Education Fair 04/09	8.81
7	HT Consumer Durable Fair 04/09	12.72
8	Power Gen India & Central Asia 04/09	93.23
9	Logistics & Transport India & Railtech 5/09	2.17
10	Star News Global Education Fair 5/09	9.35
11	Intl Education Fair Cum Seminar 05/09	10.73
12	Delhi Jumbo Job & Prof Edu Fair 05/09	21.62
13	Times Campus Education Institutes 5/09	3.28
14	Quarrah and Azi Function 05/09	14.36
15	Car Clinic-Exh & Survey 05/09	4.32

1	2	3	1	2	3
16	Inter State Horti Fair Sangam 5/09	6.89	45	Elcomp India 08/09	3.01
17	Educator India 6/09	21.50	46	International Railway Equipment Exh 08/09	70.14
18	International Horti Expo 6/09	35.85	47	Times Franchise Expo 08/09	3.97
19	Edutech Expo 6/09	10.75	48	India Electricity 9/09	173.83
20	JCK New Delhi 6/09	13.85	49	Propack India 9/09	14.80
21	Infra Educa 6/09	9.29	50	Smartcards Expo 09/09	49.72
22	Ambition 06/09	8.34	51	Jewellery Wonder 09/09	42.76
23	Isrex 06/09	1.36	52	World Didac 2009 India 09/09	46.94
24	Herbal International Summit & Exh 06/09	10.63	53	Ifsec India 10/09	178.79
25	LIC Housing Finance-Property Expo 06/09	4.83	54	Exporail India 10/09	34.68
26	Car Clinic 06/09	6.72	55	Pamex-2010	145.32
27	India Machine Tools Show 07/09	106.18	56	Economic Times Reality Expo 10/09	25.29
28	Packplus 07/09	138.34	57	Indesec Expo 10/09	104.30
29	Sugar Asia 7/09	17.57	58	Wills Lifestyle India Fashion Week 10/09	202.77
30	Ildex India Expo 07/09	57.09	59	Gandhi Jayanti Mela 10/09	5.51
31	Famdent Show Delhi 07/09	19.56	60	Jbm Cadm1n Education 10/09	3.92
32	Times Property Expo 07/09	14.43	61	National Workshop-Meat & Poultry 11/09	21.72
33	Times Education Forum 07/09	3.69	62	Expodent International India 12/09	107.52
34	Rakhi/Teej Festival 7/09	7.77	63	India Telecom 12/09	152.23
35	India Silk Show-Reverse Bsm 7/09	17.76	64	Fespa World Expo India 12/09	105.92
36	Ankur Bazaar 7/09	9.53	65	Paperex 12/09	218.37
37	Times Edufest-Delhi Education Fair 07/09	3.22	66	Glasspax India 12/09	79.99
38	India Intl Garment Fair 07/09	130.71	67	Acetech 12/2009	195.52
39	Coca Cola CNG Trucks Launch 7/09	2.05	68	International Food & Drink Show 12/09	55.18
40	All About Food India 08/09	1.48	69	Medifest 12/09	13.78
41	Renewal Energy India Expo Ie&C 08/09	164.74	70	Times Education Expo 12/09	5.87
42	Media Office Gift World Expo+ 08/09	114.30	71	International Children Exh 12/09	22.17
43	India Art Summit 8/09	68.25	72	Led Expo 12/09	23.42
44	Food & Technology Expo 8/09	24.71			

1	2	3
73	Delhi International Jewellery Show 12/09	68.30
74	Car Clinic, Survey & Exhibition 12/09	8.04
75	Satcab Symposium 2009 12/09	0.40
76	World Book Fair 01/10	1,161.21
77	Inside Outside Mega Show 01/10	82.79
78	India International Garment Fair 01/10	199.40
79	BES Expo 01/10	52.72
80	India Silk Show Reverse Bsm 1/10	30.46
81	Auto Expo 01/10	2,413.61
82	SATTE 01/10	79.83
83	Prep DPR for Eco Prod Intl Fair 02/10	4.53
84	India Lab Expo 2/10	25.68
85	Componex Nepcon India 2/10	7.15
86	Defexpo India 2/10	1,013.21
87	Electronics Next 02/10	43.53
88	Alten 02/10	24.73
89	Times Property Expo 02/10	12.88
90	India Carpet Expo 02/10	143.75
91	Aqua Tech India 2/10	79.64
92	Convergence India 03/10	142.23
93	Bihar Utsav-H/L & H/C Exh Cum Fair 03/10	96.75
Total		9,206.50

Statement-V

*India Trade Promotion Organisation
Event Wise Detail of Third Party Fairs in Pragati
Maidan for the year 2010-11*

Description		Income
1	2	3
1	Infra Educa 05/2010	6.64

1	2	3
2	Education Fair/Herbal Intl Expo 5/2010	11.61
3	LIC HFL Homes for All Expo 05/2010	9.14
4	Edutech Expo 06/2010	5.53
5	Educatus Expo 6/2010	7.41
6	Educate 06/2010	6.23
7	Amtex-Asian Machine Tool Exhibition 7/2010	132.14
8	Sugar Asia 07/2010	8.74
9	Times Property Expo 07/2010	7.25
10	Times Education Forum 07/2010	6.32
11	Media, Office & Gifts World Expo 07/2010	85.82
12	Indesec Expo 09/2010	109.29
13	India International Art Fair 09/2010	23.19
14	Jewellery Wonder 9/2010	24.73
15	Petrotech 10/2010	274.17
16	Intl Conv on Railway Signal & Comm 10/2010	38.36
17	Et Reality Expo 10/2010	15.07
18	International Hospitality Fair 10/2010	58.61
19	Road & Highways Expo 10/2010	28.58
20	Wills Lifestyle India Fashion Week 10/2010	300.42
21	Pack Plus 12/2010	200.12
22	Zak Glasstech International 12/2010	128.42
23	India Telecom 12/2010	169.78
24	Acetech 12/2010	411.42
25	India Electricity 12/2010	180.51
26	International Food & Drink Exh 12/2010	93.39
27	Times Education Expo 12/2010	11.16
28	Expodent International India 12/2010	120.28

1	2	3
29	Zak Doors & Windows 12/2010	54.98
30	Led Expo 12/2010	70.23
31	India Lab Expo 12/2010	41.4
32	Label Expo India 12/2010	118.73
33	Education World Wide India 12/2010	10.99
34	Display of Indian H/C P&O Fash Show12/2010	12.47
35	India Art Summit 01/2011	118.08
36	Satte 01/2011	123.95
37	Economics Times Asia It Expo 01/2011	47.22
38	Intl Flora Expo & Horti Expo 1/2011	50.84
39	My Home Expo 1/2011	13.51
40	World Philatelic Exh-Indepex 2/2011	285.21
41	Delhi Wood 02/2011	254.49
42	BES Expo 2/2011	76.82
43	Minerals M M M-Intl Exh & Conf 02/2011	216.82
44	Acrex 2011 2/2011	341.59
45	Ietf 02/2011	343.89
46	Id India 02/2011	32.49
47	Photo Fair 2 2/2011	199.38
48	Electronics For You Expo 02/2011	103.27
49	Fensterbau Frontale India 02/2011	53.02
50	NTL Conf & Exh Wind Energy 02/2011	32.26
51	Tex Trends India 2/2011	537.41
52	In Optics 02/2011	95.05
53	Medical Fair India 03/2011	111.75
54	Convergence India 03/2011	226.92
55	India Carpet Expo 3/2011	74.44
56	India Asean Business Fair 03/2011	372.71
Total		6494.25

Statement-VI

India Trade Promotion Organisation
Fair-wise Income Statement for Third Party Fairs for
2011-2012

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Event Description	Total Income
1	2	3
1	Bhagidari Mela/Utsav 04/11	189.67
2	Education Worldwide India 04/11	9.30
3	Gridtech 04/11	167.18
4	Times Property Expo 04/11	15.08
5	Times Property World Expo 4/11	31.61
6	Wills Lifestyle India Fashion Week 4/11	347.22
7	Car Exhibition 05/11	18.15
8	Delhi Jumbo Job & Career Fair 5/11	21.92
9	Fire Engineering India 05/11	17.45
10	India Machine Tools Show-Imtos 5/11	133.40
11	India Sign + Digital 05/11	34.72
12	Infra Educa 05/11	12.66
13	Intrestae Hirti Fair Sangam 05/11	7.64
14	Power Gen India & Central Asia 05/11	115.14
15	Renewable Energy World India 05/11	41.51
16	Times Education Boutique 05/11	43.59
17	Educate 06/11	12.53
18	Educatus Expo-II 06/11	23.60
19	Edutech Expo 06/11	6.66
20	Indeseceexpo 06/11	49.63
21	Metal Bldg & Steel Strc Expo 06/11	40.98
22	Wire & Cable Expo 06/11	22.70
23	Beauty & Spa Expo 07/11	11.23

1	2	3
24	Expo Riva India 07/11	48.24
25	Famdent Show 7/11	22.75
26	Food & Technology Expo 7/11	33.05
27	India International Garment Fair 07/11	176.37
28	Media Gifts Office & Computec Asia 07/11	87.55
29	Silk Paradise Reverse Bsm 7/11	20.24
30	Special Return Receipt Counter - 07/11	54.70
31	Stainless Steel Houseware Show 07/11	51.40
32	Times Education Forum 07/11	8.82
33	Times Franchise Expo 7/11	4.35
34	Times Property Expo 07/11	26.46
35	Toy Biz Intl Exh Bsm 07/11	44.09
36	Rational Level Exh Under Inspire 08/11	144.43
37	Ren Ewe Able Energy 8/11	430.76
38	Times Property Expo 08/11	8.45
39	Waves Pool Spa Bath Intl Expo 08/11	22.06
40	Delhi Build 9/2011	146.33
41	Electronica India & Product India 09/11	337.72
42	IREE 09/11	164.06
43	Jewellery Wonder 09/11	60.46
44	Pata Travel Mart 09/11	253.70
45	World Didac India 09/11	102.48
46	Zak ILFSE expo 09/11	53.53
47	Empower India 10/11	25.47
48	Gandhi Jayanti Mela 10/11	6.34
49	Green Building Congress 10/11	162.73
50	Intertraffic India 10/2011	168.84
51	Wills Lifestyle India Fashion Week 10/11	361.08
52	LIC HFL Home For All Expo 11/11	21.73

1	2	3
53	Pamex 11/11	187.85
54	Acetech 12/11	899.07
55	ET Reality Expo 12/2011	31.39
56	Expodent Intl India 12/11	145.95
57	Fine Food 12/11	80.63
58	IFSEC India Firex India & H S I 12/11	204.27
59	India Lab Expo 12/2011	68.72
60	India Telecom Exh & Conference 12/11	181.75
61	Led Expo 12/11	122.99
62	Paper Ex 12/11	321.53
63	Times Education Expo 12/11	21.88
64	Auto Expo 01/12	4,278.26
65	Realty World 1/12	14.30
66	Tex Trend India 01/12	387.60
67	Bes Expo 02/12	105.02
68	Electronics For You Expo 02/12	101.28
69	In Store Asia 02/12	93.86
70	India Carpet Expo 2/12	122.76
71	Municipalika Co-Located Ttf & Otm 02/12	96.02
72	Plast India 2/12	3,270.88
73	Property & Interious Expo 02/12	13.94
74	Satte 02/12	173.85
75	Wills Lifestyle India Fashion Week 2/12	309.72
76	World Book Fair 2/12	1,541.18
77	Convergence India 03/12	232.80
78	Defexpo India 03/12	1,653.57
Total		19,082.83

Note: Figures are provisional as accounts for 2011-12 yet to be Audited.

Statement-VII (A)

Details of Events Organised by ITPO during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of The Event	Dates
New Delhi		
1.	India Intl Leather Fair, New Delhi	July 28-30, 2011
2.	Delhi Book Fair, New Delhi	Aug 29-Sept 6, 2011
3.	Stationery Fair, New Delhi	-do-
4.	14th India Intl Security Expo, New Delhi	Oct 12-15, 2011
5.	IITF, 2011, New Delhi	Nov. 14-27, 2011
6.	Nakshatra Fair, New Delhi	January, 2012
7.	Aahar Intl Fair	March 12-16, 2012

Statement-VII (B)

ITPO's Proposed Programme of trade fairs to be organized in India during 2012-13 Fairs to be held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

Sl. No.	Names of events	Dates
1	2	3
1.	India International Leather Fair, New Delhi	July 5-7, 2012
2.	Delhi Book Fair, New Delhi	August/Sept. 2012
3.	Stationery Fair, New Delhi	August/Sept. 2012
4.	Fair on Gems & Jewellery, New Delhi	Aug/Sep. 2012 (proposed)
5.	Furniture & Furnishing Fair, New Delhi	Aug/Sep. 2013
6.	14th India International	September 21-25, 2012

1	2	3
	Security Expo 2012, New Delhi	
7.	Kosmetica, New Delhi	Sept. 2012 (proposed)
8.	IITF 2012, New Delhi	Nov. 14-27, 2012
9.	Energytech, New Delhi	Nov. 2012 (proposed)
10.	Envirotech, New Delhi	Nov. 2012 (proposed)
11.	Nakashtra, New Delhi	Feb. 25-4 March, 2013
12.	Technical Textile, New Delhi	Feb. 2013 (proposed)
13.	SAARC Fair (If by rotation comes to India), New Delhi	March., 2013 (proposed)
14.	Aahar, New Delhi	Mar.,13
15.	Hospital and Medical Products, New Delhi	To be finalized
16.	Print Pack, New Delhi	Dates to be finalized

Held-up Projects of National Highways

7194. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED:

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

(a) the details of the held-up road projects in the country due to lack of co-ordination between the Centre and the States as well as between the Government and the companies executing road projects;

(b) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Committee to sort out such issues and formulate an action plan to ensure fast amicable decision in such cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the claims preferred by the companies which are under dispute; and

(d) the details of the road projects which have been dropped due to financial crunch in remote, tribal and backward areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) None, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) None, Madam.

EIA Report on Erosion Stretches

7195. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory to prepare comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report for obtaining Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance in the low and medium erosion stretches in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has put up such restriction based on any scientific study;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some State Governments have requested to Government to consider the project for CRZ clearance based on rapid EIA instead of comprehensive EIA report in low and medium erosion areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests had notified the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (CRZ) dated 06.01.2011 in supersession of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification dated 19.02.1991. The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011, prohibits Port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast, except those projects classified as strategic and defence related in terms of EIA notification, 2006 identified by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the State Government or the Union territory Administration.

However, the Notification permits Port and harbour projects in the stretches classified as low and medium

eroding stretches of the coast based on comprehensive EIA with cumulative studies for projects. In Medium and Low eroding stretches, development of Port and Harbor projects are permitted only with shore protection measures viz beach nourishment, sand by-passing etc, and the specific conditions on regular monitoring of shore lines. High, Medium, Low erosion stretches and stable coasts are delineated through the assessment of shore line change through National Center for Sustainable Coastal Management.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (d) above.

[Translation]

Road Tax on NH-30

7196. SHRI DINESH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to stop the collection of road tax on the bridge constructed over Indravati river on National Highway 30 (earlier No. 43) with a cost of Rs. 491 lakh after the collection of road tax worth Rs. 10,00,31,564/- from the year 1992-93 to 2011-12;

(b) if so, the time by which the collection of road tax for such bridge is likely to be stopped; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not stopping the collection of road tax even after its collection exceeding more than double of the cost of construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No Madam. The collection of Road Tax on bridge over river Indravati on National Highway (NH)-30(erstwhile NH-43) shall be collected in perpetuity as per clause 11 of The National Highways (Fees for the Use of NHs Section and Permanent Bridges-Public Funded Project) Rules, 1997.

Clearance to Indira Sagar Project

7197. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether public hearing is required to be held for entire catchments area under the notification for any dam project;

(b) if so, whether public hearing has been held for some villages in Bastav region under Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for giving environmental and forest clearance despite this violation of law; 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) As per the prescribed procedure under the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, public hearing is required to be conducted for all irrigation projects and hydropower projects of 25 megawatt capacity. The public hearing should be undertaken at the site of the project or in its close proximity and in all the A Districts, if the project is located in more than one District.

(b) and (c) The public hearing for Indira Sagar Polavaram Project was held in five Districts of Andhra Pradesh namely West Godavari, East Godavari, Khammam, Krishna and Visakhapatnam

(d) The Environmental Clearance to the Polavaram Multipurpose Project in Andhra Pradesh was granted on 25.10.2005 after following due procedure as per the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 1994. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has thereafter proposed construction of embankments on river Sileru and Sabari in Chhattisgarh and Odisha to avoid submergence in these States which were not considered during grant of environmental clearance in 2005. This issue was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee in its meeting held in February, 2009. While the Expert Appraisal Committee noted the technical feasibility in respect of construction of bunds/ embankments on Sileru and Sabari rivers, requirement of public hearing as per the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 in Odisha and Chhattisgarh States was recommended. This is yet to be complied by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(e) A letter was issued on 1.11.2010 by the Ministry of Environment & Forests to the Government of Andhra Pradesh asking for reasons for not complying with the additional conditions of the environmental clearance. The

Government of Andhra Pradesh has responded to this requesting the Ministry to review the change in the scope of the project. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been directed on 8.2.2011 not to start construction work on ground till the matter is decided.

[English]

Ban on Use of Asbestos

7198. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the largest importer of asbestos;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan prepared by the Government to stop its import and to ban this in dwelling and occupational sites in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, no authentic information is available on the quantity of asbestos being imported by countries. Out of the six varieties of asbestos, India imports only Chrysotile asbestos. Import of this item is not banned or restricted in India according to the existing Exim policy.

[Translation]

Corruption in International Trade

7199. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether India has been ranked as the nineteenth most exposed and least resilient country worldwide to global risks on a list of 178 countries according to a report published in 'The Global Risks Atlas 2012';

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether there has been instances of the corruption in the international trade transactions; and

(e) if so, 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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Social Security Benefit for Workers

7200. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that majority of the five star hotels in the country including New Delhi have been illegally engaging workers on large scale on regular basis for providing banquet services for several decades but do not provide them any social security benefits like Employees State Insurance, Provident Fund etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken therein against such employers; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that such social security benefits reached the intended beneficiaries and workers engaged in these big hotels in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Social Security Benefits under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 and Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are provided to workers engaged by contractors in the activities of providing banquet services etc. to five star hotels in the country including in New Delhi.

Hotel Clarks, Uttar Pradesh covered under code number UP/VNS/961 has not reported compliance under Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952. Action has already been initiated against Hotel Clarks under Section 7A of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 for non-compliance of the statutory provisions.

(c) Regular monitoring is done through field functionaries as per the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 to ensure that social security benefits reach to the intended beneficiaries and workers engaged in big hotels in the country.

Conservation of Forest Wealth

7201. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Forest Conservation Committee for the protection and conservation of forest wealth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the destruction of forest wealth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests has no proposal to constitute a Forest Conservation Committee for the protection and conservation of forest wealth in the country.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Protection of the forests is the responsibility of State Forest Departments. The illegal felling in the forest area is controlled by, patrolling by the forest personnel, establishment of base camps in vulnerable areas, deployment of strike forces, involvement of people through Joint Forest Protection and Management Committees (JFMCs). Number of check nakas have been installed in vulnerable areas to prevent illegal movement of timber. The Ministry of Environment and Forests under its CSS: "Intensification of Forest Management Scheme" releases funds to support State Governments in their efforts to protect forest wealth from: fire, encroachment and eradication of forest invasive species etc.

[English]

Diversion of Land in Sanctuary

7202. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposal for diversion of land in Kutch Desert Sanctuary-Gujarat for construction of road from Kunaria to Mauvana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this road is important from point of view of national security; and

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

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

Functioning of AWBI Members

7203. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) the steps taken by Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) to ensure that AWBI members are not

represented in any animal welfare organisation/NGO's by proxy, by relations and/or are indirect beneficiaries of AWBI grants to these NGO's;

(b) the details of NGO's allocation grants since 2009 exceeding two lakh Rupees in any year with specific details of those NGO's in which present AWBI officials or members have or had been previously associated;

(c) whether any trustee/board member of NGO Indegree Angels Trust is Member/ co-opted Member on AWBI; and

(d) if so, the details of board members/trustees in respect of NGO's Indegree Angels Trust together with details of funds allocated by AWBI to it since 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Members of AWBI are nominated by the Central Government as per Section 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. In cases where the grant is proposed to be released to any NGO/AWO whose representative is a member, AWBI releases grants to that NGO/AWO after seeking prior approval of the Ministry.

(b) The list of AWO/NGO's which has received more than Rs.2.00 lakhs in which present officials / members have or had been previously associated since 2009 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Ms. Jasjit Purewal, President / Managing Trustee of Indegree Angels Trust, New Delhi is the Member of AWBI. Other trustees of the organizations are Ms. Sukrita Sethi and Ms. Nigah Kochhar. The Board has not released any fund to this organization so far.

Statement

1. Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai - 41

Details Grant-in-aid released under ABC SCHEME in 2008-2009 - Member Organisation

Sl. No.	AWBI Code No.	Name of Organization	Address	District	State	Released Amt	Member
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	AP011/1993	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	550000	Smt Amala Akkineni

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	GO002/1999	People for Animals, Goa			Goa	1335000	Smt Norma Alvares
3	TN001/1964	SPCA Chennai	Vepery	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	185000	Shri Doulat Jain (Representative of SPCA Chennai)
4	TN002/1966	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2762457	Dr. S. Chinny Krishna present Vice-Chairman of the Board was associated with BCI

Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai - 41*Details Grant-in-aid released under ABC Scheme in 2009-2010 - Member Organisation*

Sl. No.	AWBI Code No.	Name of Organization	Address	District	State	Released Amt	Member
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	GO002/1999	People for Animals, Goa	Goa	Goa	Goa	667500	Smt Norma Alvares
2	TN002/1966	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil nadu	133238	Dr. S. Chinny Krishna present Vice-Chairman of the Board was associated with BCI
3	TN002/1966	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil nadu	815000	Dr.S.Chinny Krishna present Vice-Chairman of the Board was associated with BCI

Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai - 41*Details of Grant-in-aid released under ABC Scheme in 2010-2011 - Member Organisation*

Sl. No.	AWBI Code No.	Name of Organization	Address	District	State	Released Amt	Member
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	AP011/1993	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	667500	Smt Amala Akkineni
2	GO002/1999	People for Animals		Goa	Goa	667500	Smt Norma Alvares
3	TN002/1966	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	3980000	Dr S. Chinny Krishna present Vice-Chairman of the Board was associated with BCI

*Details of Grant-in-aid released under ABC Scheme in 2011-2012 - Member Organisation***Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai - 41**

Sl. No.	AWBI Code No.	Name of Organization	Address	District	State	Released Amt	Member
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	AP011/1993	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	935835	Smt. Amala Akkineni
2	GO002/1999	People For Animals	Goa	Goa	Goa	632345	Smt. Norma Alvares
Total						1568180	

Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai-41*Details of Grant-in-aid released under Ambulance Services Scheme in 2009-2010 - Member Organisation*

Sl. No.	AWBI Code No.	Name of Organization	Address	District	State	Released Amt	Member
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	TN002/196S	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	450000	Dr. S. Chinny Krishna present Vice-Chairman of the Board was associated with BCI

Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai-41*Details of Grant-in-aid released under Ambulance Services Scheme in 2011-2012 - Member Organisation*

Sl. No.	AWBI Code No.	Name of Organization	Address	District	State	Released Amt	Member
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	RJ210/2000	Fatehpur (Rajasthan) Panjrapole Society	Fatehpur	Sikar	Rajasthan	450000	Shri Guljarilal Soni

Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai-41*Details of Grant-in-aid released under Natural Calamity Relief Scheme in 2011-2012***Member Organisation**

Sl. No.	File No.	AWBI Code No.	Name of Organization	Address	District	State	Released Amt	Member
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	21-20/2008-09AWB	AP011/1993	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	300000	Smt. Amala Akkineni

[Translation]

Toll Recovery

7204. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAY'S be pleased to state:

(a) whether some monthly income is generated by the Union Government under the provisions of toll recovery on six lane highways or by-pass roads of various States of the country;

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

(c) whether rules or provisions are being overlooked in view of the monthly income;

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

(e) whether the mandatory ancillary provisions can be relaxed as recommended by the higher technical group through lower tending process;

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

(g) the reformatory measures proposed by the Government in regard to the higher technical provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The National Highways Fee Rules 2008 neither specifically provide for, nor prevent levy and collection of fee on monthly basis. However, in case of some 6 laning projects, the concessionaires are giving revenue share/premium. The details of revenue share/premium received in the year 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) Does not arise.

Statement*Revenue Share from Six Lanning BOT Projects for the year 2011-12*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	Sharing %age as on 31.03.2012	Plaza	State	Total (2011-2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	8A	Samakhayali-Gandhidham	Premium	Samakhayali	Gujarat	6133.05
1	8	Chalthan - Dahisar	40.00%	Boriach		16079.99
				Bhagwada		
				Charoti	Maharashtra	
				Khanwade		
2	4	Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment & Katraj - Satara	Premium	Khedshivapur		9544.50
				Anewadi		
3	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli -Jaipur	50.06%	Shahjahanpur	Rajasthan	208.09
				Manoherpur		
				Daulatpura		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	5	Chennai-Tada	19.07%	Nallur	Tamilnadu	935.21
5	46	Krishnagiri-Walajahpet	7.01%	Vaniyambadi Pallikonda		595.61
6	7	Hosur-Krishnagiri	Premium	Krishnagiri		6242.70
7	1	Panipat-Jalandhar	22.14%	Karnal Sambhu Ladowal	Haryana Punjab	5865.92
8	4	Belgaum-Dharwad	Premium	Hirebagewadi	Karnataka	2841.67
9	4	Tumkur - Chitradurga	Premium	Karjeevanhally Guilalu		11700.00
10	3	Indore-Devas	Premium	Indore Bypass	Madhya Pradesh	1405.83
Total (Revenue Share)						60552.56

Plantation of Trees

7205. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan for plantations of some specific plants including prairie on roof tops of high rise buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the energy consumption by planting trees on high rise buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests does not have any specific scheme for plantations of specific plants including prairie on roof tops of high rise buildings in the country. However, funds are provided to the States under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. Besides, the Ministry has also initiated National Mission for Green India for enhancing ecosystem services such as

carbon sequestration, water & food security, biodiversity, as well as other provisioning services such as fuel, fodder, small timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) alongwith supply of non-conventional energy devices to the local communities.

[*Translation*]

Laws for SEZs

7206. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether there are separate laws for the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) ratified by the Parliament;

(b) whether the Government acquires and allocates land to the SEZs developers under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and if so, the rationale behind such rule;

(c) whether the developers have been granted approval on the condition that the development of such SEZs would be completed within a stipulated time;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the land allotted for setting up of SEZs to some of developer have either not been used or are being misused for other purposes such as for real estate development;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(g) the specific action taken against each such erring developers alongwith the remedial measures being taken by the Government to avoid the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes Madam. The SEZs are governed as per the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005 and rules framed thereunder viz. the SEZ Rules, 2006 as amended from time to time.

(b) Land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments.

(c) and (d) 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 may extend the validity period after taking into account all facts and circumstances on a case to case basis. The SEZs are under an 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).

(e) to (g) There are adequate safeguards in the SEZ Act and Rules to prevent SEZs from indulging in real

estate business. In terms of Rule 11(9) of the SEZ Rules, 2006, sale of land in an SEZ is not allowed. Further, duty and other benefits permissible under the SEZ Act 2005 and Rules framed thereunder are allowed only on authorised activities. These authorised activities can relate to the authorised activities of Unit, Developer and Co-developer and can include setting up of units and infrastructure including social infrastructure. No complaint has been received that SEZ land has been sold by the developer.

[English]

Land under Possession of Army

7207. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land availability with the Army in various States including Karnataka, State-wise;

(b) whether the Army is entitled to construct the compound wall thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof and cost incurred for construction of compound walls so far;

(d) the steps initiated by the Army for the construction of Baffle range in Belgaum, Karnataka so far vis-a-vis for the developments in view of the growing population of Belgaum city near the existing Baghdad Asmara Field Firing Range;

(e) whether there are any instances of land acquisitions by the Army in Belgaum in the past and whether any compensation has been given to the land owners; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The details of defence land State-wise including Karnataka are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Compound walls are constructed based on security & administrative requirements of station as part of Annual Major Works Programme (AMWP) which includes construction of compound wall. No separate figures for construction of compound walls exclusively are maintained.

(d) Presently, there is no proposal to construct a Baffle Range in Belgaum.

(e) and (f) No land has been acquired in Belgaum during the last 30 years.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total Defence land holding (in acres)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	8,111.028
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39,562.976
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,787.388
4.	Assam	25,493.313
5.	Bihar	11,322.976
6.	Chandigarh	176.247
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,517.710
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000
9.	Daman and Diu	0.000
10.	Delhi	11,549.033
11.	Goa	3,025.579
12.	Gujarat	25,002.941
13.	Haryana	37,134.322
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8,096.945
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20,063.527
16.	Jharkhand	7,713.620
17.	Karnataka	33,100.728
18.	Kerala	5,279.401
19.	Lakshadweep	39.847
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2,26,991.434
21.	Maharashtra	1,39,468.944
22.	Manipur	1,294.405

1	2	3
23.	Meghalaya	4,029.738
24.	Mizoram	0.212
25.	Nagaland	551.284
26.	Odisha	18,015.717
27.	Pudducherry	20.381
28.	Punjab	82,085.755
29.	Rajasthan	8,21,000.900
30.	Sikkim	3,478.818
31.	Tamil Nadu	21,117.347
32.	Tripura	2,679.505
33.	Uttarakhand	26,054.118
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,23,889.318
35.	West Bengal	41,419.202
Grand Total		17,54,074.661

Defence Expenditure

7208. SHRI YASHYIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and spent by his Ministry during the year 2010-11;

(b) the details of funds spent without authorisation of Parliament;

(c) whether such spending is permissible under the constitution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The position of funds utilized by the Ministry vis-a-vis allocation under the Final Grant for 2010-11, in respect of Demands for Grants of Ministry of Defence is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Demands for Grants	Voted/ charged	Final Grant	Expenditure	Excess
20-Ministry of Defence (Civil) Revenue	Voted	11895.28	11458.31	-
	Charged	0.25	0.01	-
Capital	Voted	1492.24	1466.88	-
	Charged	0.19	0.14	-
21-Defence Pensions Revenue	Voted	33999.75	37336.05	3336.30
	Charged	0.25	0.36	0.11
22-Defence Services	Voted	62137.94	65001.95	2864.01
	Charged	61.08	32.20	
23-Defence Services	Voted	10002.52	10141.37	138.85
	Charged	7.45	3.33	
24-Defence Services	Voted	15802.41	15177.70	-
	Charged	2.13	0.93	
25-Defence	Voted	1998.34	1073.42	-
	Charged	3.65	4.81	1.16
26-Defence Services	Voted	5274.66	5230.88	-
	Charged	0.76	0.62	
27-Capital Outlay on Defence Services	Voted	60776.21	62011.53	1235.32
	Charged	59.68	44.47	

(b) It will be seen from the above that expenditure under Demands for Grant No.21, 22, 23, 25 and 27 has exceeded the allocation under Final Grant.

(c) and (d) Article 114(3) of the Constitution provides that subject to provisions of Articles 115 and 116, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriations made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Article 115(1)(b) of the Constitution also stipulates

that if any money had been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, the President should cause to be presented to the House of People a demand for such excess.

The Explanatory Notes on the reasons for excesses have been submitted to the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee after examining the explanations of the Ministry shall render a report to the

Parliament. Based on the recommendations of the PAC, Parliamentary approval for regularization of the excess expenditure shall be obtained by way of Demands for Excess Grants.

[*Translation*]

Protection of Environment

7209. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding the number of Public Interest Litigations cases relating to environment protection decided by the Supreme Court during the last three years and as a result of which a large number of industries have been closed down;

(b) if so, the number of industries closed down during the last three years alongwith the details thereof;

(c) the number of workers who have been rendered unemployed as a result of the closure of industries on account of the said PILs alongwith the details in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has been working out any action plan to maintain a balance between environmental protection and industrial development; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has evolved policies for proper industrial development having full consideration for protection of environment. The National

Environment Policy adopted in 2006 has the objectives, inter alia, to integrate environmental concerns into policies, plans, programmes and projects for economic and social development is one of the steps in this direction.

Export of Perishable Commodities

7210. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the quantum-wise and value-wise details of the perishable commodities including groundnut exported during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of commodities whose export/import has been banned by the Government during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to lift the ban on the export of some of these commodities including beef;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote the export of such items particularly processed foods alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The quantum-wise and value-wise details of the perishable commodities including groundnut exported during each of the last three years are as under:

(Qty in MT, Value in Rs. lakh)

Product	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Buffalo Meat	462749.62	483970.99	495019.71	548060.08	709437.48	841268.59
Groundnuts	297890.37	123900.93	340246.31	142593.30	417150.04	209406.40
Fresh Onions	1670186.29	182752.21	1664922.39	231942.98	1163472.58	174155.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Other Fresh Vegetables	505284.45	68020.18	419241.35	73185.90	490914.05	8929361
Dairy Products	70146.77	98086.06	34379.97	40268.39	36867.38	53389.35
Other Fresh Fruits	256767.51	43086.55	260675.43	52283.32	253850.98	48964.74
Fresh Grapes	124627.97	40861.28	131153.61	54533.89	99278.53	41197.42
Poultry Products	1057016.47	42205.80	1016783.10	37211.85	619150.80	30132.74
Floriculture	30798.34	36881.41	26814.52	29446.36	27776.14	28645.41
Sheep/Goat Meat	37790.65	49336.94	52868.01	74720.07	11908.38	25318.88
Fresh Mangoes	83703.18	17071.25	74460.61	20053.98	59220.77	16292.13
Total	4596961.62	1186173.60	4516565.01	1304300.12	3889027.13	1558064.68

Source: APEDA, Note: The complete data on annual basis for 2011-12 is not yet available.

(b) to (d) Export of all agricultural commodities is free except pulses (except kabuli / chana), milk and milk products (except casein and casein products) and edible oil (except coconut oil from Kocchi port). Export of beef is prohibited under current Foreign Trade Policy. Export/import of agricultural products depends on a variety of factors including availability of surplus, international demand and supply situation, quality standards and price competitiveness.

(e) Export promotion of agricultural products is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agriculture products, including processed foods through various measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Further, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative(MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities(ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY), Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. Trade delegations are regularly sent abroad and Buyer-Seller meets are organized towards this end. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce is also implementing various Schemes to extend financial assistance to the eligible exporters registered with it to boost overall Agri exports.

[English]

Integrated Transport Policy

7211. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare an Integrated Transport Policy;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study on transport sector in the past; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government has set up National Transport Development Policy Committee (NTDPC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rakesh Mohan on 11th February, 2010 with the main objective of recommending a long term national transport policy that would facilitate overall efficiency in the economy while minimizing energy consumption and environmental pollution, to provide an integrated and sustainable transport system to encourage competitive pricing and co-ordination between the alternative modes of transport. The Committee has recently submitted its interim report.

(c) and (d) In 2009, the Rail India Techno-Economic Service Ltd. (RITES) had finalised a study, viz. 'Total Transport System Study' at the instance of Planning Commission. The objectives of the study were:

1. To generate an authentic data based on traffic flows and resource costs, covering the major modes of mechanical transport, viz. Railways, Highways, Airways and Coastal Shipping;
2. To firm up the present modal share in transport and estimate the 'Transport Demand Forecast' for horizon years;
3. To provide inputs for identification of a desired modal split with a view to assist the planners in the future investment allocations in the transport sector.

[*Translation*]

Road Connectivity

7212. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to connect all the districts in the States including Giridih with the National Highways;

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

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). There is no proposal to connect all districts in the States by NHs. However, Giridih has been connected by newly declared NH No. 114A in February, 2012.

(c) Expansion of NHs network is a continuous process and declaration of new NH is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Tikku Commission Report on ESI

7213. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tikku Commission Report has been approved by the Employees State Insurance (ESI);

(b) if so, whether all service facilities akin to that of the Central Government Health Scheme have been implemented in the ESI;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of retired doctors to whom service benefits have been given as per the Tikku Commission Report; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for providing all service benefits at the earliest to those doctors to whom service benefits have not been provided as per the Tikku Commission Report?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Tikku Committee was set-up to look into all aspects of career improvement and cadre restructuring of the doctors of Central Health Service. Some of the recommendations of Tikku Committee have been implemented in Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC).

(b) The doctors of ESIC have been extended service facilities as per Central Health Service Rules, as adopted by ESIC.

(c) and (d) All retired doctors of ESIC have been given consequential benefits wherever applicable, as per ESIC service rules.

[*English*]

Audit of Defence Accounts

7214. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various quarters to bring the Defence accounts under audit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The accounts of Defence Services and

Departments are already subject to internal audit by the Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) and statutory audit by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG).

[Translation]

Recruitment in Defence Forces

7215. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defence personnel recruited throughout the country during the last three years, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the criteria adopted to ascertain the number of recruitments from each State;

(c) whether the Government gives any preference to tribal and remote districts of the country in recruitment to the armed forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to give proportionate representation to the people of remote and the tribal dominated States and under-representing States of the country; and

(f) the places including the tribal areas of Maharashtra where recruitments are likely to be held during the current financial year?

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

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

[English]

National War Memorial

7216. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the construction of National War Memorial for Commemorating the sacrifices of soldiers;

(b) the reasons for delay in the project; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to check further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Construction of National War Memorial has not commenced as its location has not yet been finalized.

(c) A Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to finalise the location of National War Memorial.

[Translation]

Vocational Courses

7217. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of Vocational Education Centres in the country, State-wise;

(b) the vocational courses being offered by the said institutions;

(c) whether despite the increasing requirement of skilled workers in the country enrolments in a number of vocational institutions are below capacity;

(d) if so, the reasons for this low enrolment;

(e) whether corruption/expensive education system in the country has contributed to the creation of the above situation and If so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Vocational education Centres with the name of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are set up by the State Governments as per their requirement. As on 1.5.2012, there are 9480 Government and Private ITIs functioning in the country out of which 2247 are under Government and 7233 under Private Sector. The details of Govt./Pvt. ITIs as on 1.5.2012 State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of the vocational training courses being conducted in ITIs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) According to performance evaluation of ITIs conducted by Quality Council of India in January 2011, institutes were able to admit 90% of sanctioned

capacity. Enrolment of students is low in the non-popular trades.

(e) and (f) Depending upon the potential of employment in industries, students take admission in the trades accordingly.

Statement-I

Northern Region

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITCs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITIs/ITCs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2	Delhi	16	11132	59	4332	75	15464
3	Haryana	88	22952	97	10408	185	33360
4	Himachal Pradesh	73	10132	118	10364	191	20496
5	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6	Punjab	97	20340	243	28816	340	49156
7	Rajasthan	114	14128	682	79855	796	93983
8	Uttar Pradesh	314	32364	938	115438	1252	147802
9	Uttarakhand	59	6651	38	3974	97	10625
	Sub-Total	800	122754	2176	253297	2976	376051

Southern Region

10	Andhra Pradesh	141	25982	537	108244	678	134226
11	Karnataka	174	28962	1234	96750	1408	125712
12	Kerala	40	16460	489	53786	529	70246
13	Lakshdweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14	Poducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
15	Tamil Nadu	60	22520	646	66958	706	89478
	Sub-Total	424	95452	2915	326246	3339	421698

Eastern Region

16	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	273	0	0	1	273
18	Assam	30	5744	4	208	34	5952
19	Bihar	34	11433	467	67881	501	79314
20	Jharkhand	20	4672	142	31256	162	35928
21	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25	Odisha	27	9984	571	95060	598	105044
26	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27	Tripura	8	1088	0	0	8	1088
28	West Bengal	51	13452	38	3496	89	16948
	Sub-Total	201	50138	1225	198317	1426	248455
Western Region							
29	Chattishgarh	90	10992	46	5216	136	16208
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32	Goa	10	3264	4	380	14	3644
33	Gujarat	156	57436	383	22808	539	80244
34	Madhya Pradesh	173	25806	109	13266	282	39072
35	Maharashtra	390	106824	375	45300	765	152124
	Sub-Total	822	204938	917	86970	1739	291908
Grand Total		2247	473282	7233	864830	9480	1338112

Statement-II

List of Trades Covered Under Craftsman Training Scheme

Sl. No.	Trades
1	2
1.	Draughtsman (Mechanical)
2.	Draughtsman (Civil)

1	2
3.	Surveyor
4.	Fitter
5.	Turner
6.	Machinist
7.	Machinist (Grinder)

1	2
8.	Mechanic Ref. & Air Conditioning
9.	Instrument Mechanic
10.	Tool & Die Maker (Press Tools, Jigs & Fixtures)
11.	Tool & Die Maker (Dies & Moulds)
12.	Mechanic Machine Tool Maintenance
13.	Marine Fitter
14.	Vessel Navigator
15.	Operator Advanced Machine Tool
16.	Electrician
17.	Electroplater
18.	Wireman
19.	Lift Mechanic
20.	Mechanic (Radio & TV)
21.	Electronic Mechanic
22.	Mechanic Computer Hardware
23.	Mechanic Consumer Electronics
24.	Mechanic Industrial Electronics
25.	Mechanic Mechatronics
26.	Information Tech. & Electronic System Maintenance
27.	Mechanic - Cum - Operator Electronics Communication System
28.	Medical Electronics Trade
29.	Radiology Technician (Radio Diagnosis & Radio Therapy)
30.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
31.	Mechanic Agriculture Machinery
32.	Painter (General)
33.	Mechanic Maintenance (Chemical Plant)
34.	Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant)

1	2
35.	Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)
36.	Laboratory Assistant (Chemical Plant)
37.	Spinning Technician
38.	Textile Mechatronics
39.	Weaving Technician
40.	Textile Wet Processing Technician
41.	Dental Laboratory Technician
42.	Architectural Draughtsmanship
43.	Welder (Gas & Electric)
44.	Foundryman
45.	Carpenter
46.	Sheet Metal Worker
47.	Plumber
48.	Gold Smith
49.	Mechanic (Diesel)
50.	Marine Engine Fitter
51.	Mechanic (Tractor)
52.	Pump Operator - Cum - Mechanic
53.	Mechanic Repair & Maintenance of Heavy Vehicles
54.	Mechanic Repair & Maintenance of Light Vehicles
55.	Mason (Building Constructor)
56.	Plastic Processing Operator
57.	Architectural Assistant
58.	Interior decoration & Designing
59.	Building Maintenance
60.	Physiotherapy Technician
61.	Mechanic Communication Equipment Maintenance
62.	Sanitary Hardware Fitter
63.	Mechanic (Auto Electrical & Electronics)

1	2
64.	Mechanic Repair & Maintenance of Two Wheelers
65.	@ Industrial Painter
66.	@ Domestic Painter
67.	Mechanic Lens/Prism Grinding
68.	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant
69.	Network Technician
70.	Data Entry Operator
71.	Multimedia Animation & Special Effect
72.	Office Assistant - Cum - Computer Operator
73.	Medical Transcription
74.	Library and Information Science
75.	Stenography (English)
76.	Stenography (Hindi)
77.	Secretarial Practice
78.	Business Management
79.	Cutting & Sewing
80.	Embroidery & Needle Works
81.	Dress Making
82.	Computer Aided Embroidery & Needle Work
83.	Fashion Technology
84.	Hair & Skin Care
85.	Desk Top Publishing Operator
86.	Process Cameraman
87.	Plate Maker - Cum - Impositor
88.	Litho Offset Machine Minder
89.	Weaving of Silk and Woolen Fabrics
90.	Weaving of Woolen Fabrics
91.	Manufacture Footwear Maker
92.	Leather Goods Maker
93.	Fruits & Vegetables Processer

1	2
94.	Baker & Confectioner
95.	Craftsmen Food Production (General)
96.	Craftsmen Food Production (Vegetarian)
97.	Steward
98.	Photographer
99.	Digital Photographer
100.	Cabin / Room Attendant
101.	Corporate Housekeeping
102.	Domestic Housekeeping
103.	Hospital Housekeeping
104.	Institution Housekeeping
105.	Event Management Assistant
106.	Front Office Assistant
107.	Catering and Hospitality Assistant
108.	Travel and Tour Assistant
109.	Tourist Guide
110.	Pre- Preparatory School Management
111.	Old Age Care
112.	Creche Management
113.	Dairying
114.	Health Sanitary Inspector
115.	Floriculture and Landscaping
116.	Horticulture
117.	Driver - Cum - Mechanic Light Motor Vehicle
118.	Hospital Waste Management
119.	Insurance Agent
120.	Cane Willow and Bamboo Work
121.	Health Safety Environment
122.	Fire Man
123.	Fire Technology & Industrial Safety Management
124.	SPA Therapy

[English]

Allocation to SC and ST Sub-Plan

7218. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) for the establishment of residential schools in every block of the country exclusively for Scheduled Castes/OBC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Planning Commission's General Guidelines for implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan included the setting up of training centres for training of unemployed SC youth; and

(d) the number of training centres that have been constructed/started in the last three years to create employment opportunities for the unemployed SC youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that under the Model school scheme, it envisages setting up of 6,000 model schools at the rate of one school per block as benchmark of excellence. Out of these 2,500 schools are proposed to be set up under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. These schools, having classes VI to XII will not be residential schools. Out of the maximum number of 2,500 students in a school, the Government would sponsor 980 students. Within the government quota, reservation for SCs, STs and OBC will be there as per the State norms. However, there will be no reservation for any category under the management quota.

(c) The Additional Guidelines for preparing Schemes/Programmes under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan by the State Governments', issued by the Planning Commission, on 28th December 2005, indicate setting up of training centres for training of unemployed Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe youth.

(d) Ministry of Labour has informed that the Directorate General of Employment and Training is

implementing the scheme for "Welfare of SC/ST job seekers through Coaching, Vocational Guidance and Training". Under the scheme. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for SCs/STs have been set up to enhance the employability of SC/ST job seekers through coaching/training. So far twenty three Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for SCs/STs have been set up. These centres provide Vocational Guidance/Career Counseling services to the educated SC/ST job seekers in order to enhance their employability.

Climate Change

7219. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Government has submitted a report to the United Nations (UN) on the issue of climate change and global warming;

(b) if so, the details and findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to maintain balance between conservation of environment, saving energy and growth in industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN):(a) and (b) Towards fulfilment of reporting obligations regarding implementation of the Convention, being a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India has submitted its Second National Communication (a report) to the UNFCCC in May, 2012. The report contains information on greenhouse gas emissions of anthropogenic origin from sectors such as energy, industry, agriculture, land use, land use change and forestry and waste for the years 2000 and 2007. The report also provides details of impacts of projected climate change in key sectors such as agriculture, water, health, natural ecosystems etc. Some results includes inter-alia, an annual mean surface air

temperature rise by the end of the century ranges from 3.5°C to 4.3°C, which is likely to impact four key economic sectors of the country namely Forests, Health, Water and Agriculture, Changes in agriculture production, projected increase in the Net Primary Productivity of forests by an average of 30.3% by 2035, and 56.2% by 2085, projected increase in droughts and floods, projected increase in windows of transmission of Malaria.

(c) With the objective to support India's policies for sustainable development, Government of India has released a National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008, which includes eight Missions in specific area of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. These missions includes activities such as promotion of energy efficiency, appropriate mix of fuels and primary energy sources including nuclear, hydro and renewable sources, energy pricing, pollution abatement, afforestation, mass transport etc.

Monitoring of FDI

7220. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

- (a) whether any investment panel is being set up to monitor Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any policy to check the cases of violation of contractual liability between India and foreign companies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the companies against which action has been taken in this regard during the last three years;
- (e) whether certain companies have been banned to invest in the country;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the number of foreign companies/entrepreneurs granted permission to set up their companies in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No proposal in this regard is under consideration of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) As per extant FDI policy, a non-resident entity (other than a citizen of Pakistan or an entity / incorporated in Pakistan) can invest in India, subject to the FDI Policy. Government has decided, in principle, to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from Pakistan.

(g) Details of approvals granted by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), during the last three years, are as under:

Year (Jan-Dec)	No. of proposals approved
2009	300
2010	212
2011	168

Restructuring of SC Sub-Plan

7221. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Task Force Report on the restructuring of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) has exempted the several Union Ministries from making financial provision for the SCSP;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; 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) Planning Commission has accepted the recommendation of the Task Force set up by it to the effect that obligation of various Central Ministries under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan(SCSP)/Tribal Sub-Plan(TSP) should be fixed in a differentiated manner, looking to the nature of their work.

It is quite appropriate to fix Ministry-wise obligation to earmark less or more than population-proportionate outlay under SCSP such that, over-all outlay under SCSP is population-proportionate.

[*Translation*]

Registration of Vehicles and Issuance of Driving Licence

7222. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the procedure for registration of vehicles and issuance of driving licences in the country in order to stop fake registration of vehicles as well as issue of fake or multiple driving licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposed amendments in this regard; and

(c) the time by which these amendments are likely to be made effective throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 were amended in May, 2002 to provide for issue of smart card type driving licences and registration certificates in electronic medium, where the authorities concerned have the necessary apparatus. The National Registers of driving licences and certificates of registration of vehicles, launched by the Ministry on 20th July, 2011, would enable the concerned authorities to check issuance of driving licences and detection of fake certificates of registration of vehicles and driving licences as well as multiple driving licences, which is prohibited under section 6 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, except as provided in the said section.

Pollution in Yamuna River

7223. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) the number of projects/schemes executed by the Government during the last three years to check pollution in Yamuna river and the total expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(b) whether schemes/projects implemented to check pollution in Yamuna River have met their objectives;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for failure of schemes and the action taken by the Government against the persons responsible for this failure;

(e) whether the Government has been facing hurdles in implementing the schemes due to blocking of flow of River in various States including Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) To supplement the efforts of State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna, Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in a phased manner. YAP-I was commenced in April, 1993 and completed in Feb, 2003 at a total cost of Rs. 682 crore covering various pollution abatement works including creation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of total 753.25 million litres per day (mid) capacity. YAP-II was approved in 2003 at an estimated cost of Rs. 624 crores with major items of works such as rehabilitation of sewerage network and STPs and construction of new STPs. An expenditure of Rs. 711.05 crore, which also includes State's share, has been incurred under this plan till date.

(b) to (d) The river Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement due to gap between generation and treatment of sewage as also the lack of availability of fresh water in the river during the lean period. In addition there is contribution to pollution also from the non point sources such as from bathing ghats, open defecation and runoff from the catchment areas.

(e) and (f) The YAP and National River Conservation Plan projects are implemented in co-ordination with concerned State Governments.

Driving Licence to Differently Abled Persons*[English]*

7224. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI RAM KISHUN:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether there are specific provisions for issuing driving licences to differently abled persons;

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

(c) whether the Government has received representations in this regard;

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon particularly in view of the licensing provisions for such persons in other countries;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study abroad to know that differently abled persons are issued driving licences there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Provisions regarding licensing of drivers of motor vehicles are contained in Chapter II of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Proviso to sub-section (4) of section 8 of the said Act provides that a learner's license limited to driving an invalid carriage may be issued to the applicant, if the licensing authority is satisfied that he is fit to drive such a carriage. Detailed procedure for issue of driving license has been laid down in Chapter II of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

(c) to (f) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012 to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, which was introduced in Lok Sabha on 15th May, 2012 seeks to insert a new Section (3A) in the Act so as to introduce definition of Carriage for persons with disability'. The Bill also seeks to substitute the existing sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Act to provide that a learner's licence or a driving licence shall also be expressed as entitling the holder to drive a carriage for persons with disability.

Clearance to New Projects

7225. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined/propose to examine all new developmental projects for granting environmental clearances along the coastal region to conserve and manage ground water resources in the wake of increased salinity due to over-extraction;

(b) if so, whether the Government has decided to include a member from Central Ground Water Board in the expert committee for all developmental and tourism projects along the coast to ensure that necessary measures are taken while according environmental clearance to the projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests had notified the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (CRZ) dated 06.01.2011 in supersession of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification dated 19.02.1991. The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 prohibits setting up of new Industries and expansion of existing industrial units in CRZ areas. Only activities which require foreshore facilities viz Ports, fishing harbour and Beach resorts, pipeline for sea water intake/outfall, transmission lines etc. are permissible within CRZ. Further, the Notification, prohibits the ground water drawal within CRZ area to prevent sea water intrusion. Drawal of ground water within CRZ area is permitted only in the areas which are inhabited by the local communities and only for their use and in the area between 200mts-500mts zone only when done manually through ordinary wells for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries and where no other source of water is available.

(b) to (d) An expert Member having expertise in the field of water resources has been inducted as a member of the Expert Appraisal Committee for the CRZ and Infrastructure projects.

[*Translation*]**Trade Agreement with Japan**

7226. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) for free trade has formally been signed between India and Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of trade carried out between both the countries during each of the last three years, value-wise alongwith the total revenue generated from such trade;

(d) whether India has initiated any economic dialogue with Japan recently;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and

(f) the details of the visits made by the representatives of the Indian Government to negotiate and finalise the trade agreement dialing the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes Madam, a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Japan was signed on 16th February 2011. This Agreement came in to force from 1st August, 2011.

(b) The Agreement is most comprehensive of all the agreements concluded by India so far as it covers more than 90% of the trade. The agreement covers Goods, Services, Rules of Origin, Movement of Natural Persons, Telecom, Financial services, Investment, IPRs, Government Procurement, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Customs Procedures and Cooperation in other Areas.

(c) The details of the trade carried out between India & Japan during the last three years are given below:-

(Value in USD Million.)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-Jan)
1	2	3	4
Export to Japan	3613.32	5088.21	4979.52

	1	2	3	4
Import from Japan	6722.51	8627.54	9791.60	
Total Trade	10335.83	13715.75	14771.12	

Source: DGCI&S

The information on total revenue generated from the aforementioned trade is being collected.

(d) Yes Madam, the second India-Japan Ministerial Business - Government Policy Dialogue was held in New Delhi on 30th April 2012.

(e) The policy Dialogue was co-chaired by the Commerce, Industry & Textile Minister from Indian side and Minister of Economy Trade and Industry of Japan from Japanese side. This dialogue was attended by senior government officials and leaders of business organizations from both the countries. The dialogue discussed issues for moving forward on investments and sustainable development with a thrust on innovation and introduction of cutting edge technology in manufacturing and infrastructure development in the country.

(f) The negotiations for a CEPA with Japan were commenced in January, 2007 and the same were concluded in September, 2010. Indian delegation led by Joint Secretary FT(NEA) visited Tokyo during September, 29-1st October, 2009 for the 12th Meeting of India-Japan Joint Task Force. The delegation again visited Tokyo for an informal meeting on 7th & 8th July to resolve the pending issues in India-Japan Negotiations for CEPA. For the 14th meeting of India-Japan JTF, a delegation led by Commerce Secretary visited Tokyo during 8-10 September, 2010. The Negotiations were concluded in this meeting. Thereafter a delegation led by Director FT(NEA) visited Tokyo during 22-24 September for legal Scrubbing of the text of CEPA. The Agreement was signed by Commerce & Industry Minister on 16th February, 2011 in Tokyo.

[*English*]**WIPO**7227. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

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

(a) whether the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) with World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has given vent to criticism by the indigenous pharma industry alongwith the number of representations by this industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to Article Two, Three and Four of the said MoU;

(c) whether the Government has consulted all the stakeholders in this regard before finalizing and signing the MoU referred to above;

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

(e) whether the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) has joined hands with pharmaceutical majors and research institutes to develop an intellectual property (Patent) sharing and management system for drug innovation in the area of neglected diseases;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the move is significant for India as it predicts the development of a new model of low-cost drug development; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 13-11-2009 and had agreed on an Action Plan for organization and conduct of joint activities to promote the goal of using Intellectual Property for economic, social, cultural and technological development. The focus of the MoU and the Action Plan was on human resource development, awareness generation and capacity building with respect to Intellectual Property. Both these documents are available at DIPP website www.dipp.nic.in. The MoU and the Action Plan was not operationalized and has since expired.

Article 2 of the MoU allowed the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion to designate a third entity or entities for coordinating the different activities in the MoU. However, no third entity was designated. Articles 3

of the MoU outlined the area of cooperation between DIPP and WIPO and Article 4 of the MoU was on IP Development Action Plan drawn up on the activities identified as priority areas of cooperation. Issues relating to policy, legislation and enforcements were not included in the areas of cooperation under Article 3 and the IP Development Action Plan.

(c) and (d) Under the Allocation of Business Rules, DIPP is the nodal Department responsible for all matters concerning WIPO including coordinating with concerned Ministries or Departments. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy (AYUSH) and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) were consulted while preparing the Action Plan.

(e) to (h) As per information available on WIPO's website, WIPO, in collaboration with leading pharmaceutical companies and BIO Ventures for Global Health (BVGH), has launched, in October, 2011, WIPO Re:Search, a new consortium where public and private sector organizations share valuable intellectual property (IP) and expertise with the global health research community to promote development of new drugs, vaccines, and diagnostics to treat neglected tropical diseases, malaria, and tuberculosis. Membership in WIPO Re:Search is open to all organizations that support the project's Guiding Principles.

Handlooms and Handicrafts

7228. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of share of Indian handicrafts/handloom in global trade alongwith the efforts made/steps taken by the Government to check the declined trend of these products in global trade during the last three years;

(b) whether the exports target of handicrafts/handloom products has been achieved by the Government during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the exports of handloom/handicrafts products, item-wise, value-wise and Statewise during the said period;

(d) the efforts/policy of the Government to identify and provide information to encourage exports to emerging markets in these sectors;

(e) the progress made and the amount allocated/ spent under various schemes for promotion of traditional textiles and synthetic textiles during the last three years alongwith the number of people employed in the said industry; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government to increase the use of technology in handloom handicrafts sectors for their promotion and exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per latest available statistics, during the calendar year 2010 the shares of India's handicrafts and handloom products in global textile trade were 0.06% and 2% (approx) respectively whereas the share of handmade carpets and other floor coverings was 34.50% during the financial year 2010-11. No declining trends of these products have been witnessed in global trade during the last three years. However, the Government is providing financial assistance to exporters for participation in exhibitions abroad as well as incentives under Foreign Trade Policy i.e. Special Bonus Benefit Scheme, Support to Apparel Sector, Focus Product Scheme, reduction in transaction cost and procedural simplification for promoting export of handicrafts/handloom as well as handmade carpets and other floor coverings.

(b) The export target of handicrafts/handloom as well as handmade carpet and other floor coverings were achieved during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The details of export target and achievement for the last three years are as follows:

Handicrafts

(in Million US Dollar)

Year	Target	Achievement
2009-10	*	1830.23
2010-11	2200.00	2301.52
2011-12	2700.00	2705.56

Handloom

(in Million US Dollar)

Year	Target	Achievement
2009-10	*	125.81
2010-11	1350.00	1688.62
2011-12	2250.00	2252.31

Carpets

(in Million US Dollar)

Year	Target	Achievement
2009-10	*	525.87
2010-11	650.00	653.86
2011-12	800.00	808.24

*not set due to recessionary trend in global market.

(c) The exports of handloom and handicraft products item-wise and value-wise is at enclosed Statement-I (A) and (B). State-wise data are not maintained.

(d) To promote exports of handloom/handicraft products and to penetrate strategic markets, Focus Product and Focus Market Schemes have been introduced. Under Focus Product Scheme exports of handloom/handicraft products to all countries are eligible for 4% duty scrip and under Focus Market Scheme exports of all commodities to specified countries are eligible for 3% duty scrip. Further, Under MDA Scheme exploratory participation by Export Promotion Councils/commodity boards are admissible to test the emerging markets. Under Marketing Support and Services Scheme, the various steps have been taken to boost the exports of Indian Handloom/handicrafts including handmade carpets and other floor coverings by way of participation in International events abroad and brand image promotion.

(e) The details of amount allocated under various schemes for promotion of traditional textiles and synthetic textiles during the last three years are at enclosed Statement-II. Employment details of Textile and allied sector is at enclosed Statement-III.

(f) The corrective measures taken by the Government to increase the use of technology in handicrafts

sector for promotion and exports include: Infrastructural support for technology input for handicrafts sector; setting up of common facility centers; setting up of Indian Institute of Carpet Technology at Bhadhoi; Metal Handicrafts Service Centre at Moradabad; National Centre for Design Product Development (NCDPD) at New Delhi and Bamboo Cane Development Institute (BCDI) at Agartala. Mega Cluster Scheme at Moradabad and Narsapur are being implemented with special emphasis of testing labs. In

order to improve productivity and quality of handloom products, the handloom weavers are being provided improved looms and accessories, jacquards, dobbies etc. under the Integrated Handloom Development Scheme. The Government has been implementing various scheme viz Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme, Marketing Development Assistance Scheme, Market Access Initiative Scheme, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Duty Drawback Scheme to enhance the capabilities of the handloom sector and to increase exports.

Statement-I (A)

India Export Statistics of Handloom products to World
Annual Series: 2008-2010, Year to Date: 08/2010 & 08/2011
Thousands United States Dollars

Commodity	Description	Year to Date				
		2008*	2009	2010	08/2010	08/2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Handlooms	Handlooms items	11782	185155	335939	211253	362396
63026010	Bath Towels of Cotton Terry Fabrics	0	33629	115886	75868	156111
63049241	Table Cloth and Table Cove	0	31043	39570	24116	25165
63049281	Cushion Covers, Handloom, Ha	0	23922	31814	20749	17156
63022110	Printed Cotton Bed Sheets, Not Knitted or Crochete	0	18510	23967	16013	17013
63049291	Other Furnishing Articles,	0	12825	22222	14320	16257
63049231	Pillow Case and Pillow Sli	0	15957	20990	13816	9585
63041940	Bed Sheets and Bed Covers of Cotton of HL	0	3330	13112	8381	17319
63049221	Napkins,Handloom	0	10997	12559	8220	6630
63029110	Toilet Linen and Kitchen Linen of Cotton Mixed Wit	0	5274	10789	7061	8476
57050042	Mats and Mattings Including Bath Mats Where Cotton	0	7662	10365	6154	39977
50079010	Woven Fabrics Containing Predominantly, But < 85%	0	1273	7452	2443	2809
63025110	Table Linen of Cotton Mixed With Flax (Excl. Knitt	0	4985	6931	3797	7248
57050024	Cotton Durries / Chindi Durri of Handloom	0	784	4960	2530	9843
52091119	Other Fabrics,Handloom	10329	7962	4730	3453	4816
63049991	Other Furnishing Articles of Silk: Handloom	0	1549	4431	1053	1710

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52084921	Real Madras Handkerchiefs of Handloom	0	1264	1920	1001	1623
63049992	Other Furnishing Articles of Wool: Handloom	0	580	810	536	756
63049211	Counterpens, Powerloom	0	351	721	115	529
52091111	Dhoti, Handloom	1241	926	652	531	520
57024230	Alfombras Y Revestimientos Para El Suelo Aterciope	0	59	424	72	5875
62141030	Scarves of Silk Handloom	0	96	352	157	377
52083121	Sarees of Handloom	0	600	282	256	184
52084121	Bed Ticking, Domestic, Millm	0	12	233	228	0
52095111	Bed-Ticking-Domestics, Mill	0	231	153	115	57
52091112	Saree, Handloom	158	157	147	126	95
62160020	Gloves, Mittens and Mitts, of Cotton, Not Knitted	0	3	140	47	348
63071030	Floor-Cloths, Dish-Cloths, Dusters etc	0	797	129	20	11886
58021950	Terry Towelling & Smlr Fbrcs Handloom	0	0	97	29	0
52091114	Sheeting (Takia, Leopard)	21	358	46	21	2
52091113	Casement, Handloom	33	10	45	17	28
52085920	Indigo Blue Discharge Print Fabrics	0	7	10	9	1
51129050	Other	0	2	0	0	0

*Handloom Products have been included as commodities first time in 2009-10

Source of Data: Ministry of Commerce

Statement-I (B)

Export of handmade carpet and other Handicrafts for the period from 2009-10 to 2011-12 (April to March)

(Provisional)

(Rupees. in Crores)

Items		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
A. Carpet & other Floor Coverings				
1.	Handmade Woolen	2270.481	2683.89	3454.01
2.	Silk	172.78	210.95	290.39
3.	Synthetic	62.07	97.86	131.62
	Total (A)	2505.33	2992.70	3876.02

1	2	3	4	5
	%(-/+)	(-)7.50	(+) 19.45	(+)29.52
B. Other Handicrafts.				
1.	Art Metal ware	1877.64	2199.92	2603.27
2.	Wood wares	717.24	1021.05	1560.50
3.	H.P. Textiles Scarves	1173.38	1398.37	1655.04
4.	Embroidered & Crocheted goods	3116.85	3570.12	3922.57
5.	Shawls as art ware	131.74	181.98	254.30
6.	Zari & Zari goods	184.96	216.31	239.81
7.	Immitation Jewellery	245.83	359.47	575.33
8.	Mise. Handkrafts	1271.30	1586.74	2164.43
	Total (B)	8718.94	10533.96	12975.25
	%(-/+)	(+)6.55	(+)20.82	(+)23.18
Grand Total (A+B)		11224.27	13526.66	16851.27
	%(-/+)	(+)3.05	(+)20.51	(+)24.58

Statement-II

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
A. Village & Small Industry				
1.	Handloom	340.00	460.00	426.00
2.	Handicrafts	220.00	245.00	286.00
3.	Sericulture	115.00	313.00	320.00
4.	Powerlooms	10.00	18.00	18.00
5.	Wool Development Board	15.00	13.50	15.00
6.	Mega Clusters	50.00	115.50	150.00
B. Industry and Minerals				
1.	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme	3140.00	3100.00	2400.00
2.	Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks	397.00	347.00	400.00
3.	Jute Technology Mission	70.00	54.00	80.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Foreign Promotion Scheme FDI Cell	16.50	10.00	5.00
5.	Cotton Technology Mission	60.00	0.00	141.00

Statement-III*Employment in textile and allied sectors*

Sl. No.	Sector/Industry	Employment (In Mn. Nos.)		
		As on March 2011 (Prov)	Projected for the terminal year of the Twelfth Plan (2017)	Increase
1	2	3	4	5
I. Textile sector				
1.	Cotton/Man-made Fibre/Yarn Textile/Mill Sector (including SSI spinning exclusive weaving units)	1.40	1.61	0.21
2.	Man-made Fibre/Filament Yarn Industry (including texturising industry)	0.24	0.28	0.04
3.	Decentralised Powerlooms Sector	5.08	5.84	0.76
4.	Handloom Sector	7.00	8.05	1.05
5.	Knitting Sector	0.45	0.52	0.07
6.	Processing Sector	0.44	0.51	0.07
7.	Woollen Sector	3.20	3.68	0.48
8.	Ready Made Garment Sector (including Knitwear Sector)	11.22	12.90	1.68
9.	Sericulture	7.70	8.86	1.16
10.	Handicraft Sector	8.00	9.20	1.20
11.	Jute Industry			
	(i) Organised Jute Industry	0.26	0.30	0.04
	(ii) Decentralised Jute Industry	0.20	0.23	0.03
	Total (I)	45.19	51.97	6.78
II. Allied Sector				
1.	Cotton			
	(i) Cotton Agriculture	20.00	23.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
	(ii) Cotton Ginning/Pressing	1.3	1.50	0.20
	(iii) Cotton Trade	19.00	21.85	2.85
	Sub - Total	40.3	46.35	6.05
2.	Sheep rearing	2.8	3.22	0.42
3.	Jute Agriculture	17.0	19.55	2.55
4.	Textile machinery industry accessories	0.1	0.12	0.02
	Total (II)	60.2	69.23	9.03
	Grand Total (I+II)	105.4	121.20	15.81

Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

7229. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) the total population of tigers/lions/leopards/elephants in the country as on date, State and Sanctuary-wise;

(b) whether there has been an increase in number of cases of killing of endangered species and cruelty against animals in the country;

(c) if so, the details of such cases during the last three years;

(d) the number of persons convicted during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to check poaching and conservation of rare species of animals in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The population of tigers, lions and elephants in the country is estimated based upon census operations undertaken by the State Governments on periodic basis. The population estimates for tigers and elephants have been made State-wise and Sanctuary-wise projections have not been made. The estimated population of Elephants, Tigers and Lions is at enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively. Nationwide estimation of leopard population has not been undertaken.

(b) and (c) The details of the number of cases of killing of endangered species and cruelty against animals in the country are not compiled in the Ministry. However, the Ministry has not received any report establishing that there has been an increase in the number of such cases during past three years.

(d) The prosecution of persons involved in wildlife offences is ordinarily undertaken by the concerned State Government. Accordingly, the number of persons convicted for wildlife related offences is not compiled in the Ministry.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. It is proposed to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 with the objective of further strengthening the penal provisions for wildlife offences and to incorporate the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Statement-I

Estimated Population of Wild Elephants in India (As per last nationwide census undertaken during 2007)

State	Elephant population (Nos.)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	28
Arunachal Pradesh	1690
Assam	5281
Chhattisgarh	122
Jharkhand	624
Karnataka	4035
Kerala	6068
Maharashtra	7
Meghalaya	1811
Mizoram	12
Nagaland	152
Odisha	1862
Tamil Nadu	3867
Tripura	59
Uttarakhand	1346
Uttar Pradesh	380
West Bengal	325-375
Total	27669-27719

Statement-II

Estimated Population of Tigers in Wild in India (As per last nationwide census undertaken during 2010)

State	Population Estimate (Estimated Range) (Nos.)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	72 (65-79)

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	-
Assam	143 (113-173)
Bihar	8(-)
Chhattisgarh	26 (24-27)
Jharkhand	10 (6-14)
Karnataka	300 (280-320)
Kerala	71 (67-75)
Madhya Pradesh	257(213-301)
Maharashtra	168 (155-183)
Mizoram	5
Odisha	32 (20-44)
Rajasthan	36 (35-37)
Sunderbans	70 (64-90)
Tamil Nadu	163 (153-173)
Uttarakhand	227 (199-256)
Uttar Pradesh	118 (113-124)
Total	1706 (1520-1909)

Statement-III

*Estimated Population of Lions in Gujarat**

(As per last census undertaken by Government of Gujarat 2010)

Sl. No.	Name of the Area	Total
1.	Gir National Park & Sanctuary & adjoining areas	297
2.	Girnar Sanctuary	24
3.	Mitiyala Sanctuary	7
4.	Paniya Sanctuary	9
5.	Coastal Areas	21
6.	Savarkundla, Liliya and its adjoining areas of Amreli & Bhavnagar Districts	53
Total		411

*Gujarat has the only wild population of Asiatic lions.

Textile Industry

7230. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of companies defaulting in making payment to banks has gone up during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether draw back benefits given to textile industry have been reduced sharply over last few years as given by the other countries like China, Pakistan and Bangladesh to their domestic textile industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether uncertainty over raw material prices and infrastructures constraints are making Indian textile companies less competitive in a recessionary global market;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Asian leading textile producing countries have increased their market share during the economic slowdown as compared to Indian textile producer; and

(g) if so, the comparative details thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam. However the financial stress of the textile industry has a negative impact on the banking system, as banks have lent fund based credit of Rs. 155809 crores. The textile sector constitutes 8% (at the end of third quarter of financial year 2011) of the total restructured assets across banks. In addition, it constitutes Rs. 11370 crores of the total quantum of loans under the CDR mechanism.

(b) and (c) Duty drawback rates are determined by Government every year based on recommendation of the the All India Duty Drawback Committee. The drawback rates of China, Pakistan and Bangladesh are not compiled by Government.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Indian Textiles mills have access to the cheapest cotton in the world. India is relatively cost competitive in terms of material cost for products that use domestically manufactured fabric. In both Men's cotton Chinos and cotton T-Shirts it has the second

lowest material costs per garment when fabric, cotton, trims, labels and packaging material are sourced locally. For men's Chino's India's material cost per garment is \$ 4.119, next only to Pakistan (\$4,016) and 7% cheaper than China, 11% cheaper than Bangladesh, and 13% lower than Cambodia. For cotton knit T-shirts, India's material cost per garment (\$ 0.87) is 9% lower than China, 10% lower than Bangladesh and Cambodia, and 4% higher than Pakistan.

(f) The details of exports value alongwith markets share of leading Asian textile producing countries as well as of India during 2008 and 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(g) In order to strengthen export of textile items including apparel and garments and get higher market share in America and European countries, the Government has granted incentives under various provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14. This includes incentives for exports to focus markets and exports of focus products, extension Duty Entitlement Pass book Scheme; interest subvention on pre-shipment credit, duty free import of trimmings etc. required by garmenting industry and duty free import of tools by the handicraft industry. This apart, financial assistance is being provided to the exporters under the Market Development Assistance Scheme and the Market Access Initiative Scheme for enhancing share in existing markets and for exploring new markets. Steps taken by Government to improve the textiles export during the next year include easing infrastructural bottlenecks for export promotion, improving competitiveness of Indian textiles export, region specific approaches for export promotion and creating facilities for social and environmental compliance for the exports sector.

Statement

Clothing exports of major Asian economies

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Value	
	2008	%age share	2009	%age share
1	2	3	4	5
World	364914	100.00	315622	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
China	120399	32.99	107261	33.98
India	11495	3.15	11454	3.63
Bangladesh	10920	2.99	10726	3.40
Vietnam	8724	2.39	8629	2.73
Indonesia	6285	1.72	5915	1.87
Thailand	4241	1.16	3724	1.18
Pakistan	3906	1.07	3357	1.06
Malaysia	3624	0.99	3126	0.99
Sri Lanka	3437	0.94	2991	0.95
Cambodia	2985	0.82	2974	0.94
United Arab Emirates	3786	1.04	2919	0.92
Singapore	1557	0.43	1041	0.33

Textiles exports of major Asian economies

(Million dollars and percentage)

World	253359	100.00	211054	100.00
China D	65361	25.80	59821	28.34
Korea, Republic of	10371	4.09	9155	4.34
India	10447	4.12	9105	4.31
Pakistan	7186	2.84	6510	3.08
Japan	7373	2.91	6099	2.89
United Arab Emirates	7747	3.06	4850	2.30
Indonesia	3675	1.45	3208	1.52
Thailand	3211	1.27	3002	1.42
Vietnam	1563	0.62	1815	0.86
Malaysia	1549	0.61	1359	0.64
Bangladesh	1090	0.43	1071	0.51
Nepal	185	0.07	243	0.12

Source: WTO Secretariat

*[Translation]***Irregularity in Clearances Process**

7231. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been large scale irregularities in granting environmental clearances to new industries in the country;

(b) if so, whether the big companies are occupying valuable land, water and licence by obtaining the said clearance on account of the said irregularities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes not to grant any clearance to new industries for time being so as to check the said irregularities;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to bring any white paper in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the Environment Impact Assessment Notification (EIA), 2006, prior environment clearance is mandatory for the activities including industrial projects listed in its schedule. Environmental clearance to the industries is accorded as per the procedure laid down in the EIA Notification, 2006. The Expert Appraisal Committees (EACs) and State Environment Appraisal Committees (SEACs) constituted under the EIA Notification, 2006 appraise the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for optimization of natural resources and for suggestion of Environment Management Plan (EMP). Therefore, there has been no large scale irregularity in environment clearance process.

(c) to (f) Does not arise in view of the reply given above to parts (a) and (b).

*[English]***Tariff Commission**

7232. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
DR. N. SIVAPRASAD:

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

(a) the details of studies undertaken by the Tariff Commission during the last three years alongwith expenditure incurred on the said study;

(b) whether the non-plan expenditure in respect of Tariff Commission has been increasing tremendously during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to reduce the non-plan expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) 71 studies have been completed by the Tariff Commission during the last three years. The year wise details of studies are given in the enclosed Statement. Tariff Commission does not charge its clients for the studies done by it. The expenditure is met from the Non-Plan budgetary allocation of the Tariff Commission. The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Plan Expenditure	0	0	0
Non-Plan Expenditure	6.36	6.27	6.55
Total	6.36	6.27	6.55

(b) and (c) There is a marginal increase of 4.5% in expenditure during 2011-12 over the last year. Major portion of the Non-plan expenditure goes towards payment of pay and allowances. The increase is due to revision in pay scales as per Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations and increase in studies conducted by the Commission. Instructions on Economy Measures and Rationalization of Expenditure issued by the Department of Expenditure from time to time are scrupulously followed by the Commission.

Statement

List of The Reports Submitted by Tariff Commission during the last three years

Sl. No.	Study name	Month of completion
1	2	3
2009-10		
1.	Report on Milk availability and its price	April
2.	Cost Price Study of B-Twill Jute Bags.	May
3.	Report on Study on Umbrellas	May
4.	Report on cost study for Levy Sugar Pricing	June
5.	Report on study for Evolving Modalities for fixation of selling price of various Alkaloids Produced by Govt. Alkaloids Works	December
6.	Report on Realistic Cost of Pregnancy Detection Kit Supp'ied by M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd. to Govt. of India	January
2010-11		
7.	Report on Critical analysis of the Impact of Port Tariff Regulation and the Effect of Such Regulation on EXIM Trade - Phase I	August

1	2	3
8.	Report on Performance of Cement Industry	September
9.	Report on Rationalization of Sugar Zones	September
10.	Report on Finalizing per KM per Tonne Rate for Transportation of Fertilizers by road	September
11.	Report on Element-wise Realistic Cost/Price of the Cement Produced by two Cement Plants in Himachal Pradesh	October
12.	Report on Cost of Constructing various types of Toilets	December
13.	Report on Sectoral Impact of Chinese Imports on the Competitiveness of domestic manufacturing industry particularly SSI - Dry Battery Cell	December
14.	Report of Socio Economic impact of the occurrence of the Avian Influenza in West Bengal, Tripura, Sikkim and Assam on Poultry Industry	December
15.	Report on the Pricing structure of Iodised Branded Salt (vacuum & Refined) vis-a-vis unbranded salt	January
16.	Report on India's need for critical Raw Materials, Long term demand projections and identification of source countries in Asia Africa and Latin America	January
17.	Report on cost pricing of Single super phosphate	January
18.	Report on Realistic Cost of Copper T 380A supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2008-09 to Govt. of India	February
19.	Report on Realistic Cost of Tubal Ring supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2008-09 to Govt. of India	February
20.	Report on Realistic Cost of Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs) supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2008-09 to Govt. of India	February
21.	Report on Realistic Cost of Condoms supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2008-09 to Govt. of India	February
22.	Report on Realistic Cost of Tubal Ring supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2009-10 to Govt. of India	February
23.	Report on Realistic Cost of Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs) supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2009-10 to Govt. of India	February
24.	Report on Realistic Cost of Condoms supplied by M/s HLL lifecare Ltd. In 2009-10 to Govt. of India	February
25.	Diagnostic study on Food Park - Adoor Food Park Kerala	March
26.	Diagnostic study on Food Park - Bagalkot Food Park - Karnataka	March
27.	Diagnostic study on Food Park - Mallapuram Food Park - Kerala	March
28.	Diagnostic study on Food Park - Maneri Food Park, Jabalpur, M. P.	March

1	2	3
29.	Report on Realistic cost of Emergency Contraceptive Pills (Ec-Pills) supplied by HLL Lifecare Ltd - in 2008-09 to government of India	March
30.	Report on Realistic cost of Emergency Contraceptive Pills (Ec-Pills) supplied by HLL Lifecare Ltd - in 2009-10 to Government of India	March
31.	Diagnostic study on Food Park -Ukhrul Food Park, Manipur	March
2011-12		
32.	Report on impact of reduction in current tariffs on skimmed milk powder/whole milk powder in Indian Dairy Industry as well as Indian Dairy farmers as per India's Commitment to the WTO	April
33.	Report on Cost/price Study of Ammonium Sulphate	April
34.	Report on Impact of FTAs on Petrochemical and Plastic Industry	May
35.	Report on Impact of Reduction of Current Tariffs on Indian Poultry Industry as per Country's Commitment to the WTO	May
36.	Report on Cost Piped Rural Water Supply from alternative safe drinking water source located at distant places	June
37.	Report on Determining additional compensation for Complex Fertilizers produced using captive Ammonia based Naphtha/Fuel oil/LSHS based stock under Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy	June
38.	Report on Impact of reduction in current tariffs on butter/butter oil on Indian dairy industry as well as Indian dairy farmers as per India's commitment to the WTO	July
39.	Report on Fee Structure of Dr. RML Hospital & PGMIER	July
40.	Report on Fee Structure of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing (RAKCON)	July
41.	Report on Fee Structure of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare	July
42.	Report on Fee Structure of Lady Hardinge Medical College and SK Hospital	July
43.	Report on Diagnostic Study of Food Parks - Rai Food Park, Haryana	August
44.	Report on Diagnostic Study of Food Parks - Karkhiyon Food Park, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	August
45.	Report on Diagnostic Study of Food Parks - Khunmoh Food Park, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	August
46.	Report on Fee Structure of Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry	August
47.	Report on Fee Structure of All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata	August
48.	Report on Fee Structure of National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro	

1	2	3
	Sciences, Bangalore	August
49.	Report on Sectoral Impact of Chinese Import on the Competitiveness of domestic manufacturing industry particularly SSI - Footwear	August
50.	Report on Diagnostic Study of Food Parks - Shendra Food Park, Aurangabad	September
51.	Report on Diagnostic Study of Food Parks - Dimapur Food Park, Nagaland	September
52.	Report on Fee Structure of All India Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Mumbai	September
53.	Report on Study of the Analysis of Share of various Tariffs (Taxes, Fees of Govt) in cost of construction of Residential Apartments/Houses in selected States/UTs and Select Urban Local Bodies - North Zone	October
54.	Report on Effect of subsuming Electricity duty in the proposed Goods & Services Tax	October
55.	Consolidated Report on Diagnostic Study on Food Parks	October
56.	Report on Fee Structure of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong	October
57.	Report on Fee Structure of Government Medical College & Hospital, Chandigarh	October
58.	Report on Fee Structure of Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh	October
59.	Report on Revision of Second Stage Handling Charges and Branding Charges for the Jute Bags Procured by FCI & State Agencies	November
60.	Report on Study of the Analysis of Share of various Tariffs (Taxes, Fees of Govt.) in cost of construction of Residential Apartments/Houses in selected States/UTs and Select Urban Local Bodies-East Zone	November
61.	Report on Fee Structure of Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi	November
62.	Report on Fee Structure of Vardhman Mahavir Medical College attached to Safdarjung Hospital New Delhi	November
63.	Report on India's Need for Critical Raw Materials - Zimbabwe as Potential Source	December
64.	Report on Study of the Analysis of Share of Various Tariffs (Taxes, Fees of Government) in cost of Construction of Residential Apartment/Houses in Selected States/UTs and Select Urban Local Bodies - South Zone	December
65.	Consolidated Report on Fee Structure of Medical institutes	December
66.	Report on Study of Tyre Pricing	December
67.	Report on Cost Based Study of Petroleum Products of National Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)	December
68.	Report on Study on Radial Tyres	December

1	2	3
69.	Report on Study of the Analysis of Share of Various Tariffs (Taxes, Fees of Government) in cost of Construction of Residential Apartment/Houses in Selected States/UTs and Select Urban Local Bodies - West Zone	January
70.	Consolidated report on Report on study of the Analysis of Share of Various Tariffs (Taxes, Fees of Government) in cost of Construction of Residential Apartment/Houses	January
71.	Report on Determination of Actual and Normative Milling Charges for Raw Rice and Parboiled Rice	February

*[Translation]***NH 73**

7233. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

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

(a) whether the stretch from Mohard to Daat Kali Temple on National Highway (NH) No. 73, which connects Dehradun, the capital of Uttarakhand is in a dilapidated condition and due to plying of more heavy vehicles and huge congestion of traffic, frequent accidents are taking place on this route;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action with regard to repairing of this route; and

(c) if so, the time by which the repairing works on this route are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The road connecting Mohard to Daat Kali Temple is National Highway(NH) No.72A and not National Highway No. 73. This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways spread across the country. The development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and the same are taken up based on the availability of funds, inter-se priority and traffic to make National Highway in traffic worthy condition.

*[English]***Mumbai Goa National Highway**

7234. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal seeking financial assistance of Rs. four thousand crore for renovation and widening of Mumbai-Goa National Highway;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

ASIDE Scheme

7235. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to assist the States in promotion of exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of total funds allocated to various States for export promotion, sector-wise and State-wise during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to engage the States in export promotion;

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve the logistic constraints to achieve the export target of the country; and

(f) whether a new international level business lounge has been set up at the New Delhi Airport and if so, the total expenditure incurred on it alongwith the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Department of Commerce is implementing Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) scheme with the objective to involve States/UTs

in export effort by providing assistance to the State Governments for creating appropriate infrastructure for the development and growth of exports. The outlay of this scheme has two components. 80% of the funds (State Component) are earmarked for allocation to States/UTs on the basis of approved criteria. The balance 20% forms part of Central Component of ASIDE.

(c) ASIDE fund allocation is made state-wise and not sector-wise. The State-wise details of total funds allocated to various States/UTs under ASIDE are enclosed as Statement.

(d) Best Practices under ASIDE has been documented and shared. State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) headed by the Chief Secretary of State scrutinizes, prioritises and approves specific project(s) and oversee the implementation of the Scheme.

(e) The logistic constraint identified by several studies shared among States to identify and consider the same under state component of ASIDE by SLEPC.

(f) No such project has been funded under ASIDE.

Statement

Year-wise funds allocation made to the States/UTs under State Component of ASIDE Scheme

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Stats/UT	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11	Allocation 2011-12	Allocation 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.14	0.00	1.16	0.95
2	Andhra Pradesh	20.41	20.41	40.82	36.44
3	Bihar	2.09	0.00	4.70	7.83
4	Chandigarh	2.37	0.00	2.49	2.06
5	Chhattisgarh	5.22	5.22	6.66	5.84
6	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Daman and Diu	2.42	2.42	0.00	0.00
8	Delhi	3.12	0.00	6.24	10.14
9	Goa	5.41	5.41	7.13	6.12
10	Gujarat	59.57	59.57	68.00	64.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Haryana	14.68	14.68	20.85	19.04
12	Himachal Pradesh	5.70	5.70	6.27	5.27'
13	Jammu and Kashmir	5.51	5.51	6.08	5.10
14	Jharkhand	5.22	5.22	7.18	6.29
15	Karnataka	39.54	39.54	52.39	45.77
16	Kerala	9.26	9.26	18.52	16.62
17	Lakshadweep	1.14	1.02	1.14	0.93
18	Madhya Pradesh	14.06	14.06	22.16	19.40
19	Maharashtra	81.22	81.22	68.00	64.00
20	Odisha	9.14	9.14	17.90	18.00
21	Pondichery	2.09	0.00	2.44	2.06
22	Punjab	12.73	12.73	16.26	14.28
23	Rajasthan	12.85	12.85	24.42	21.58
24	Tamil Nadu	49.10	49.10	67.27	59.77
25	Uttar Pradesh	20.99	20.99	41.98	37.90
26	Uttranchal	5.51	5.51	6.02	5.08
27	West Bengal	19.09	19.09	35.91	31.53
	Total	412.00	398.65	552.00	506.00
North East Region					
1	Arunanchal Pradesh	2.76	2.76	3.53	3.53
2	Assam	13.83	13.83	27.66	29.41
3	Manipur	2.27	2.27	4.54	4.56
4	Meghalaya	9.17	9.17	11.61	11.61
5	Mizoram	3.56	3.56	4.30	4.30
6	Nagaland	2.20	2.20	3.63	3.63
7	Sikkim	2.20	2.20	2.69	2.70
8	Tripura	8.01	8.01	10.04	10.25
	Total	44.00	44.00	68.00	70.00
Grand Total		456.00	442.65	620.00	576.00

Brand Equity

7236. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the lack of Brand Equity has badly affected the export performance of the country;

(b) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to build a brand image for Indian products abroad;

(c) the products identified for being brought under the branding and the strategy being adopted for it; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to tame the rising import bills which have surged up during the recent times?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In the current scenario when International competition is fierce, a brand promotion strategy has been formulated for priority sectors, that

- strongly reflects the nation brand strengths
- projects India as a quality supplier of products
- resonates the credibility of the *Made in India label*
- captures the resilience of the sector and the growth opportunities/business partnership opportunities
- positions India as reliable business partner
- highlights the growth drivers - government support & regulatory framework, cost efficiencies, technical capabilities—across markets

In addition a series of The India Shows have been organised from 2010 onwards to showcase the strengths of India in manufacturing and services and also to highlight India's attractiveness as an investment destination. The overall objective has been to strengthen and enhance *Brand India*.

(c) Government prioritised the Pharmaceutical and Engineering sectors to develop a strategy and promote Brand India sectorally. As a first step of the planned

strategy, the global launch of *Brand India Pharma* took place in March 2012 on the sidelines of a major pharmaceutical fair, 'CPhI Japan', in Tokyo. Special branding initiatives were undertaken to position India as the 'pharmacy of the world'.

(d) Anticipating the surge in imports, the Government had announced a package on 13th October 2011 to increase our share in various export markets and to diversify our market and products. Incentives have been provided under schemes viz. Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana. A Strategy Paper for doubling India's merchandise exports over the year 2010-11 to 2013-14 from US \$ 251 billion in 2010-11 to US \$ 500 billion in 2013-14 has also been prepared. Import of gold has been sought to be moderated through increase in custom duty.

[*Translation*]

Advisory Committees Working

7237. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Advisory Committees working in the Ministry at present;

(b) whether any irregularities have been noticed in selection of Members of various Advisory Committees in the Ministry;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the selection procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There are seven Advisory Committees in the Ministry of Textiles.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Highways Covered Under GQ in Tamil Nadu

7238. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to link various State Highways and the existing National Highways in Tamil Nadu with the Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) project;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their present status; and

(c) the funds spent/utilized and unutilized for this purpose during the last five years?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Decrease in Area of Teakwood Forest

7239. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) the total area of teakwood forest in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the forest area is decreasing in the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the teakwood plantations and provision of incentives to teakwood growers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The total area estimated at present under teakwood forest is about 1.693 million ha. The detail of teak plantation State-wise in India is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) There is no report regarding decrease in forest area under teak plantation in the country.

(d) The following initiatives have been taken by the Government to expand forest and tree cover in the country including teakwood forest depending upon edaphic and climatic factors:

(i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for

regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The 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 Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. As on 31.03.2012, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 18.86 lakh hectares since inception of the Scheme in 2002.

(ii) The Ministry release funds under the Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IIFMS), for strengthening of forest protection such as infrastructure, fire protection, demarcation of forest boundaries, construction of facilities for frontline staff and communication which has contributed towards increase in the forest cover.

(iii) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Central Government, a National Mission for a 'Green India' has been mooted with major objectives to increase forests/tree cover on 5 mha of forest/non forest lands and also to improve the quality of the forest cover on another 5 mha.

(iv) Under the award of 13th Finance Commission, a grant of Rs.5000 crores has been allocated as "Forest Grants" to the states on the basis of their forest cover in the State in relation to the national average. It has been further weighted by the quality of the forests in each state as measured by density.

(v) Afforestation activities are undertaken under various External Aided Projects by Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Area (in ha.)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	147,910

1	2	3
2	Assam	29,872
3	Chhattisgarh	105,968
4	Goa	9,757
5	Gujarat	109,900
6	Jharkhand	1000
7	Karnataka	153,297
8	Kerala	77,788
9	Madhya Pradesh	261,914
10	Maharashtra	265,173
11	Manipur	150
12	Mizoram	129,000
13	Nagaland	6500
14	Odisha	45,500
15	Tamil Nadu	64,177
16	Tripura	156,850
17	Uttar Pradesh	95,216
18	Uttarakhand	20,209
19	West Bengal	7,675
20	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,838
21	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2500
Total		1,693,094

Resettlement Policy

7240. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a new resettlement and rehabilitation policy for the persons/families displaced by the Project Sea Bird of Navy at Karwar, Karnataka; and

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

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Fourlaning of Etawah to Gwalior Road

7241. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent accidents are taking place on the road that links Etawah in Uttar Pradesh to Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to convert the said road into six lane; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be connected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways collects and compiles information on road accidents from Police Departments of State Governments/UT Administrations in a 19-item format devised under the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) region on an annual basis. In this format, NH-wise data are not compiled by this Ministry.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. There is no proposal for conversion of the said road into six-lane. However, the work of two laning with paved shoulder in the portion of this road in Madhya Pradesh is in progress under NHDP-IV.

[*English*]

Rubber Trade

7242. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) the quantity of rubber exported and imported during each of the last three years and the target, if any, fixed for its export and import during the current year;

(b) whether there is a persistent demand particularly

from rubber growers and Rubber Board to increase the export quota of rubber;

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

(d) whether the Government is planning to formulate any separate export policy for Rubber;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details thereof and the total production and export of tyre during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Quantity of natural rubber (NR) exported and imported during the last three years is as under:

Export and Import of natural rubber (Tonne)

Year	Export	Import
2009-10	25,090	177,130
2010-11(p)	29,851	188,337
2011-12(p)	27,145	205,433

Targets are not fixed for the export and import of natural rubber.

(b) No, Madam. There is no export quota for natural rubber.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. However, the domestic NR sector should have capability to export NR to adjust temporary demand-supply imbalances as evidenced by prolonged substantially lower rubber prices in the domestic market as compared to the international market.

(f) Total production and export of tyre during the said period are as under:-

Year	Production (Figs in Lakh/Nos.)	Export Figs Nos.)
2009-10	976.09	5298480
2010-11	1191.96	6454385
2011-12	1253.97	7921108

Animal Welfare Fortnight

7243. SHRI. KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Animal Welfare Fortnight was celebrated in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the aim and objectives for such celebration, and

(c) the extent to which the various programmes organised have obtained their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Animal Welfare Fortnight was celebrated during 14-31st January, 2012 all across the country.

(b) Animal Welfare Fortnight was celebrated to generate awareness about humane treatment of animals, sensitize citizens on prevention of cruelty to animals and about the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and the various rules made thereunder.

(c) Animal Welfare Fortnight celebration contribute a lot in spreading the message of respect for life of each living being, as also of human beings' obligation to co-exist with animals and treat them with kindness and compassion and as such they achieve their objectives.

Zarap-Patiadevi Section of NH-17

7244. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Zarap-Patiadevi Section of National Highway (NH) 17 has come to a stand-still for the last 8 months due to delay in approval of the revised cost estimates of Rs.274.12 crores submitted by Maharashtra Government whereas these have already been recommended for approval by the fact finding-cum-enquiry committee of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in giving approval; and

(c) whether an early approval is likely to be given to these revised cost estimates so as to enable Maharashtra

Government to complete remaining 30 per cent work on the said section of NH-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) A revised cost estimate for 4 laning of Zarap - Patiadevi section of National Highway -17 has already been approved by the Ministry at a cost of Rs. 264.05 crores.

[*Translation*]

River Regulation Area

7245. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to notify River Regulation Area to save riverbed from harmful construction in the future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has constituted an Expert Group for formulation of guidelines for management of River fronts through the River Regulation Zone. The Expert Group includes experts in the area of river ecology, hydrology, water pollution and legal matters.

[*English*]

Reservation in Overseas Education for Denotified Tribes

7246. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing reservation to Denotified Tribes (Vimukat Jatis) for doing Bachelor/Masters degree courses and Ph.D. abroad;

(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. NAPELEON): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste etc. candidates under which a total of 30 awards are available including 02 awards for the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The Scheme provides financial assistance to selected candidates for pursuing Master level courses and Ph.D. courses (not for Bachelor degree course) abroad in the fields of (a) Engineering, (b) Management, (c) Pure Sciences, (d) Agricultural Science and (e) Medicine.

[*Translation*]

Outsourcing of Works

7247. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of works of Public Sector Undertakings, Government and Semi-Government Departments and private companies are done through outsourcing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of mechanism in place to ensure compliance of social security/labour laws for the benefit of those persons who are employed by the agencies to which works are outsourced;

(d) whether the Government has examined the service conditions and welfare provisions of those persons who are employed for such outsourced works;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Out sourcing/ Contract Labour System is per se not prohibited and any establishment, whether in Public Sector or Private Sector, can engage contract labour in a job unless the specific job in a specified establishment is prohibited under provisions of Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. The Central Government is the appropriate Government in the Central sphere while State Governments are appropriate Government in State sphere and the private companies fall under State sphere. The number of out sourced person, type of job and period of

outsourcing depend on the quantum and schedule of the project or work and no centralized data is maintained.

(c) For the central sphere establishments, the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) through its field officials is responsible for the enforcement of most of the labour laws. Social security aspects of contract workers under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act 1948 are enforced by the Employees Provident Fund organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation respectively provided the establishments in which outsourced workers are working are covered under the said Acts.

(d) to (f) The service conditions of the out sourced workers have not been examined. However, in Central sphere, the Ministries/Departments etc. have to follow and comply with the statutory and contractual obligation under General Financial Rules (GFR). Rule 180 (iv) of GFR that stipulates inclusion of the statutory and contractual obligation to be complied with by the contractors. Further, the workers employed through contractors can request for abolition of contract labour in the establishment where the service conditions are not satisfactory under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. In Central sphere, the Government has issued 82 notifications till date.

Employment to Differently Abled Persons

7248. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of differently abled workers who are employed in various industries as organised, unorganised and contract labour;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to provide incentives to small, medium and large enterprises to employ such workers in the country; and

(c) the extent to which these incentives help in providing jobs to the said workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reliable estimates on differently abled persons are obtained through surveys

conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during July-December 2002. According to this, the number of differently abled persons working as per usual activity status by Industry including organized, unorganized and contract labour estimated is given below:

(in million)	
Industry Sector	Differently abled Persons
Primary	3.15
Secondary	0.93
Tertiary	1.50

(b) A Scheme of Incentive to the Private Sector for providing employment to differently abled persons was launched with effect from 01.04.2008. Under this Scheme, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution for Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees' State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for employees with disabilities employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000.

(c) Under the scheme, 332 (up to 31.12.2011) and 920 (upto March, 2012) differently abled persons have been covered by Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) respectively.

Violation of Air Space

7249. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of violation of international air space rules at Indo-Pak border by the planes of Pakistan defence forces are rising;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the frequency of violation of such rules by Pakistan during the last three years and the current year; and

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

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

(a) to (c) No, Madam. During the last 3 years (2009-2011) and current year, 23 incidents of air violations by planes of Pakistan Defence forces were reported. The details are as follows:

Year	No. of incidents
2009	08
2010	11
2011	02
1st January 2012 - April 2012	02

(d) All such violations are analyzed and taken up with concerned country through laid down channels as per established procedure.

Clearances to Shopping Malls

7250. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of shopping malls in the country which do not have the environmental clearance despite spreading over 20,000 square metres;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take action against the said malls;

(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) No such information is available with the Ministry. However, as per the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, all building & construction/ township and area development projects are Category-B projects and require to obtain environmental clearance from State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) before starting any project whose built-up area is more than 20,000 Sq.m.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of the para (a) above.

[English]

Jammu-Srinagar Highway

7251. DR. MEHBOOB BEG: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction/repairing works on Jammu-Srinagar National Highway (NH) have been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take up Jammu-Srinagar highway on priority basis so as to connect the land locked Kashmir valley by a quality highway with the rest of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the works on the said NH are likely to be completed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government has approved up-gradation of Jammu-Srinagar Section of National Highway-1A under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) Phase-II on Built Operate Transfer (BOT), Annuity mode. Out of the six sub projects, four projects have already been awarded. The details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Section	Anticipated date of completion	Present status (Progress in %)
1	Srinagar to Banihal	June, 2014	1%
2	Quazigund to Banihal Tunnel portion	June, 2014	6%
3	Chenani to Nashri Tunnel portion	May, 2016	27%
4	Jammu to Udampur	June, 2014	15%

Public Private Partnership Appraisal committee (PPPAC) / Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) approval for remaining two sub projects namely (i)

Udhampur-Ramban and (ii) Ramban-Banihal are to be obtained. The construction period of Udhampur-Ramban project is 3 years and of Ramban-Banihal is 3.5 years from appointed date.

[Translation]

Environmental Clearances

7252. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed ban on the issuance of No-Objection Certificate for environmental clearances to the various industries located in Asansol-Haldia industrial sector of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry had sent any high level committee for conducting inspection in Asansol-Haldia section in order to lift the said ban;

(d) if so, whether the committee has submitted its report to the Ministry;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Ministry is contemplating to lift this ban so that the stalled development work in Haldia area may be restarted; and

(g) 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 & Forests had imposed a temporary moratorium on 13.1.2010 for grant of environmental clearance in terms of the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 in respect of developmental projects to be located in identified critically polluted industrial clusters / areas including Asansol and Haldia in West Bengal, based on Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index (CEPI).

(c) Central Pollution Control Board had deputed its teams for assessment of progress of implementation of Action Plans in the critically polluted areas of Asansol and Haldia.

(d) Ministry of Environment & Forests has not received the inspection report from Central Pollution Control Board.

(e) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (d) above.

(f) and (g) The Ministry of Environment & Forests has sought an update on the progress of implementation of Action Plans in respect of the identified critically polluted industrial clusters / areas including Asansol and Haldia in West Bengal where moratorium is still continuing for considering the matter.

Repairing of Mahatma Gandhi Setu

7253. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the company which has constructed Gandhi Setu over river Ganges in Patna and the date on which it was constructed alongwith the names of the consultants in the above context;

(b) the proposed life span of the said bridge and reasons for its becoming dilapidated before the time and persons responsible therefor;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on its repair and expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the time since when the repair work is going on and the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the bridge can sustain the weight of hundred tonnes once its repair work is completed and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the bridge would be able to sustain the carriage of vehicles which are likely to ply on this bridge once the under construction four lane road at Hajipur and further Muzzaffarpur to Chhapara is completed; and

(f) if not, the alternative to be provided by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The work of Mahatma Gandhi Setu was awarded to M/s Gammon India Ltd. on Design and build basis in 1972. The upstream lane has been constructed between 1972 and 1982 whereas downstream lane has been constructed between 1983 and 1987.

(b) No life span of the bridge was stipulated in the contract. However, bridges are normally expected to be in service for 50 years. The design of bridge components conformed with the standards prevailing at that time which

has not proved successful today. Other bridges constructed with the same technology have also given problem.

(c) An amount of Rs. 102.83 crore has been incurred on repair and rehabilitation of MG Setu. The repair work started in 2001 based on the assessment of distress made on the basis of visual observation on selected spans. NHAI has engaged a consultant for suggesting short term and long term repair and rehabilitation measures for the bridge alongwith the cost. It is premature to indicate the time of completion.

(d) to (f) The aim of feasibility study being undertaken by the consultant is to suggest scheme for revival of the bridge to withstand the IRC loading condition and the anticipated traffic. Besides, after the construction of bridge at Digha Ghat and proposed bridge at Raghopur Diara, the traffic would be shared between these three bridges.

[English]

State Coastal Zone Management Plans

7254. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) the criteria for approval of State Coastal Zone Management Plans in the country;

(b) whether the Government has delegated the powers to States for approval of said plan in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 prescribes criteria for approval of State Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMP). As per the Notification, the coastal State Government or Union territory need to prepare the CZMPs, by-engaging reputed and experienced scientific institution(s) or the agencies including the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) and in consultation with the concerned stakeholders as per the guidelines given in the annexure-I along with the Notification. The draft CZMPs shall be

submitted by the State Government or Union territory to the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority for appraisal, including appropriate consultations, and recommendations in accordance with the procedure(s) laid down in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The State Government or Union territory CZMA shall submit the draft CZMPs to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) along with its recommendations within a period of six months after incorporating the suggestions and objections received from the stakeholders. MoEF shall thereafter consider and approve the CZMPs within a period of four months from the date of receipt of the CZMPs complete in all respects.

NH-31D

7255. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire stretch of National Highway (NH) 31-D from Fulbari (near Siliguri) to Maynaguri via Jalpaiguri has been badly damaged by heavy movement of traffic;

(b) if so, whether the maintenance grant for the repair of the road has been sanctioned by the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Madam. Out of the total 155 km. length of NH-31D from Ghoshpukur (Junction with NH-31) to Salsalabari (Assam border) some potholes/depression have developed in isolated stretches for an aggregate length of 20.5 km.

(b) and (c) Works amounting to Rs. 14.47 crore have been recently awarded by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for maintenance and repairs of the damaged stretches.

Award of Road Projects

7256. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently assured to award 15 major projects of 1547 kms. and another 11

projects for 1731 kms. under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model;

(b) if so, the details thereof, projectwise; and

(c) the time-frame fixed for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Government fixed a target of award

of 7300 kms. of National Highways (NH) during the year 2011-12 under different phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) through National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). NHAI has awarded 6491 km. (49 projects) of roads on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model in the year 2011-12. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement. Normally the construction period of a project is 30-36 months from the appointed date.

Statement

List of PPP Projects Awarded Under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) during the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the project	State	Length (in Km.)	Total Project Cost (TPC) (Rs. in Crore)	NHDP Phase
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kota-Jhalawar	Rajasthan	88.09	530.01	III
2	Ahmedabad-Vadodara	Gujarat	102.30	2125.40	V
3	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara	Rajasthan	244.12	2388.00	III
4	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	Maharashtra	45.43	484.19	III
5	Barwa Adda-Panagarh	Jharkhand/West Bengal	122.88	1665.00	V
6	Tindivanam-Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	182.18	624.20	III
7	Jabalpur-Lakhanadon	Madhya Pradesh	80.82	776.76	IV
8	Panikholi-Rimoli	Odisha	166.17	1410.00	III
9	Jabalpur-Katni-Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	225.69	1895.45	IV
10	Chhattisgarh/Odisha Border-Aurang	Odisha	150.40	1232.00	IV
11	Gwalior-Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	125.30	1055.00	IV
12	Shivpuri-Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	321.00	2815.00	IV
13	Meerut-Bulandshahar	Uttar Pradesh	62.52	508.87	IV
14	Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad	Rajasthan/Gujarat	555.50	5387.30	V
15	Muzaffarpur-Barauni	Bihar	107.56	354.09	IV
16	Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/ Andhra Pradesh Border	Karnataka	95.44	910.08	IV
17	Lucknow-Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	125.90	1043.51	IV

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Patna-Buxar	Bihar	125.44	1129.11	III
19	Vijayawada-Machhlipatanam	Andhra Pradesh	64.60	606.00	III
20	Angul-Sambalpur	Odisha	153.00	1220.32	IV
21	Hospet-Chitradurga	Karnataka	120.03	1033.65	III
22	Cuttack-Angul	Odisha	112.00	1123.69	III
23	Rampur-Kathgodam	Uttar Pradesh	93.29	790.00	III
24	Etawah-Chakeri	Uttar Pradesh	160.21	1573.00	V
25	Agra-Etawah Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	124.52	1207.00	V
26	Maharashtra/Karnataka Border-Sangareddy	Karnataka	145.00	1266.60	III
27	Raipur-Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	125.53	1216.03	IV
28	Muhulia-Baharagora	Jharkhand/West Bengal	127.13	940.00	IV
29	Rohtak-Jind	Haryana	48.60	283.25	III
30	Solapur-Maharashtra/ Karnataka Border	Maharashtra	100.06	923.04	IV
31	Lucknow-Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	70.00	635.90	IV
32	Kiratpur-Ner Chowk	Himachal Pradesh	84.32	1818.47	IV
33	Vijaywada-Eluru-Gundugolanu	Andhra Pradesh	103.59	1684.00	V
34	Obdedullganj-Berul	Madhya Pradesh	121.00	912.00	III
35	Mulbagal-Karnataka/ Andhra Pradesh Border	Karnataka	22.19	141.11	III
36	Gomti-Udaipur	Rajasthan	79.31	942.45	IV
37	Baleshwar-Khargpur	WestBengal/Odisha	111.40	471.05	I
38	Jowai-Meghalaya/Assam Border	Meghalaya	102.26	390.74	III
39	Birmitrapur-Barkote	Odisha	125.62	778.15	IV
40	Haryana/Uttar Pradesh Border- Yamunanagar-Barwala-Panchkula	Haryana	104.77	934.93	III
41	Khagria-Bakhtiarpur	Bihar	112.98	1635.33	III
42	Solapur-Maharashtra/Karnataka Border-Bijapur	Maharashtra	110.00	990.60	III
43	Aurangabad-Barwa Adda	Bihar & Jharkhand	220.00	2419.00	V

1	2	3	4	5	6
44	Amravati-Jalgaon	Maharashtra	275.22	2537.81	IV
45	Jalgaon-Maharashtra/ Gujarat Border	Maharashtra	208.84	1968.57	IV
46	Hoskote-Dobespet	Karnataka	89.00	772.41	IV
47	Raj ahmundary-Gundugulanu	Andhra Pradesh	121.00	1617.00	V
48	Anandpuram-Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	59.00	863.00	V
49	Jind-Haryana/Punjab Border	Haryana	69.55	446.00	III
Total			6490.76	60475.07	

Area for Plantations

7257. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to insist a stipulated percentage of area for planting of trees in cities compared to its size, by bringing a suitable legislation 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) No, Madam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests does not have any proposal to insist a stipulated percentage of area for planting of trees in cities in the country through legislation. However, the National Forest Policy, 1980 stipulates 33% of forest and tree cover of the total geographical area of the country. Considering this goal, the Ministry interalia has initiated the National Mission for a Green India as one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change that aims to improve and increase forest & tree cover on 10 million hectare area over ten years from 2012-13. This includes to increase the tree cover on about 0.2 million ha and about 0.6 million ha in urban & peri-urban areas and along highways, roadsides etc., respectively. The plantation in community lands, schools, roadsides, institutions, etc., are also carried out by the States under social forestry programme and by other Ministries of Government of India.

Declaration of SHs into NHs

7258. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals submitted by the State Government of Bihar which are still lying pending with the Union Government regarding declaration of the State Highways (SHs) into National Highways (NHs) as on date;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to approve these proposals of Bihar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The State Government of Bihar had submitted 46 proposals covering about 2949 kms. for declaration of new National Highways. The Ministry has recently declared about 464 kms. of State Roads in Bihar as National Highway. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

[Translation]

Carbon Credit

7259. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total carbon credit trade in the world alongwith the share of India therein;

(b) whether the enormous potential of carbon credit trade has not been tapped in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the said trade in the country along with the number of industries to whom carbon credit has been issued so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As on date, 4108 projects registered by the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have the potential to generate 932,516,814 Certified Emission Reduction (CER) units. India has 827 registered CDM projects and 140,572,630 CER have been issued to Indian projects. India's share in the total CDM projects registered globally is 20.13% while its share in terms of the CERs issued globally is 15.07%.

(d) The Government regularly undertakes and supports CDM projects through workshops, seminars and other activities in collaboration with the industry associations and project proponents in the private and public sector to build their capacity to prepare and implement such projects. Several bilateral and multi-lateral funding agencies are also involved in the exercise. CDM Tool Kits have been prepared and provided to stakeholders to help promote such activities.

[English]

Helicopters in Armed Forces

7260. SHRIMATI SUPRJYA SULE:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of helicopters presently available with the armed forces in the country, Force-wise;

(b) whether many of them have become old and need immediate replacement;

(c) whether the armed forces including the Army

have proposed to acquire more number of sophisticated and advanced helicopters;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(f) the time by which they are likely to be delivered and inducted?

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

(a) to (f) The induction of new helicopters and the maintenance of helicopters already in the inventories of the Armed Forces is an ongoing process. Operational requirements of the Armed Forces are reviewed from time to time and necessary steps taken. Further details regarding holdings cannot be divulged in the interest of National Security.

Norms for Goods Transport Vehicles

7261. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to stop providing Central assistance for construction and maintenance of roads to such States that are not adhering to the loading norms for goods transport vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such States who were deprived of financial assistance for construction and maintenance of roads;

(c) whether the financial assistance was later on restored/provided to these States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, with a view to curb overloading, in the year 2003-04 Central Grants for road construction was held back in respect of seven States viz. Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha who were issuing special token/passes for allowing plying of overloaded vehicles. Subsequently these States had withdrawn the relevant notifications in this regard following which funds for construction/maintenance of roads were released to them.

[Translation]

Import Export Status

7262. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export figures for the year 2011-2012 has been reported to be much higher than the actual export carried on during the said period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any irregularities including the use of black money has come to light in such cases wherein there has been excessive or abnormal increase in the exports to various countries during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any enquiry has been initiated in this regard; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government release provisional trade data on a monthly basis. During August, 2011 some discrepancies in export figures were noticed and immediately the matter was verified in detail. It was noticed that at the time of generation of Daily Transaction Report (DTR), some transaction records got repeated. Due to this technical error, certain data got counted more than once. Once such discrepancies were detected, corrective action was taken to modify the software and the entire data from April, 2011 was revised. After the revision, the provisional export figures from April, 2011 to October, 2011 were reduced by 5.2% from US \$ 179.78 billion to US \$ 170.37 billion.

(c) to (f) Increase in export by itself does not lead to generation of black money unless there is an over-invoicing. Whenever any information on unaccounted or undisclosed income is received, such information is verified, and action is invariably taken to bring it to tax, as per provisions of direct tax laws and prescribed procedures. Action is invariably taken by Central Board of Direct Tax (CBDT) to bring to tax any unaccounted or undisclosed income as per provisions of direct tax laws and prescribed procedures.

In appropriate cases, penalties and prosecution proceeding are initiated.

[English]

Power From SEZs

7263. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government in its attempt for greening its rapid industrialisation plan has made it mandatory for all Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to power atleast a quarter of their lighting needs with solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of SEZs which are following the guidelines in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has also laid down that atleast half of the lighting requirements for bill boards in and around the SEZs to be powered from the solar energy;

(d) if so, the amount of electricity likely to be saved by these SEZs; and

(e) whether the electricity thus saved would be diverted for agricultural activities in and around these SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Guidelines have been issued in October, 2010 regarding energy conservation in Special Economic Zones (SEZs). The details of these guidelines are available on the website: www.sezindia.nic.in

[Translation]

Clearances for Mining

7264. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a note that the land allotted to various companies for granting clearances for mining becomes barren after the work gets completed;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any assessment of this type of land;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to conserve the said type of land;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Exploitation of minerals does adversely affect quality of land. However, to minimize adverse impacts of mining on quality of land, approvals accorded by the Ministry of Environment & Forests under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulate appropriate safeguards to mitigate impact of mining including its adverse impacts on land quality.

(b) to (f) Comprehensive study to assess the area of land which has become barren due to (f) mining has not been undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. However, to obtain the environmental clearance, the projects including mining projects, covered in the Schedule to the EIA Notification 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the concerned project proponents are required to undertake Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study to assess its impact on environment, including on the quality of land. Approvals accorded under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for the mining projects stipulate that the mining shall be undertaken as per the mining plan, duly approved by the concerned competent authority, containing *inter-alia* the provisions for reclamation and rehabilitation of the mined over area.

[English]

Inland Ferry Operations

7265. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present Inland ferry operations in India and the number of people utilizing the ferry services;

(b) whether feasibility studies are being conducted for new waterways in various rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Godavari, Krishna, Mandvi etc;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of applications received by the Government for establishing new waterways alongwith the current status of the applications; and

(e) the norms for Inland waterway in the country?

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

(a) Inland ferry operation is a State subject and, therefore, the Central Government does not maintain the details of the same.

(b) and (c) Ganga (Allahabad-Haldia stretch), Krishna (Wazirabad-Vijayawada stretch) and Godavari (Bhadrachalam-Rajahmundry stretch) are already declared as National Waterways. Preparation of a detailed project report is underway for Mandovi River. No study is being conducted for Yamuna River.

(d) No such applications have been received.

(e) Inland Waterways Authority of India has notified Inland Waterways Authority of India (Classification of Inland Waterways in India) Regulation, 2006 vide gazette notification dated 26-01-2007. As per this notification, inland waterways have been classified into seven classes depending on various characteristics of waterways namely depth, width, bend radius of the navigable channel, etc.

LCA Tejas

7266. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturing of indigenous aircraft Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas has been delayed;

(b) if so, the time since when the LCA projects is lagging behind;

(c) whether there has been all-round skepticism of the project due to inordinate delay;

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

(e) the time by which the said aircraft is likely to be ready for induction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (d) Yes,

Madam. There has been delay in the manufacturing of indigenous Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas. This is a design and development project and the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) is the nodal organization for the development of Light Combat Aircraft, Tejas. The Initial Operational Clearance-1 (IOC-1) for the Tejas has been achieved on the 10th January, 2011. Presently, LCA development activities leading to final operational clearance are in progress.

(e) The deliveries of aircraft are scheduled in the 12th plan period. It is planned to induct six LCA squadrons by the end of 13th Plan.

Human Rights Violation

7267. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has found most of the cases of human rights violation against the armed forces personnel to be false;

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

(c) the action taken against the personnel found guilty of human rights violations?

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

(a) to (c) The details of the number of human rights violation complaints reported against the Armed Forces personnel during the last three years and the action taken thereon are as follows:

Year	Number of complaints	Number of complaints investigated and found false	Number of complaints under investigation
2009	79	79	-
2010	57	52	5
2011	33	27	6
Total	169	158	11

Export of Services

7268. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various services exported during each of the last three years;

(b) the details regarding export of service to various countries in terms of percentage during the above period;

(c) whether India is lagging behind other countries in export of services despite having greater manpower and expertise;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the export of services to other countries?

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) The Reserve Bank of India does not publish country-wise balance of payment statistics.

(c) As per the latest data available on the WTO website, India ranked as no. 6 and no. 7 in the list of exporters and importers of services, respectively.

(d) Not applicable in view of (c).

(e) In order to capitalize the opportunities available, India is engaged in bilateral and multilateral negotiations in services with various countries of the world. These negotiations focus on obtaining market access in areas of our comparative advantage. Further, to meet the challenges and to better harness the opportunities available, an Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Commerce Secretary which is a recommendatory body and its terms of the references, inter-alia, include developing a strategy to increase and diversify our services exports.

Statement

Export, Import and Net Export Data for Standard Service Components

(In US \$ Million)

	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10 R			2010-11 PR			2011-12 (April-Dec.) P			2011-12 P*		
	Export	Import	Net	Export	Import	Net	Export	Import	Net	Export	Import	Net	Export	Import	Net	Export	Import	Net
Services	90342	51490	38853	105963	52047	53916	95759	60033	35726	131972	84308	47664	103018	58738	44280	138162	81900	56262
(i) Travel	11349	9258	2091	10894	9425	1469	11859	9342	2517	15275	11232	4043	13000	10525	2475	NA	NA	NA
(ii) Transportation	10014	11514	-1500	11310	12820	-1509	11177	11934	-757	14277	13880	397	13332	12071	1262	NA	NA	NA
(iii) Insurance	1639	1044	595	1422	1130	292	1603	1286	317	1949	1400	549	1983	1161	823	NA	NA	NA
(iv) G.n.i.e.***	331	376	-45	389	793	-404	440	526	-86	534	820	-286	431	566	-135	NA	NA	NA
(v) Miscellaneous	67010	29298	37712	81948	27878	54070	70680	36945	33735	99937	56976	42961	74272	34416	39856	NA	NA	NA
of which:																		
Software	40300	3358	36942	46300	2564	43736	49705	1469	48236	59001	2195	56806	45013	927	44086	NA	NA	NA
Services																		
Business	16772	16553	219	18603	15317	3286	11368	18049	-6681	24049	27871	-3822	16813	19520	-2706	NA	NA	NA
Services																		
Financial	3217	3133	84	4428	2958	1470	3736	4643	-907	6508	7483	-975	4456	5997	-1541	NA	NA	NA
Services																		
Communication	2408	860	1548	2298	1087	1211	1229	1355	-126	1562	1152	410	1206	1052	153	NA	NA	NA
Services																		

P: Preliminary

PR: Partially revised

G.n.i.e: Government not included elsewhere

Source: RBI's Balance of Payments Statistics; RBI Monthly Bulletin, May 2012

For 2011-12, only aggregates available as per RBI's monthly data released by RBI on May 15 2012

NA - Not available

Growth in Shipping Sector

7269. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Sector in the country is on prospective growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the volume of India's sea trade for the last four years, port-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is planning to fortify India's shipping sector in pace with its growth;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government to set up more ports, ship building yards and developing infrastructure facilities in allied sectors;

(e) whether the Government has received proposal from State Governments in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of the Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details of Cargo handled by Major Ports and Non-Major Ports for the last four years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam. As per the Working Group Report for 12th Plan for the Port Sector, Traffic to be handled by Major Ports is estimated at 943.06 million tonnes and at 815.20 million tonnes by Non-Major Ports as against present level of 560.15 million tonnes handled by Major Ports and about 370.00 million tonnes handled by Non-Major Ports. To meet the above projected demand, both major ports and non-major ports have conceptualized various capacity augmentation schemes with an estimated investment of Rs. 180626.63 crores during 12th Plan. The estimated capacity by end of 12th Plan will be 2686.66 million tonnes.

(d) The Government of India has requested all Coastal States in the Country to explore the possibility of setting up of a new Major Port or new Ship Building yard or as a composite Port-cum-Ship building yard in their States and submit a comprehensive proposal.

(e) Proposals have been received from State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Gujarat.

(f) Technical Committees have been constituted to identify a suitable location for development of Major Ports proposed by State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. The Technical Committee has submitted its report in respect of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement*Traffic at Major Ports during last 4 years*

(in Million Tonnes)

Major Ports	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Kolkata	12.23	12.54	13.04	12.43
Haladia	31.01	35.01	33.38	41.79
Paradip	54.25	56.03	57.01	46.01
Visakhapatnam	67.42	68.04	65.50	63.91
Ennore	14.96	11.01	10.70	11.50
Chennai	55.71	61.46	61.06	57.49
Vo Chidam- baranar	28.10	25.73	23.79	22.01
Cochin	20.09	17.87	17.43	15.23
New Mangalore	32.94	31.55	35.53	36.69
Mormugao	39.00	50.02	48.85	41.68
Mumbai	56.19	54.59	54.54	51.88
J.N.P.	65.75	64.31	60.76	57.29
Kandla	82.50	81.88	79.50	72.23
Total	560.15	570.03	561.09	530.53

*Traffic at Non Major Ports during last 4 years:
State-wise*

(In Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	230.91	205.54	152.81	147.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Maharastra	14.87	12.51	10.42	11.61	
3. Goa (Panjim)	14.58	13.90	11.91	12.82	
4. Tamil Nadu	1.62	1.17	0.90	0.89	
5. Karnataka	3.09	8.55	4.97	8.90	
6. Kerala	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.10	
7. Puducherry	4.71	1.31	0.05	0.01	
8. Andhra Pradesh	43.26	43.69	29.73	19.29	
9. Odisha	0.33	0.42	0.29	0.10	
10. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.35	1.65	2.00	2.16	
Total	314.78	288.86	213.20	203.48	

[*Translation*]

Consumption of Cigarettes

7270. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic consumption of cigarettes has increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to restrict the production of cigarette in the country in order to curtail its consumption; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) According to available data the domestic consumption (total number of units sold) of cigarettes during the year 2010-11 was 111487 million sticks as compared to 111860 million sticks during the year 2009-10 showing a decrease in consumption by 0.33%. However, the domestic consumption (total number of units sold) of cigarettes during the year 2011-12 was 116166 million sticks showing an increase of 4.19% as compared to the previous year.

(c) and (d) Manufacture of cigarettes and cigars using tobacco is subject to compulsory industrial licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. However, no industrial licence has been granted for manufacture of cigarettes since 1999, on ground of health. Also, in order to discourage the consumption of tobacco products, the Government has enacted the "Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act (COTPA), 2003".

[*English*]

Protection of Forests

7271. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to organise any massive awareness campaign for the protection of forest and environment during the month of June i.e. on the occasion of World Environment Day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has organised any such programme during the last five years on the occasion of World Environment Day; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests plans to organise the World Environment Day by flagging off of the train -'Science Express - Biodiversity Special' - a collaborative initiative between the Ministry and the Department of Science & Technology. The current decade (2011-2020) has been declared as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity and United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification. With India hosting the Eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP-11) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), from 8-19 October 2012 in Hyderabad, India, it was considered appropriate to have 'biodiversity' as the theme for awareness activities for 2012-13. The Science Express-Biodiversity Special has 8 dedicated coaches to showcase the biodiversity of the country. The train will be travelling

across 25 states covering 100 plus stations over two years, and is expected to engage about 2 million people in terms of generating awareness. In 2012, the train will travel to these stations between 5 June 2012 to 22 December 2012.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam.

The Ministry has been organizing various awareness programme for promoting protection of forest environment on 5th June, 2012. In the year 2011, India was the global host for celebration of World Environment Day. A range of awareness programmes were organized across the country by the Ministry and its institution. Some of the key programmes included Green Haat, Seminar on Nature & Livelihood: Women's Perspective, Green Walkathon, Quiz & Painting Competition, and Environmental Film Festival, Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Purashkar, Young Environmentalist Award; release of publication by BSI and ZSI on State of Environment Report and Animal Discoveries were some of the other key awareness initiatives.

Similarly, in years 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007 various awareness programmes on Forest & Environment Protection have been organized by the MoEF and its institutions on the eve of World Environment Day. Engagement of children and various other sections of society has been the key feature of these programmes.

Tiger Protection Force

7272. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any census of wild animals particularly highly endangered wild animals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to raise Special Tiger Protection Forces (STPF) in States with the help of Central assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of States which have raised such a force;

(e) the number of States which have not raised the force; and

(f) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The country level tiger population is estimated once in every four years. The A recent estimation (2010) has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, 100% central assistance is provided to tiger States for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) in sensitive tiger reserves. The details of central assistance provided to States in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) and (f) The details of identified tiger reserves where the States have not constituted the STPF and the tiger reserve where the same has been constituted by the State are at enclosed Statement-II. Action has been taken for advising the States to expedite the same.

Statement-I

Details of central assistance provided to States under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

Sl. No.	Name of the Tiger Reserve	State	Year	Amount of central assistance provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Corbett	Uttarakhand	2008-09	93.00
2	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	93.00
3	Rantham-bhore	Rajasthan	2008-09	93.00
4	Similipal	Odisha	2010-11	30.00
			2011-12	240.00

Statement-II

The details of identified tiger reserves where the States have not constituted the STPF

Sl. No.	Tiger Reserves	States
1	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh
2	Corbett	Uttarakhand
3	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh
4	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
5	Kaziranga	Assam
6	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu
7	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh
8	Pench	Madhya Pradesh
9	Pench	Maharashtra
10	Ranthambhore	Rajasthan
11	Similipal	Odisha
12	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra

Details of tiger reserve where the State has constituted the STPF

Sl. No.	Tiger Reserve	State
1	Bandipur	Karnataka

Border Roads in Sikkim

7273. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any programmes for construction and maintenance of Border Roads in Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of the construction/maintenance projects going on in the State?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Border Roads Organisation is entrusted for construction of border roads in Sikkim under various

schemes such as Long Term Perspective Plan - (LTPP-I)- 26 roads, LTPP-II - 3 roads, Special Accelerated Road Development Programme (SARDP)-02 roads, Indo-China Border Roads (ICBRs)-03 roads and other General Staff- 34 roads.

(c) A total road length of 1463.66 Km. is under construction/improvement to Class-9 (Enhanced) / National Highway Double Lane Specifications in Sikkim State. Out of this 155.72 Km. length has been completed and works are in progress in remaining length. Further 58 roads of length 828.14 Km. are also being maintained by BRO in the State.

[*Translation*]

Check on Soil Erosion

7274. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of soil erosion caused by rivers is worsening day-by-day in various regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, Statewise;

(c) the names of the rivers which are eroding soil; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the soil erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The soil erosion by river flows is governed by a host of factors like geological nature of formation of river beds, regional propensity to frequent flooding, intensity of rainfall, density of forest cover in the catchments, habitation oriented activities of construction, mining etc. Details of state-wise, river-wise information are, however, not separately maintained in this Ministry.

(d) The problem of soil erosion is addressed through various measures by the Government which include watershed management in degraded catchments, assisting the States for protection of embankments of rivers, afforestation of catchments and regulating developmental activities in river banks. The National Afforestation Programme Scheme of the Ministry also has inbuilt

components of water harvesting and soil moisture regeneration works to retard the soil erosion.

[English]

Skill Building

7275. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government is promoting skill building as the new thrust area for organized and unorganized workers, to adapt to changing technologies and labour market demands;

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds allocated and utilized during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise for both urban and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) 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.

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

Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) in Ministry of Labour & Employment is implementing following three major skill development program in country:

- (i) Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)- implemented through 9480 Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes having seating capacity of 13.38 lakh in 124 designated trades.
- (ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) under the Apprentices Act, 1961 through 26,200 industrial establishments having seating capacity of 3.37 lakh in 254 designated trades.
- (iii) Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme for Skill development of early school leavers and existing workers to provide demand driven short term courses in 1402 Modular employable skill in 69 sectors through a network of 6951 Vocational Training Providers.

Government has also undertaken following four schemes for setting up/upgradation of Government Industrial Training Institutes located throughout the country including Andhra Pradesh:

- (i) Setting up of ITIs/SDCs in Left Wing Extremism affected States
- (ii) Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence
- (iii) Upgradation of 400 ITIs with World Bank Assistance; and
- (iv) Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership.

(c) The funds released to the State Governments/ UTs and utilized during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, under following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-II to VI.

- (i) Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme;
- (ii) Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism;
- (iii) Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence;
- (iv) Upgradation of 400 ITIs with World Bank Assistance; and

(v) Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership.

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	Labour and Employment	1000
3	Tourism	50
4	Textiles	100
5	Transport	300
6	Tribal Affairs	
7	Rural Development (RUDSETI) and IL & FS	200
8	Women and Child Welfare	100
9	Agriculture	200

1	2	3
10	HRD Higher Education HRD Vocational Education	500
11	Dept of Heavy Industry	100
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 and Family Welfare	100
17	Micro Small Medium Enterprise	150
18	Social Justice and Empowerment	50
19	Overseas Indian Affairs	50
20	Finance-Insurance/Banking	100
21	Consumer Affairs	100
22	Chemicals and Fertilizers	50
23	Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	150
Total		5300

i.e. 53 crore

Statement-II

*Scheme: Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Fund Released by DGE&T during
FY — 2007-12*

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	0	0	0	19.6695	29.6695
2	Andhra Pradesh	111	273	0	5247.62	1064.78	6696.4
3	Bihar	0	0	105	358.78	691.35	1155.13
4	Chandigarh	20	0	0	7.19	0	27.19
5	Chhattisgarh	33	0	114	123.17	324.81	594.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Delhi	0	0	0	11.08	114.675	125.755
9	Goa	0	30	0	7.97	0	37.97
10	Gujarat	0	55	42	357.17	278.31	732.48
11	Haryana	54	0	0	124.92	175.725	354.645
12	Himachal Pradesh	18	100	115	136.19	192.64	561.83
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1020	83.175	1103.175
14	Jharkhand	55	0	0	182.82	224.4	462.22
15	Karnataka	318	0	0	1535.39	1030.2	2883.59
16	Kerala	0	200	0	67	207.28	474.28
17	Lakshwadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	30	135	0	362.94	448.95	976.89
19	Maharashtra	156	418	350	614.46	807.675	2346.135
20	Odisha	75	0	0	546.75	306.75	928.5
21	Pondicherry	0	40	0	0	10.235	50.235
22	Punjab	0	70	225	143.25	202.125	640.375
23	Rajasthan	0	90	0	39	0	129
24	Tamil Nadu	174	0	0	437.07	518.1	1129.17
25	Uttar Pradesh	0	321	0	985.32	1386	2692.32
26	Uttarakhand	0	66.5	0	79.6	100.35	246.45
27	West Bengal	150	0	0	527.12	1338.15	2015.27
(A) Total		1204	1798.5	951	12914.81	9525.3495	24230.3845

North East States*Fund released*

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	30	0.49	13.24	49.73
2	Assam	36	0	40	502.24	77.82	656.06
3	Manipur	0	0	0	0	56.65	56.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Meghalaya	0	0	0	25.83	25.87	51.7
5	Mizoram	0	30	0	0	10.685	40.685
6	Nagaland	0	16	0	28.39	13.76	58.15
7	Sikkim	3	0	0	8.01	2	13.01
8	Tripura	0	0	20	33.8	47.7	101.5
	(B) Total	45	46	90	598.76	247.725	1012.275
Grand Total (A+B)							25242.6595

Statement-III*Scheme: Skill Development in 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremists*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Central Share Admissible	Released in 2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	526.55	0.00
2	Bihar	3159.30	376.77
3	Chhattisgarh	3685.85	1881.12
4	Jharkhand	5265.50	1669.00
5	Madhya Pradesh	526.55	287.07
6	Maharashtra	1053.10	570.44
7	Odisha	2632.75	1472.61
8	Uttar Pradesh	526.55	298.96
9	West Bengal	526.55	286.22
Total		17902.70	6842.19

Statement-IV*Scheme - Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/ U.T.	Total allocation*	Central funds allocated/released					Total funds-utilisation	Total funds-utilisation*
			FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	800	65.06	36.75	308.88	124.95	63.26		798.53
2	Bihar	320	5.08	24.45	80.16	79.67	29.99		292.47
3	Chandigarh	160	0	39.05	25.45	0	12.165		102.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Chhattisgarh	640	42.78	184.59	246.38	6.25	0		640.00
5	Delhi	160	13.12	34.4	25.6	39.89	0		150.68
6	Goa	320	5.57	27.2	129.1	77.69	0		319.41
7	Gujarat	1280	92.36	387.68	333.58	99.21	47.13		1279.95
8	Haryana	800	47.55	158.36	218.41	168.64	0		790.61
9	Himachal Pradesh	480	39	49.8	157.85	90.54	0		449.59
10	Jharkhand	160	7.49	27.21	7.49	65.88	10.98		158.73
11	Karnataka	960	51.95	216.4	113.81	337.83	0		959.99
12	Kerala	800	56.55	106.65	162.82	65.32	182.226		764.75
13	Madhya Pradesh	1280	92.3	473.71	272.46	120.6	0		1278.76
14	Maharashtra	1920	152.75	580.27	361.11	345.94	0		1920.00
15	Odisha	320	11.26	88.65	18.68	96.7875	24.6225		320.00
16	Punjab	1280	72.87	110.73	181.33	174.54	419.9075		1279.17
17	Pondicherry	160	0	14.1	3.41	16.03	40		98.05
18	Rajasthan	800	36.98	168.48	69.07	24.05	99.55		530.84
19	Tamil Nadu	800	52.49	106.25	344.965	7.28	87.22		797.61
20	Uttaranchal	480	23.19	30.58	30	68.86	34.43		249.41
21	Uttar Pradesh	1600	121.9	283.13	328.17	441.155	25.64		1599.99
22	West Bengal	480	11.51	70.28	135.66	104.8075	34.66		475.89
	CEPT	0		16.93			0		
	Total	16000	1001.76	3243.61	3554.385	2555.92	1111.781		15256.661

Scheme closed on 31.3.2010

*includes central and State funding in the ratio of 75:25.

Statement-V*Scheme: World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total allocation including State share*	Central funds allocated released during					Expenditure till March 2012 (includes State share)* Amt. in Lakhs
			FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	8727.93	2197.00	1572.27	552.73	878.67	40.42	4349.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	237.68	0.00	0.00	36.30	37.00	49.71	132.86
3	Arunachal Pradesh	219.09	50.00	49.00	52.88	12.11	2.86	164.64
4	Assam	2529.13	557.00	35.00	763.00	279.62	11.98	1496.98
5	Bihar	2743.33	724.00	322.57		166.12	315.83	684.29
6	Chhattisgarh	5135.94	518.00	590.00	1309.80	574.02	131.41	2870.05
7	Daman and Diu	203.92	0.00		0.00	40.00	68.48	132.17
8	Delhi	954.47	253.00	190.28	22.50	38.22	15.39	467.45
9	Goa	2477.32	307.00	597.00	99.00	509.44	49.90	1774.21
10	Gujarat	11515.43	2459.00	2755.79	743.21	959.11	934.70	9497.14
11	Haryana	5196.55	1141.00	381.00	635.00	649.72	531.83	4270.98
12	Himachal Pradesh	3409.76	1203.00	350.00	429.00	288.74	22.88	2975.97
13	Jammu and Kashmir	2266.97	385.00	264.00	0.00	378.00	33.05	1038.17
14	Jharkhand	1093.88	134.00	255.08	53.00	261.10	59.48	671.35
15	Karnataka	11131.62	1478.00	2737.00	1563.59	1170.32	477.62	8403.16
16	Kerala	2431.69	353.00	351.00	351.34	284.53	363.19	1857.45
17	Lakshadweep	76.68	0.00	0.00	19.20	4.80	1.81	20.13
18	Madhya Pradesh	7925.92	887.00	2163.25	874.65	831.16	542.68	7030.93
19	Maharashtra	29602.24	2568.00	4698.55	6377.06	4712.14	2219.21	26942.44
20	Manipur	411.59	99.00	107.00	32.11	41.92	3.58	290.29
21	Meghalaya	309.09	0.00		33.00	165.51	2.86	36.42
22	Mizoram	262.68	118.00	9.00	22.00	27.54	0.88	146.15
23	Nagaland	269.33	0.00	48.00	77.00	97.79	10.07	241.31
24	Odisha	3339.01	681.80	28.00	713.58	364.63	325.75	2349.80
25	Pondicherry	224.83	61.00	9.00	53.40	5.37	13.02	130.33
26	Punjab	9690.67	1821.00	1266.00	1079.00	1561.63	30.17	5994.01
27	Rajasthan	2934.34	1098.00	51.00		200.83	216.03	1620.11
28	Sikkim	231.42	138.00	9.00	41.20	11.59	6.59	239.15
29	Tamil Nadu	5637.06	380.00	166.00	654.43	1567.73	207.13	3550.57
30	Tripura	372.83	35.00	130.24	113.47	34.81	7.98	348.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31	Uttar Pradesh	5532.18	1615.00	1067.00	673.80	311.10	102.59	4509.65
32	Uttarakhand	2541.38	383.00	51.00		825.57	220.18	1832.82
33	West Bengal	3132.41	448.00	164.10	625.52	478.18	179.14	2097.25
Total		132768.36	22097.85	20437.00	18002.08	17769.03	7198.37	98166.07

*includes central and State funding in the ratio of 75:25 (90:10 for NE States)

Statement-VI

Scheme: "Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP"

State-wise details of fund allocated and released during the Eleventh Five Year Plan

Total fund (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	Name of State/UTs	Allocated	Released
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	152.50	152.50
2	Goa	2.50	2.50
3	Karnataka	190.00	190.00
4	Tamil Nadu	80.00	80.00
5	Chandigarh (UT)	2.50	2.50
6	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2.50	2.50
7	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	10.00
8	Mizoram	5.00	5.00
9	Tripura	17.50	17.50
10	Himachal Pradesh	82.50	82.50
11	Kerala	65.00	65.00
12	Punjab	190.00	190.00
13	Puducherry	10.00	10.00
14	Nagaland	17.50	17.50
15	Haryana	132.50	130.00

1	2	3	4
16	Jammu & Kashmir	87.50	85.00
17	Rajasthan	275.00	262.50
18	Odisha	37.50	35.00
19	West Bengal	75.00	70.00
20	Gujarat	247.50	227.50
21	Maharashtra	692.50	625.00
22	Assam	50.00	42.50
23	Bihar	42.50	32.50
24	Madhya Pradesh	245.00	185.00
25	Delhi	30.00	22.50
26	Chhattisgarh	145.00	105.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	400.00	287.50
28	Uttrakhand	157.50	107.50
29	Jharkhand	32.50	20.00
30	Meghalaya	7.50	2.50
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
32	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
34	Manipur	5.00	0.00
35	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
Total		3490.00	3067.50

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Highways

7276. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand Highways in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to link Bhind district with new highways being constructed in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted 4 proposals covering about 1458 kms. for declaration of new National Highways. The Ministry has recently declared a 37 km. stretch of State Road from Rajasthan Border to Ratlam in the State of Madhya Pradesh as National Highway.

(c) and (d) The Government is upgrading the existing NH-92, which passes through Bhind, to the standard of 2 lane with paved shoulder through private sector participation.

[*English*]

Cased Under NGT

7277. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased be state:

(a) whether there has been delay in disposal of cases under National Green Tribunal (NGT) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the break up of such cases pending during the last three years respectively, State-wise;

(c) the reasons of such huge pendency, and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure early disposal of these cases alongwith the extent of success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

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

NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the National Green Tribunal (NGT), the total number of cases (including transferred cases, appeals and applications) and the disposal of the cases by the NGT is as under:

Sl. No.	Type of cases	2011	2012	Total
1.	Appeal	38	22	60
2.	Applications	38	21	59
3.	Miscellaneous Applications	59	67	126
4.	Transferred cases	26	0	26
Total		161	110	271

Disposed Off : 91

Cases under active consideration of NGT Benches : 180

Safety for Fishermen

7278. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the increasing safety challenges being faced by the Indian fishermen especially from foreign vessels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being, taken to increase safety of the fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Protecting our fishermen is an important task included in the Charter of duties of the Indian Coast Guard. Some foreign vessels are transiting very close to Indian West Coast to avoid piracy attack by Somalian pirates, leading to their transgression into the fishing zone utilized by Indian fishermen. Regular patrolling and air surveillance by Indian Coast Guard are conducted to ensure coastal security. Various Information Sharing Centres dealing with the piracy issues in the region have been apprised about the fishing activities off the Indian coast and requested to issue advisory for merchant vessels transiting the area to be careful about small fishing boats. The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) Piracy Reporting Centre based at Kuala Lumpur has already issued such advisory for

merchant vessels transiting the area to be careful about small fishing boats. In addition, UK Maritime Trade Organisation (UKMTO) and the Information Sharing Centre (ISC) established at Singapore under the Regional Cooperation Agreement for Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) have also been approached by ICG for issuing necessary advisory to the mariners transiting the area about fishing activities to be encountered off Indian coast.

A Navigational Warning 'NAVAREA' has also been issued by the Chief Hydrographer of India sensitizing the transiting merchant traffic about fishing activities in area. The Director General Shipping has also issued a Notice to apprise the shipping community about the fishing activities on the South West coast of India.

Besides, ICG conducts regular community interaction programmes with the fishing community to apprise them about safety measures to be observed to ensure safety at sea.

Trade With Nepal

7279. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Industry Minister of Nepal have held a meeting with the Minister of Commerce and Industry in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed during the said meeting;

(c) the details of the issues which the leaders of both the countries have agreed to implement;

(d) whether the Indian firms are the biggest investors in Nepal; and

(e) if so, the extent to which such decisions of both the leaders will boost the confidence of investors and promote the trade between the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Industry Minister of Nepal met Minister of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi in January, 2012.

(b) Issues relating to bilateral trade and investment were discussed during the meeting.

(c) Government of Nepal assured fast-tracking of clearances for Hydro power projects being implemented by Indian entities in Nepal.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) India and Nepal have signed the Bilateral Investment Protection and Promotion Agreement. This is expected to boost the confidence of investors. Increase in bilateral investment is also expected to further promote bilateral trade.

Skill Development Centres for Women

7280. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Skill Development Training Centres for women especially the youth in the country as on date;

(b) the number of Skill Development Training Centres for women opened during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the training courses offered by these training centres, State-wise and skill-wise; and

(d) the extent to which these training centers are beneficial to women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Skill Development Training for women under the Ministry of Labour & Employment is provided through a network of 11 institutes - One National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) at Noida and ten Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) at Mumbai, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram, Kolkata, Tura, Panipat, Allahabad, Indore, Vadodara and Jaipur. These are functioning directly under the control of Central Government. Around 9000 women are being trained every year in long-term and short-term courses.

Under the State Sector, women are receiving training through 449 Women Industrial Training Institutes and 960 Women Wings in General ITIs with about 74,124 training seats.

(b) No Skill Development Centres have been opened so far. However, the proposal to set up 5000 Skill Development Centres is being finalized in consultation with Planning Commission.

(c) List off training courses offered is enclosed as Statement.

(d) These training centres provide employable skills to women which help them in getting self as well as wage employment.

Statement

Training Courses offered by National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes For Women CNVTI/RVTIs)

Sl. No.	NVTI/RVTIs	Courses offered
1	2	3
1.	NVTI, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Dress Making, Secretarial Practice, Hair & Skin Care, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Architectural Draughtsmanship, Electronic Mechanics, Fashion Technology, Embroidery & Needle Craft, Business Services
2.	RVTI, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Dress Making, Secretarial Practice, Hair & Skin Care, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Architectural Draughtsmanship, Electronic Mechanics
3.	RVTI, Bangalore (Karnataka)	Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Dress Making, Secretarial Practice, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Architectural Draughtsmanship, Electronic Mechanics, Instrument Mechanic
4.	RVTI, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Secretarial

1	2	3
		Practice, Hair & Skin Care, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Architectural Draughtsmanship, Electronic Mechanics
5.	RVTI, Panipat (Haryana)	Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Dress Making, Secretarial Practice, Hair & Skin Care, Fruit & Vegetable Preservation, Electronic Mechanics, Stenography Hindi, Interior Decoration & Designing, Computer Aided Embroidery & Needle ork
6.	RVTI, Kolkata (West Bengal)	Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Dress Making, Secretarial Practice, Hair & Skin Care, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Architectural Draughtsmanship, Fashion Technology, Interior Decoration & Designing
7.	RVTI, Tura (Meghalaya)	Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Dress Making, Secretarial Practice, Hair & Skin Care, Fashion Technology, Travel & Tour Assistant
8.	RVTI, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Dress Making, Secretarial Practice, Hair & Skin Care, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Architectural Draughtsmanship, Stenography Hindi, Computer Aided Embroidery & Needle Work
9.	RVTI, Vadodara (Gujarat)	Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Dress Making, Secretarial Practice, Hair & Skin Care, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Electronic Mechanics, Fashion Technology, Computer

1	2	3
		Aided Embroidery & Needle Work
10. RVTI, Jaipur (Rajasthan)		Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Dress Making, Secretarial Practice, Hair & Skin Care, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Architectural Draughtsmanship, Stenography Hindi, Fashion Technology
11. RVTI, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)		Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Dress Making, Secretarial Practice, Hair & Skin Care, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Electronic Mechanics, Stenography Hindi, Fashion Technology, Catering & Hospitality

Training Courses offered by Women ITIs/Women Wings in General ITIs

Sl. No.	State	Courses offered in WITIs/Women Wings in General ITIs
1	2	3
1. Delhi		Draftsman Civil, Mechanic Electronics, Cutting & Sewing, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Fashion Designing, Dress Making, Fashion Technology, Hair & Skin Care, Food Production, Stenography (English), Stenography (Hindi), Secretarial Practice (English), Textile Designing, Front Office Assistant, Architectural Assistantship, Commercial Art, Dress Designing, Embroidery & Needle Work, Desk Top Publishing Operator, CH & Networking, Call

1	2	3
		Centre Assistant, Data Entry Operator, Front Office Assistant, Event Management Assistant, Office Machine Operator
2. Himachal Pradesh		Cutting & Sewing, Embroidery & Needle Work, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Hair & Skin Care, Stenography (Hindi)
3. Rajasthan		Stenography (Hindi), Stenography (English), Secretarial Practice, Dress Making, Electronic Mechanic, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Hair & Skin Care, Preservation of Fruit & Vegetables, Commercial Arts, Information Technology & Electronics System Maintenance, Cutting & Sewing, Embroidery & Needle Work, Fashion Technology, Interior Decoration & Designing, Front Office Assistant, Electrician, Event Management Assistant, Baker & Confectioner, Institution House Keeping, Architectural Assistant, Pre/Preparatory School Management Assistant
4. Chandigarh		Cutting & Sewing, Embroidery & Needle Work, Dress Making, Stenography English, Stenography Hindi, Stenography Punjabi (State Scheme), Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Hair & Skin Care, Leather Goods Maker
5. Uttar Pradesh		Draftsman Civil, Electronics Mechanic, Radio & Television, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Steno

1	2	3
		Hindi, Steno English, Cutting & Sewing, Embroidery & Needle Work, Hair & Skin Care, Fashion Technology, Dress Making, Secretarial Practice
6. Uttarakhand		Electronic Mechanics, Cutting & Sewing, Steno English, Steno Hindi, Embroidery & Needle Work, Secretarial Practice, Draftsman Civil, Mechanic Radio & TV
7. Haryana		Cutting & Sewing, Embroidery & Needle Work, Stenography English, Stenography Hindi, Fashion Technology
8. Punjab		Draftsman Civil, Information Technology & Electronic System Maintenance, Electronics, Consumer Electronics, Steno Punjabi, Steno English, Cutting & Sewing, Embroidery & Needle Work, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Fruit & Vegetables, Hair & Skin Care, Art & Craft, CS & ETTC, Fashion Technology, Data Entry Operator, Architectural Assistant
9. Jammu and Kashmir		Stenography English, Mechanic Radio & TV, Electronics Mechanic, Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Cutting & Sewing, Fashion Technology, Interior Decorator & Designing, Front Office Assistant, Data Entry Operator, Secretarial Practice, Dress Making, Mechanic Consumer Electronics, Pre/Preparatory School Management, Software Application, Domestic House Keeping, Jewelry & Precious Metal Works, Creche

1	2	3
		Management, Hair & Skin Care, Electrician, Computer Languages, Computer Aided Embroidery, Rural Informatics Management, Floriculture & Landscaping, Dairying, Computer Assembly & Maintenance, Mechanic Computer Hardware, Draftsman Civil, Health and Sanitary Inspector, Tourist Guide, Calico Printing, Desktop Publishing Operator, Network Technician, Information Technology and Equipment System Maintenance, Painter General
10. Karnataka		Electronics Mechanic, Secretarial Practice, Dress Making, Cutting & Tailoring, Hair & Skin Care, Draftsman Civil, Photography, Information Technology & System Maintenance, Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Front Office Assistant, Mechanic Radio & Television, Interior Decoration & Designing, Fashion Technology, Stenography, Desktop Publishing & Photo type Setter, Data Entry Operator
11. Kerala		Draftsman Civil, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Dress Making, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Electronic Mechanic, Mechanic Radio & Television, Secretarial Practice, Steno (English), Steno (Hindi), Surveyor, Architectural Assistant, Data Entry Operator, Front Office Assistant, Hospital House Keeping, Mechanic Computer Hardware, Mechanic Industrial Electronics, Network

1	2	3
		Technician, Fashion Technology, Interior Decoration & Designing, Food Processing
12. Tamil Nadu	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Stenography (English), Dress Making, Electronic Mechanic, Mechanic Radio & Television, Instrument Mechanic, Information Technology & Electronic System Maintenance, Cutting & Sewing, Fashion Technology, Embroidery & Needle Work, Secretarial Practice, Data Entry Operator, Apparel, Draftsman (Civil), Draftsman (Mechanical), Stenography (Tamil), Mechanic Industrial & Electronics, Hospitality Management, Front Office Assistant, Information Technology & Electronic System Maintenance	
13. Andhra Pradesh	Draftsman Civil, Dress Making, Cutting & Sewing, Electronics, Stenography, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Mechanic Radio & TV, Draftsman Mechanical, Electrician, Instrument Mechanic, Refrigeration & Air Conditioning, Book Binding, Desk Top Publishing Operator	
14. Puducherry	Draftsman Civil, Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Electronic Mechanic, Cutting & Sewing, Fashion Technology, Data Entry Operator, Desktop Publishing Operator, Information Technology & Electronic System Maintenance	

1	2	3
15. Lakshwdweep	Cutting & Sewing	
16. Nagaland	Knitting, Cutting & Sewing, Hair & Skin Care, Stenography, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Secretarial Practice, Electronic Mechanics, Apparel Sector	
17. Meghalaya	Surveyor, Preservation of Food & Vegetables, Stenography	
18. Bihar	Cutting & Sewing, Stenography Hindi, Stenography English, Mechanic Radio & Television, Information Technology & Electronic System Maintenance, Electronic Mechanic, Embroidery & Needle Work, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Preservation of Fruit & Vegetables, Draftsman Mechanical	
19. Jharkhand	Cutting & Sewing, Stenography Hindi, Stenography English, Mechanic Radio & Television, Information Technology & Electronic System Maintenance, Electronic Mechanic, Embroidery & Needle Work, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Preservation of Fruit & Vegetables, Draftsman Mechanical	
20. West Bengal	Electronics Mechanic, Mechanic Radio & TV, Dress Making, Cutting & Sewing, Information Technology, Apparel Technology, Construction & Wood Work	
21. Odisha	Fitter, Electrician, Dress Making, Draftsman Civil, Preservation of Fruit & Vegetables, Cutting & Sewing, Data Entry Operator,	

1	2	3
		Steno English, Dress Making, Textile Processing Technician, Hair & Skin Care
22. Assam		Draftsman Civil, Cutting & Sewing, Embroidery & Needle Work, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Hair & Skin Care, Mechanic Electronics, Dress Making, Secretarial Practice
23. Manipur		Secretarial Practice, Dress Making, Embroidery, Hair & Skin Care
24. Mizoram		Baker & Confectioner, Hair & Skin Care, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Draughtsman (Civil), Stenography (English), Cutting & Sewing, Electronics Mechanic
25. Tripura		Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Architectural Assistant, Interior Decoration & Design, Draftsman Civil, Dress Making, Mechanic Electronics, Stenography, Information Technology & Electronic System Maintenance, Medical Electronics
26. Andaman and Nicobar		Information Technology & Electronics System Maintenance, Stenography, Draftsman Civil, Surveyor, Electrician, Plumber, Welder, Mechanic Motor Vehicle, Mechanic Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Fitter, Construction & Wood Work
27. Arunachal Pradesh		Draftsman Civil, Surveyor, Information Technology & Electronics System Maintenance, Electrician, Wireman, Plumber,

1	2	3
		Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Electronic Mechanic, Fashion Technology, Hair & Skin Care, Secretarial practice, Baker & Confectioner, Preservation of Food & Vegetables
28. Sikkim		Draftsman Civil, Information Technology & Electronics System Maintenance, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Stenography English, Secretarial Practice, Fashion Technology, Cutting & Sewing, Interior Decorator & Designing, Craftsman Food Production (General), Hair & Skin Care, Dress Making
29. Gujarat		Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Hair & Skin Care, Steno-cum-Computer Operator, Multimedia Technology & Desk Top Publishing Operator, Cutting & Sewing, Certificate in E-Commerce, Data Entry Operator, Dress Making, Embroidery & Needle Work, Certificate in software Programming, Certificate in Web Design, Electronics Mechanic, Draughtsman Civil, Mechanic Radio & Television, Information Technology & Electronics System Maintenance
30. Madhya Pradesh		Draftsman (Civil), Draftsman (Mechanical), Electronic Mechanic, Mechanic Radio & TV, Stenography (English), Stenography (Hindi), Cutting & Sewing, Embroidery & Needle Work, Dress Making, Computer Operator & Programming

1	2	3
		Assistant, Preservation of Fruit & Vegetables, Secretarial Practice, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Data Entry Operator, Front Office Assistant, Interior Decoration & Designing, Pre/Preparatory School Management, Office Assistant cum Computer Operator
31. Chhattisgarh		Steno Hindi, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Secretarial Practice, Architectural Assistant, Interior Decoration & Designing, Cutting & Sewing, Steno English, Dress Making, Preservation of Food & Vegetables, Hospital House Keeping, Information Technology, Library & Information Science, Knitting & Hand Weaving
32. Maharashtra		Data Entry Operator, Preparatory School Management (Assistant), Domestic House Keeping, Corporate House Keeping, Computer Aided Embroidery & Needle Work, Front Office Assistant, Event Management Assistant, Tourist Guide, Library Information Science, Interior Decoration & Designing, Cutting & Sewing, Embroidery & Needle Work, Bakery & Confectionery, Dress Making, Fruit & Vegetable Processing, Hair & Skin Care, Secretarial Practice, Fashion Technology, Desk Top Publishing Operator, Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Mechanic Electronics, Steno English, Information Technology & Electronics System Maintenance

1	2	3
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Secretarial Practice
34. Goa		Cutting & Sewing, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Draftsman (Mechanical), Draftsman (Civil), Information Technology & Electronics System Maintenance, Electronic Mechanic, Desktop Publishing Operator, Secretarial Practice, Hair & Skin Care, Hospitality Management, Stenography English, Mechanic Motor Vehicle, Fitter, Craftsmen Food Production (General), Information Technology
35. Daman and Diu		Information Technology & Electronics System Maintenance, Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Cutting & Sewing

ESZ of Western Ghats

7281. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ecology Expert Panel has submitted its report to the Government last year on Ecological Sensitive Zone (ESZ) of the Western Ghats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Maharashtra Government has raised objections on this issue; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to settle the issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) 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.

Exporters Grievance Redressal Cell

7282. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Exporters' Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) to monitor specific complaints from exporters for quick redressal is available with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the complaints received and disposed off during each of the last three years by the GRC;

(d) the details of the nature of the grievances lodged by the exporters;

(e) whether any specific time frame has been fixed for the disposal of the said complaints; and

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

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

(b) A grievance redressal mechanism has been put in place under Department of Commerce in the form of GRC (Grievance Redressal Committee) by Government Resolution No. 01/69/12/00013/2004/Misc/O&M dated 30/8/2004.

(c) During the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, a total of 67, 70, and 158 grievances were received respectively and have been considered by Grievance Redressal Committee.

(d) The Grievances lodged by the exporters pertain to Duty Entitlement Pass Book benefits extension in Export Obligation Period (EOP), revalidation of advance authorizations, Export Promotion of Capital Goods licences, Redemption of advance authorizations, SEZ/EOU matters etc.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) A time-frame of three months has been fixed for the disposal of such grievances/complaints.

Cotton Development Bill

7283. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to draft the Cotton Development Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith objectives, provisions and salient features of the said Bill;

(c) the details of views expressed by various States in this regard; and

(d) the details of benefits of the said bill likely to be extended to the manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Government has placed in public domain the draft Cotton Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012. The Bill seeks to safeguard the interests of the textile industry, trade and consumers. It will help in making a realistic assessment of the distribution and to assess consumption of raw cotton in the country. The draft Bill was discussed with the Members of the Cotton Advisory Board on April 18, 2012. Inter Governmental consultations with State Governments are being undertaken to evolve a consensus on the provisions of the draft bill.

Assessment by AWBI on Surgery

7284. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether AWBI has entered into MoU with Veterinary College, (SKUAST) for conducting birth control surgeries of dogs in J&K;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the surveyed/verified population of dogs and number of surgeries that will be conducted by SKUAST per day;

(d) whether AWBI carried out any prior assessment of SKUAST's records in canine ABC/intervention surgery;

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

(f) the justification of present MoU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (f) On receiving complaints through Newspaper and Animal Welfare Activists, on mass killing / poisoning of large number of stray dogs and incidents of Rabies in Srinagar and also as per the directions of High Court of Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar, AWBI took up the issue with the Government of Jammu & Kashmir to address the problem of controlling the stray dogs over population and rabies through a scientific and humane method by implementing Animal Birth Control/Anti-rabies (ABC/AR) Programme for stray dogs in Srinagar as recommended by WHO. After due deliberations, it was agreed to sign a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between AWBI, Municipal Corporation of Srinagar and Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, Animal Husbandry, Srinagar (SKUAST) to start a sustainable ABC/AR Programme in Srinagar. A copy of MoU is enclosed as Statement.

The population of stray dogs as estimated through the census carried out by Animal Husbandry Department, J&K is around one lakh. As per the MoU the sterilization target is to be fixed by Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, Animal Husbandry in consultation with AWBI and Municipal Corporation, Srinagar.

Statement

*Memorandum of Understanding (MQU) between
Animal Welfare Board of India, Municipal
Corporation of Srinagar and Dean Faculty
of Veterinary Sciences and Animal
Husbandry Kashmir*

1. This agreement is made by and between Srinagar Municipal Corporation (SMC), Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) and Dean Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir for Humane Stray Dog Population management through Animal Birth Control (ABC) as per the guidelines issued vide ABC (Dogs) Rules, 2001 and their Anti Rabies immunization in Municipal limits of Srinagar.
2. The SMC and AWBI will allocate and release funds jointly to the Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences

and Animal Husbandry, as equal financial stake holders (50% of Rupees 445/- for each sterilization). The Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir thereafter will utilize the funds to achieve the target fixed with reference to the number of dogs to be sterilized. SMC will arrange to pick and relocate the stray dogs after ABC surgery in faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir in an area-wise approach. If the actual expenditure per sterilization is more than Rs.445/- the difference of amount shall be paid by SMC. Reimbursement of 50 per cent of the excess amount will be claimed from AWBI who shall consider the claim as per their norms.

3. The SMC will arrange to conduct population survey of stray dogs in its municipal area of Srinagar, which require ABC surgery for population management to plan the strategy for the ABC programme.
4. The SMC will arrange to provide suitable vehicles and dog catchers while training for dog catchers for picking / releasing of stray dogs will be provided by AWBI.
5. The SMC will provide a viable system to the Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir for disposing the bio-medical waste generated by the project.
6. The SMC will provide infrastructure such as kennels for holding the dogs post surgery as well as segregation kennels for observing suspected Rabid dogs to Dean Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir.
7. The SMC will make suitable arrangements for cremation of euthanized / dead dogs. Euthanasia will be carried out only on the dogs suffering from incurable diseases, rabies or those incurably injured in accidents and SMC will provide the cremation area or an incinerator.
8. The SMC will provide a Mobile Van-cum-first aid vehicle for picking up accidental cases / stray dogs in SMC areas based on complaints received from citizens in the Dog complaint cell, which will also address the dog bite complaint cases.

9. All neutered / spayed dogs will be earmarked with a notch at the tip of the ear after the surgery and will be administered Anti Rabies Vaccine.
10. The Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir will thereafter (in consultation with AWBI and SMC reps) fix ABC targets for stray dogs to be sterilized and vaccinated each financial year.
11. The ABC grant to the Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry will be released by SMC in two equal instalments. The first instalment of 50% amount will be released in advance within 15 days of receipt of funds from AWBI, where as the 2nd instalment will be released only after getting the Utilization Certificates and Sterilization Certificates from the Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir.
12. At the end of the financial year the Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir will arrange to send Utilization Certificates and Sterilization Certificates to AWBI duly verified by Reps. Dept. of Animal Husbandry Kashmir and SMC for their audit purpose.
13. Fresh ABC grant will not be released unless the Utilization Certificate and Sterilization Certificates for the previous grant have been received by the AWBI and SMC.
14. The Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir will project the yearly sterilization targets for Srinagar for allocation of 50% funds from AWBI on proper format latest by 15th of March every year.
15. On receipt of the projections, the AWBI executive committee will approve the allocation of ABC grants for Srinagar. Projections for the current year shall start from September 1st 2011.
16. After approval of AWBI executive committee, 50% funds of the AWBI share (25% of the total funds required for Srinagar) will be released to Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir for further action.
17. The SMC will also provide a matching amount (25% of the total funds required for Srinagar) to the Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir in advance.
18. The Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir on receipt of equal matching grant from AWBI and SMC will commence animal birth control operations within Srinagar as per their yearly target.
19. The performance of the Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir in this regard will be jointly assessed strictly as per guidelines of ABC (Dogs) Rules, 2001 by joint inspection team of Dept. of Animal Husbandry Srinagar (J&K) and SMC periodically at least once a month through genitalia count and other related data. The team will also inspect and report on infrastructure and technical facilities, the holding capacity of the facility, hygiene and sanitation standard will also be inspected. The inspection team will give their comments and recommendations, if any.
20. The ABC project performance in Srinagar will be assessed and reviewed by a monitoring committee on a quarterly basis. The monitoring committee will be composed as under:
- | | |
|--|---------------|
| Commissioner, SMC | - Co-Chairman |
| Chairman/Member, AWBI | - Co-Chairman |
| Dean Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir | - Co-Chairman |
| Director Animal Husbandry J&K | - Member |
| Municipal Health Officer, SMC | - Member |
| Municipal Veterinary Officer, SMC | - Member |
21. An annual audit of the project under Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir will be carried out in April each year and a copy of the same will be sent to SMC and AWBI.
22. SMC and Dean Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry Kashmir will ensure that all individuals participating in Srinagar ABC Programme are immunized by prophylactic anti rabies vaccine on yearly basis.

23. In order to eradicate Rabies from Srinagar, SMC with the help of Department of Animal Husbandry, Srinagar will provide sustained immunization for ABC operated dogs every year for at least 5 years.
24. The agreement will be operational with effect from 1st September 2011 and will terminate on 31st August 2013. However, the agreement may be extended or amended by mutual consent of the all three parties in writing.

Termination:

Either party may terminate the agreement. Either party may terminate the agreement upon a material breach by the other party. Either party to this agreement may terminate this agreement at any time by giving 30 days written notice incorporating appropriate windup procedures that have been discussed and agreed with the other parties.

Disputes:

The agreement will be governed by the laws of Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, any controversy or claim, or dispute arising out of or relating to the agreement, or the application, breach, or validity thereof, shall be submitted to Arbitration. Such arbitration proceeding shall be held in Srinagar in accordance with the Jammu and Kashmir Arbitration and Reconciliation then in force and Secretary (AH) to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir shall be the sole arbitrator whose decision shall be binding on all parties. Any award rendered in such arbitration proceedings shall be final and binding on each of the parties.

Signed by:

Commissioner, SMC

Chairman/Member, AWBI

Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry

[Translation]

Utilisation of Funds

7285. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of funds released by his Ministry for different works during the last three years;

(b) whether his Ministry tends to release the funds in the last month of the financial year;

(c) if so, whether it does not affect the work for which the amount is released;

(d) whether the release of large amounts of funds in the last few months of the year is violative of the rules; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to check this practice?

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

(a) and (b) There is no system of 'release' of funds by Ministry of Defence. The allocation provided under the Budget Estimates (BE) is available, after passage of the Budget, for spending during the year for different items of expenditure.

The details of the total funds allocated for Revenue Works (Minor Head 111) and Capital Works (Minor Heads 111 and 202) under the Defence Services Estimates during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Revenue Works		Capital Works	
	BE	Final Grant	BE	Final Grant
2009-10	6858.17	7431.81	6878.51	4881.19
2010-11	7070.33	8361.15	7301.27	6575.35
2011-12	8301.67	8894.19	7323.11	6729.92

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

(d) and (e) As stated above, there is no system of 'release' of funds by Ministry of Defence.

Ganga River Basin Authority

7286. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA

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

(a) the number of meetings held by the Ganga River Basin Authority under Ganga Mukti Abhiyan; and

(b) the details of the decisions taken thereunder and their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been set up in February 2009 to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach. So far three meetings of Authority have been convened on 9th October 2009, 1st November 2010 and 17th April, 2012 respectively.

(b) The Authority has decided that under Mission Clean Ganga it will be ensured that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga. Projects amounting to nearly Rs. 2600 crore have been sanctioned so far under the NGRBA for development of sewer networks, sewage treatment plants, electric crematoria, community toilets, development of river fronts, etc in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. Based on the decisions of NGRBA the Central Government has set up a Standing Committee under NGRBA to monitor implementation and an Empowered Steering Committee to approve pollution abatement projects on fast track basis; declared Gangetic Dolphin as the national aquatic animal, decided to share costs towards operation and maintenance of the assets created under NGRBA between Centre and the States in the ratio of 70:30 and discontinued three hydro-electric power projects of Lohari Nagpala, Bhaironghati and Pala Maneri on Bhagirathi River.

Factories in Residential Areas

7287. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the existing environmental laws prohibit operation of industries/factories in residential areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of industries/factories are functioning in the residential areas and are reportedly violating the environmental norms and guidelines;

(d) if so, the number of such cases detected during the last three years. Statewise; 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) to (e) Under the existing environmental laws, powers to regulate prohibition of operation of industries in any area including residential areas, is rested with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 empowers SPCBs/PCCs to grant consent-to-establish (CTE) and consent to operate (CTO) and regulate the stipulated consent conditions. Under Section 17(i) (g) of the Water and Air Acts, SPCBs / PCCs are required to advice State Governments on suitability of sites for carrying out operations of industries. State Boards have evolved norms to regulate industrial operations in residential areas where polluting units consuming high power, water and using fossil fuel or any other unapproved fuel are not permitted. Only the tiny service units falling under 'green' category are permitted with certain cautions. In case of Delhi and in compliance to Hon'ble Supreme Court Directives, large number of units falling under 'H' category have been closed down / shifted to other location.

Domestic Dredging Companies

7288. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indian and International companies engaged in dredging work in the sea alongwith the dredger in their possession;

(b) whether a number of cases of irregularities against some domestic dredging companies are pending with the Government;

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

(d) whether the delay in taking a final decision in such cases has created more opportunities for foreign dredging companies; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps being taken by the Government for the expeditious disposal of the said cases?

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

(a) A Statement showing the details of the Indian and International companies engaged in dredging work in the sea alongwith the dredger in their possession is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Indian dredging companies who charter foreign dredgers require a Specified Period Licence from the Directorate General of Shipping and the company has to follow certain guidelines issued by the Directorate General of Shipping for obtaining the Licence. M/s Jaisu Shipping Pvt. Ltd. has chartered one dredger without following the prescribed guidelines for which a show-cause notice has been issued by Directorate General of Shipping.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Indian and International Dredger companies	Dredgers owned by these companies		
		Coastal	Overseas	Chartered vessel
1.	M/s Dredging Corporation of India Limited	13	—	—
2.	Ballast Ham Dredging India Pvt. Ltd.	1	1	—
3.	Jaisu Shipping Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5	—	5
4.	Mercator Lines Ltd.	5	—	—
5.	Navayuga Engg. Co. Ltd.	1	1	—
6.	Van Oord India Pvt. Ltd.	1	—	3
7.	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	1	—	—
8.	M/s Jaisu Dredging & Shipping Company Ltd.	—	—	3
9.	Parekh Marine Agencies Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	—	—	1
10.	ABS Marine Services Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	—	—	2
11.	M/s Essar Bulk Terminals Ltd.	—	1	—
12.	Mundra Port & Special Economic Zones Ltd.	—	1	—
13.	Govt. of Kerala	—	1	—
14.	International Seaport Dredging Ltd., Chennai	—	—	3
15.	M/s Dredging International Services, Belgium	—	—	2
16.	M/s Strabag India Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	1
17.	M/s Dharti Dredging & Infrastructure, Hyderabad	—	—	1
Total		27	5	21

Maintenance by Private Companies

7289. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether some private companies have been assigned the task of repairing/maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any review of the functioning of these private companies; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The list of Private Companies assigned the Operation and Maintenance of National Highway (NH) reaches is enclosed as Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Private Companies assigned the Operation and Maintenance of National Highway (NH) reaches

Sl. No.	NH Section	NH No.	Length (km.)	Name of Private Company
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kishangarh-Kheda	79A&79	183.9	M/s. Shiva Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.
2	Chittorgarh-Ratanpur	76,8	250.35	M/s. Shiva Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.
3	Ratanpur-Ahmedabad	8	126.82	M/s. Kalthia Engg. Construction Ltd.
4	Delhi-Agra	2	179.3	M/s. RK Construction
5	Agra-Shikohabad	2	50.9	M/s. JMC Constructions (P) Ltd.
6	Makhanpur-Sikandra	2	142.5	M/s. Dinesh Chandra R. Agarwal
7	Sikandra-Bhaunti	2	77	M/s. J.M Mhatre Infra (P) Ltd.
8	Kanpur-Fatehpur	2	51.5	M/s. Kaiser Construction
9	Ashapur- Thariyaon	2	62	M/s. Balaji Enterprises
10	Khaga-Kokhraj	2	58	M/s. Kimiya Associates
11	Allahabad Bypass	2	84.70	M/s. Narendra Construction
12	Handia-Rajatalab	2	72.38	M/s. S&P Infrastructure Developers (P) Ltd.
13	Aurangabad-Gorhar	2	140	M/s. Dinesh Chandra R. Agrawal
14	Gorhar - Barwa Adda	2	78.75	M/s. S&P Infrastructure Developers (P) Ltd.
15	Barwa Adda- Barakar	2	43	M/s. Dinesh Chandra R. Agarwal

1	2	3	4	5
16	Barakar-Panagarh	2	73.67	M/s. Gayatri Enterprises
17	Haveri-Hubli	4	64	M/s. JMC Constructions (P) Ltd.
18	Walajahapet	4	93.4	M/s. Amar Constructions
19	Chennai Bypass	5	32.20	M/s. JMC Constructions (P) Ltd.
20	Vijayawada-Gundogolanu	5	78.00	M/s JMC Constructions (P) Ltd.
21	Gundugolanu-Divancheruvu	5	122.00	M/s SMS Infrastructure Ltd.
22	Ankapalli-Srikakulam	5	135.05	M/s GVR Infra Projects Ltd.
23	Srikakulam-Ichapuram	5	135.79	M/s JMC Constructions (P) Ltd.
24	Sunakhala-Bhubaneshwar	5	78.13	M/s. Kalika Stone Works
25	Chandikhole-Bhadrak	5	75.5	M/s. Abhipsa Constructions
26	Balasore-Kharagpur	60	119.28	M/s. JMC Constructions (P) Ltd.
27	Kharagpur-Dankuni	6	118.4	M/s. A. Sarkar at PIU Level
28	Agra-Gwalior	3	85	M/s. HDPL Infrastructure Ltd.
29	Bamanbore-Garamore and Rajkot Bamanbore	8A& 8B	102.4	M/s. G.R Infraprojects Ltd.
30	Lucknow-Kanpur 11.38 to 59.19	25	47.81	M/s JMC Constructions (P) Ltd.
31	Siliguri-Purnea	31	113.27	M/s. Abhyuday Housing & Construction (P) Ltd.
32	Ghaziabad-Hapur	24	32.35	M/s. R.G Buildwell
33	Palanpur-Radhanpur	14& 15	260	M/s Patel Highway Management Pvt. Ltd.
34	Porbandar-Jetpur	8B	115	M/s Gujarat Pratibha Johnson OMT 2 Pvt. Ltd.
35	Chittorgarh-Kota	76	168	M/s Chittorgarh Kota Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
36	Swaroopganj-Pindwada-Udaipur	14&76	118	M/s Udaipur Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
37	Baran-Shivpuri-Jhansi	76&25	199	M/s Jhansi Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
38	Kota-Baran	76	103	M/s Kota - Baran Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

*[English]***Census of Handicrafts/Handloom**

7290. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
 SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to collect information regarding number of persons engaged in handicrafts industry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to improve the skill of the workers engaged in Handicraft, stone carving and metal carving industry particularly in Odisha and steps taken by the Government to provide market support to sell their products in India/ globally and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of male and female weavers/artisans as per latest census in the country, State-wise alongwith the census of Kumhar (potter) involving in their art in Odisha;

(d) whether the women weavers are full time weavers in the range between 65 percent to 79 percent and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has noticed that the benefits of the schemes for weavers/ artisans are being given to fake claimants during the last three years;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken in this regard; and

(g) the steps taken/action plan made by the Government to promote handicraft industry during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam. The census of handicrafts artisans is in progress. However as per the result made available on different parameters pertaining to handicraft sector based on enumeration undertaken till now, it is estimated that the number of artisans in the country is 68.86 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Madam. To improve the skill of workers engaged in handicrafts including Stone Carving and Metal

Carving industry in Odisha, the Government is implementing the scheme of Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY), Human Resource Development and Design and Technological Upgradation.

Through Market Support Services Scheme of the Government, artisans are encouraged to participate in Gandhi Shilp Bazars, Craft Bazars, Sourcing Shows and Exhibitions etc. Besides Government have set up 21 Urban Haat on the pattern of Dilli Haat in big towns/metropolitan cities to provide direct marketing facilities to handicraft artisans/handloom weavers.

Moreover, under the component of International Marketing of the Marketing Support Services Scheme, artisans are deputed for participation in cultural exchange programme/craft exchange programme in international events/exhibitions etc.

(c) The number of male and females handicraft artisans in the country including of Kumhar (Potter) of Odisha is estimated as 30.25 lakhs and 38.61 lakhs respectively. However the State-wise figures shall only be known once the census of handicrafts artisans is completed.

As per Handloom Census of India (2009-10), there are 29,08,800 Adult Handloom Weavers across the country. Of this, 22,03,038 are Female weavers. State-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Percentage of full time women weavers is more than 65% in most of the States except North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttrakhand. State-wise details of women weavers, who are full time, are also given in the same Statement.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The steps proposed to be taken by the Government to promote handicrafts sector during the Twelfth Five Year Plan include: implementation of schemes of Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY), Design & Technology Up-gradation Scheme, Marketing Support Services Scheme, Research & Development Scheme, Human Resource Development Scheme and Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. Two New scheme namely 'special scheme for North Eastern Region' and Infrastructure Development has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan.

Statement

Sl. No.	Names of State(s)	Total Male	Total Female	Total	Full time Female weavers	Full time Female weavers as a %age of total female weavers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,28,728	52,760	1,81,508	46384	87.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	210	25,662	25,872	9363	36.49
3.	Assam	12,765	13,88,653	14,01,418	686457	49.43
4.	Bihar	9,280	2,473	11,753	1783	72.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,211	218	2,429	212	97.25
6.	Delhi	1,338	132	1,470	115	87.12
7.	Gujarat	3,218	970	4,188	726	74.85
8.	Haryana	5,697	27	5,724	27	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,004	4,572	6,576	848	18.55
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,223	2,126	7,349	319	15.00
11.	Jharkhand	8,016	1,955	9,971	1807	92.43
12.	Karnataka	31,149	8,783	39,932	8303	94.53
13.	Kerala	3,354	7,820	11,174	7749	99.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5,451	1,834	7,285	1593	86.86
15.	Maharashtra	1,689	258	1,947	250	96.90
16.	Manipur	1,496	1,99,111	2,00,607	169310	85.03
17.	Meghalaya	83	12,534	12,617	7015	55.97
18.	Mizoram	1,767	38,513	40,280	6095	15.83
19.	Nagaland	1,353	44,522	45,875	21,351	47.96
20.	Odisha	41,466	7,556	49,022	5930	78.48
21.	Pondicherry	1,056	894	1,950	791	88.48
22.	Punjab	584	342	926	289	84.50
23.	Rajasthan	4,120	4,362	8,482	3533	80.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Sikkim	14	527	541	264	50.09
25.	Tamilnadu	1,36,352	92,016	2,28,368	77477	84.20
26.	Tripura	1,385	1,28,791	1,30,176	6489	5.04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	91,213	25,409	1,16,622	21720	85.48
28.	Uttrakhand	4,120	2,101	6,221	1185	56.40
29.	West Bengal	2,00,400	1,48,117	3,48,517	1,23482	83.37
All India		7,05,762	22,03,038	29,08,800	1210867	54.96

Nos. of Adult Handloom weavers as per Handloom Census of India (2009-10)

Helmets Mandatory for Women

7291. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to make it mandatory for women pillion riders on two wheelers to wear helmets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said amendment is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) According to Section 129 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, every person except a Sikh wearing a turban driving or riding on a motor cycle shall, while in a public place, wear protective headgear (helmet) conforming to the standards of Bureau of Indian Standards. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 does not exempt women pillion riders on two wheelers from wearing helmet. According to the second proviso to the said Section 129,

the State Governments can frame rules to provide for such exceptions as they may think fit.

Coastal Shipping

7292. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Infrastructure clogs is choking growth opportunities in ports along the coast line restraining the US and other countries from developing commercial ties with India;

(b) if so, whether coastal shipping, which accounts for 40 percent of trade volume in the US, China and Europe, is only 7 percent of India's total domestic cargo transport network;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has taken any initiative to develop infrastructure around Indian coast line to boost the trade; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) There has been no instance of India's infrastructure clogs choking growth opportunities in ports along the coast line restraining the US and other countries from developing commercial ties with India.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. To meet the projected demand of 943.06 million tonnes of cargo to be handled by Major Ports and 815.20 million tonnes by Non-Major Ports as envisaged by the Working Group of 12th Five Year Plan for the Port Sector, both major ports and non-major ports have conceptualized various capacity augmentation schemes with an estimated investment of Rs. 180626.23 crores during the 12th Five Year Plan. Several projects have been identified for development of port infrastructure on the Indian Coastline to boost the trade. These projects include construction/up-gradation of berths, deepening of channels, equipment up-gradation etc.

Trade with Pakistan

7293. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KCHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the trade movement between Indian and Pakistan at Attari Wagah land route continue to remain affected due to exorbitant amount of handling charges at the newly built integrated check post;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for keeping such exorbitant handling charges;

(d) whether any representation has been received from the traders in this regard;

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

(f) the corrective measures taken/being taken 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) Does not arise.

(c) The cargo operations at the Integrated Check Post (ICP) are being performed by Central Warehousing

Corporation (CWC). The handling charges were fixed by CWC on the basis of the rates received in an open tender enquiry and subsequent negotiations held with the representatives of Porters/Labourers working at ICP Attari. These are comparable to the handling cost at other Land Custom Stations, inland container depots (ICD) and Sea Ports such as Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT).

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) Confederation of International Chamber of Commerce & Industry and SAARC Chamber of Commerce & Industry sent in representations to Central Warehousing Corporation praying for further rationalization of (i) handling and storage tariff, (ii) improvement in existing infrastructure for storage of loose cargo such as gypsum, clinker, coal, etc. and (iii) exemption from levy of service tax. The issues raised were deliberated and sorted out in a meeting held with stakeholders by CWC and LPAI keeping in view the overall interest of cross-border trade between the two countries. As regards exemption from levy of service tax, the trade was advised to send its representation to the concerned authorities.

(f) Does not arise.

Share of IWT

7294. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Inland Water Transport (IWT) in domestic surface transport as compared to that of road and rail; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to develop IWT in the country?

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

(a) As per the Report prepared by RITES Ltd. in the year 2009 titled "Total Transport System study on Traffic Flows & Modal Costs", the share of Inland Water Transport (IWT) in the total domestic transport during 2007-08 was 0.24 % compared to 50.12% for the road and 36.06 % for the rail sector in terms of tonne km.

(b) The development and regulation of the waterways which are declared as National Waterways are under the purview of Central Government, while the other

waterways remain under the purview of the respective State Governments. The Government has been taking various steps to develop IWT which, *inter-alia*, includes ensuring targeted depth and width in the navigational channels, aids for day and night navigation, fixed/floating terminals at specified locations for berthing and loading/unloading of vessels and intermodal connectivity at select locations. Besides these, Central Government also provides 100% Grants-in-aid to the States in the North-Eastern Region for development of IWT.

Growth Rate

7295. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of the rising prices on the industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the impact on the industries and growth rate during the year;

(c) whether the Government has corrected the rate of industrial growth in January, 2012;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons of such variation in analysis of growth rates and steps taken by the Government to ensure that such incidences do not occur in future; and

(e) the details of industrial development took place in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and funds allocated for industrial development during the last three years, State-wise including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No separate study has been conducted on the impact of rising prices on the industrial growth. However, hardening of interest rates, increase in the cost of capital, moderation in the flow of credit to industry, decline in the rate of growth of consumption expenditure etc. including inflation are 0 & considered to be some important factors impacting the moderation in the industrial growth.

(c) and (d) Growth rate of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) as per Quick Estimate for January, 2012 was released as 6.8% on 12th March 2012. Subsequent to this, during preparation of IIP for February 2012, it was detected that in the IIP for January 2012, the production data for sugar was incorrectly reported. Immediately after detection of the error, the revised growth rate for the month of January 2012 was compiled. Due to this change and also minor updating of data received from other source agencies, the growth rate for January, 2012 was revised from 6.8% to 1.1% on 12th April 2012.

In order to prevent recurrence of errors relating to industrial production data, the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has requested all concerned data source agencies to adhere to the time frame for supplying monthly production data so that the data are validated before release of the IIP. The CSO has an inbuilt system to ensure accuracy of the data. The production data received from the source agencies are put to certain validation checks by the CSO before releasing the IIP. In case, the variation of the production data for a month over the production data of the previous month exceeds 20%, or if the variation of the production data for a month over the production data of the same month in the previous year exceeds 30%, such cases are referred back to source agencies for confirmation.

(e) Year-wise industrial growth during 11th Five Year Plan is given in the Table below:

Table: Year-wise IIP Growth rate during 11th Five Year Plan

Years	IIP
2007-08	15.5
2008-09	2.5
2009-10	5.3
2010-11	8.2
2011-12	2.8

The details of plan outlay provided by the Planning Commission to each State for the Annual Plans 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 for the Energy, Industry and Mineral sectors are at enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakh)

States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			
	Energy	Industry & Mineral	Total	Energy	Industry & Mineral	Total	Energy	Industry & Mineral	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	17206	77478	3349675	49006	73474	3680000	65593	63244	4300000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22180	850	210000	31000	2086	250000	22464	1562	320000
3	Assam	17274	14063	600000	38949	22639	764500	50497	14674	900000
4	Bihar	86445	46222	1600000	168223	47245	2000000	168223	47245	2400000
5	Chhattisgarh	21180	22055	1094776	26129	18967	1323000	28690	25661	1671027
6	Goa	15792	3920	224000	18183	3983	271000	20330	14402	332000
7	Gujarat	93550	75224	2350000	196991	104582	3000000	201901	118158	3800000
8	Haryana	140181	5753	1000000	549067	126495	1826000	163680	5660	2035800
9	Himachal Pradesh	35486	2136	270000	35437	2727	300000	46160	2702	330000
10	Jammu and Kashmir	52043	9312	550000	45179	11220	600000	47800	15140	660000
11	Jharkhand	72500	11600	820000	77047	13200	924000	160000	19400	1532275
12	Karnataka	363012	82606	2950005	336464	96153	3105003	440658	65785	3807002
13	Kerala	97506	27932	892000	104700	56737	1002500	112300	46628	1201000
14	Madhya Pradesh	135097	16759	1617417	165224	31516	1900000	198791	37117	2300000
15	Maharashtra	247945	14988	3595894	274092	22294	3791602	304636	30235	4200000
16	Manipur	17350	9192	200000	13630	10114	260000	14608	4909	321000
17	Meghalaya	55240	3390	210000	60981	4850	223000	56632	4540	272700
18	Mizoram	6911	1760	125000	7411	3675	150000	9125	2765	170000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19	Nagaland	7418	4243	150000	5791	4711	150000	6100	4464	181000
20	Odisha	197342	3835	950000	146229	7480	1100000	251050	9010	1520000
21	Punjab	259675	890	860000	330270	3180	915000	331166	5812	1152000
22	Rajasthan	748397	14010	1732200	1243400	14943	2400000	1206700	17850	2750000
23	Sikkim	5048	1359	104500	5858	3324	117500	2554	715	140000
24	Tamil Nadu	252757	59687	1750000	272428	76486	2006800	206779	31599	2353499
25	Tripura	3101	4953	168000	6789	3137	186000	3396	3196	195000
26	Uttar Pradesh	562891	341429	3900000	431359	451728	4200000	403724	423557	4700000
27	Uttarakhand	46648	2044	580081	42713	2461	680000	40396	2828	780000
28	West Bengal	189390	69326	1415000	155693	85332	1798500	168857	81116	2221400
	Total (States)	3769564	927017	33268548	4838243	1304737	38924405	4732810	1099973	46545703
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4420	550	83318	4469	647	95838	6890	669	143484
2	Chandigarh	1526	50	31922	2527	98	45091	4170	150	66189
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1867	69	15571	2775	190	19582	4758	242	33635
4	Daman and Diu	2229	1000	15434	2159	1070	16923	3699	518	32495
5	Delhi	46100	4700	1000000	11080	2400	1140000	250900	2490	1513301
6	Lakshadweep	3148	167	29686	1200	200	32200	2550	300	38879
7	Pondicherry	14957	13207	225000	12960	11600	250000	15515	9904	275000
	Total UTs	74247	19743	1400931	37170	16205	1599634	288482	14273	2102983
	Total (States and UTs)	3843811	946760	34669479	4875413	1320942	40524039	5021292	1114245	48648686

Source: Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Trade Deficit

7296. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the imbalance between the export and import prices in the foreign trade have led to highest loss to the national exchequers during the month of March, 2012;

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

(c) the quantum of loss registered in the foreign trade and the national exchequer as a result of this imbalance during the last one year; and

(d) the details of the commodities whose import has increased by more than 30 percent and those whose prices have increased by more than 10 percent in the last year as compared to previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) No Madam. Trade surplus occurs when value of exports are more than value of imports, Trade deficit occurs when value of exports are less than value of imports. Neither trade surplus nor trade deficit has any relationship with loss to national exchequer.

(d) Based on the information provided by DGCI&S, Kolkata, during 2011-12 the commodities where imports have grown by more than 30 percent over 2010-11 are Petroleum, Crude & products, Gold & Silver, Coal, Coke & Briquettes, etc., Metaliferrous ores & metal scrap, Fertilisers, Vegetable Oil, Project goods, Machine tools, Wood & Wood products, Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrtrs, Cotton Raw & Waste.

Based on the yearly inflation rates by item groups (based on wholesale price index with 2004-05 as base period) prepared by DIPP, groups of commodities where prices have grown by more than 10 percent during 2011-12 over 2010-11 are Fibres (non-Food articles), Minerals,

Crude Petroleum, Fuel & Power, Coal, Mineral Oils, Dairy Products, Other Food Products, Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco products, Fertilizers & Pesticides.

[English]

Ban on Cotton Exports

7297. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

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

(a) whether the Government has put quantitative restrictions on the export of cotton bales/yarn;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are demands from various groups/ State Governments for lifting the ban/quantitative restrictions on the export of cotton bale/yarn;

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

(e) the number of export contracts for cotton pending approval of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade; and

(f) whether the Government has taken cognisance of Indian exporters facing action for damages due to non-export of cotton and if so, the steps taken by the Government to expedite the clearances and hasten the export of cotton?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is no ban on export of cotton now.

(e) and (f) Approval of Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is not required for registration of contracts. Field offices of the Directorate are authorized to issue the Registration Certificates (RC) for export of cotton after verification of required documents. These are being issued expeditiously.

Military Exercise

7298. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army has conducted military exercise Shoor Veer along the western border of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Shoor Veer has been the biggest ever war game in the Thar Desert and involves synergy of Army and Air Force in launching air-land battle; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Indian Army conducted a large scale Exercise Shoor Veer in Suratgarh (Rajasthan) from 20th April, 2012, to 5th May, 2012. Elements of Air Force also participated in the Exercise alongwith Army formations. The Exercise was conducted as a part of periodic training event to practice battle drills and procedure in the designated areas of training.

Coastal Security

7299. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain intelligence agencies have expressed apprehension of terrorist attacks from the sea routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to sanction huge funds to boost coastal security to be implemented in five years period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this is likely to involve extensive use of satellites for scanning every movement in Indian seas and a special strategy for securing Andaman Islands; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken to strengthen the surveillance along maritime border?

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

(a) and (b) Inputs from various intelligence security agencies received at Multi Agency Centres are analysed and continuously acted upon according to threat perception.

(c) and (d) Coastal Security has been strengthened through augmentation of assets and resources of Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard. An estimated expenditure of Rs. 6960 crores has been sanctioned for Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard towards this end. In addition, Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II of Ministry of Home Affairs with total financial out lay of Rs. 1579.91 crores to be implemented over a period of 5 years starting from 1.4.2011, entails establishment of marine police stations with provision of patrol boats, jetties and vehicles in the 9 coastal states and 4 Union Territories.

(e) and (f) Government has initiated several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, which includes improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by following an integrated approach. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others for security of coastal areas including island territories. The intelligence mechanism has also been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centers and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of radars covering the country's entire coastline including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is an essential part of this process.

Electronic Toll Collection System

7300. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology to simplify toll collection on National Highways across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its present status and the State-wise details of toll plazas where this facility of electronic toll collection has been provided; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make this facility available on all the toll plazas of the country and the extent to which the said technology will ease the traffic in toll plazas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) When the vehicle fitted with the RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) Tag passes through the Toll Plaza, the reader installed at the dedicated ETC lane reads the unique number of Tag and transmit this information to the Central Clearing House. The Account of this Tag number is debited with the pre-fixed amount and this amount is transferred to the respective Toll Operators through Bank at the end of Shift/Day. The boom of the barrier for such toll lane after deducting the toll tax will automatically allow the vehicle to pass.

(c) A pilot project already under implementation on Zirakpur-Parwanoo Section of NH-22. This will ensure seamless movement of traffic. NHAI has been further entrusted with the work of implementing the ETC system on National Highways across the country.

Pollution Level in Metropolitan Cities

7301. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TATA Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in its study found that the quality of air at petrol pumps in the national capital and other metropolitan cities in the country is alarming and below the prescribed standard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the resultant health hazards to the employees working in the petrol/diesel outlets and the nearby residents;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to control the emission of toxic fumes near the petrol/diesel outlets;

(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) to (e) The Energy and Resources Institute

(TERI), New Delhi has undertaken a study, namely, 'Variation in air quality at filling stations' in Delhi'. Benzene, Toluene and Xylene (BTX) levels were measured at petrol pumps which is a work environment. Sampling has been undertaken for one hour during peak period and the data has been compared with annual average norms for Benzene in ambient air. Work environment and ambient air are two different entities.

No epidemiological study has been undertaken by the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Central Pollution Control Board for the employees working at petrol/diesel outlets.

Benzene content in petrol has been reduced to 1% (November, 2000) from 5% (April, 1995).

[Translation]

Fixation of Rate Under BOT

7302. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision for fixation of rate under Build Operate Transfer (BOT) mode is flawed;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make it flawless;

(c) whether the number of vehicles is increasing in the country and the collection of revenue is also increasing manifold; and

(d) if so, the justification for increasing the rate under the contract system?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) While the number of vehicles are increasing, roads are being constructed/improved to improve the movement. As per Section 8 A of NH Act, 1956 Central Government by notification in official Gazette may enter into an agreement with any person to collect & retain fees at such rate for services or benefit rendered by him, having regard to the expenditure involved in building, maintenance, management and operation of the whole or

part of such NH, interest on the Capital invested reasonable return, the volume of traffic and the period of such agreement. The periodical increase in the rate of user fee is provided in the National Highways Fee Rules, and included as one of the conditions in bids.

Highway Engineers

7303. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trained highway engineers in the country;

(b) whether the present strength of highway engineers is sufficient for timely completion of projects;

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open more technical institutions to train engineers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) There is a shortage of trained highway engineers in the highway profession including contracting and consulting industry. The Government has set up the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) [formerly known as National Institute for Training of the Highway Engineers (NITHE)], Noida, which imparts trainings to fresh as well as in-service highway engineers of the country. IAHE has been conducting training programmes for such engineers including engineers from other developing countries. There are also other Training Institutes in the public and private sector imparting training to highway engineers. Highway Engineers are also deputed for training abroad under various International Co-operation Schemes for latest technical know-how in this Sector.

(d) and (e) This Ministry has no proposal for opening any technical institutions to train engineers.

Civil Population in Cantonment

7304. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civil population in Cantonment areas has substantially increased over the years;

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

(c) whether the local civilians are not getting adequate facilities due to increase in population in civil areas of the Cantonment and the areas of the Cantonments remaining the same;

(d) if so, whether the Cantonment areas are proposed to be expanded in view of population increase; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Total population residing in the 62 Cantonments as per 2001 Census is 21,02,663. Census figures do not indicate civil population separately. The population figures as per 2011 Census have not been received in respect of all the Cantonments.

(c) There is no serious gap between the public aspirations for civic amenities and the actual amenities available in Cantonment areas. There is, however lot of scope for improving the civic infrastructure.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal under consideration to expand the Cantonment areas.

[English]

ROB and Underpasses on NHs in Andhra Pradesh

7305. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any proposal for construction of Rail Over Bridge (ROB) and underpasses on National Highways (NHs) passing through the State;

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

(c) the details of delayed/pending projects of ROB and underpasses in the State alongwith their mode of construction?

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

PRASADA): (a) No, Madam. However, alignment proposals in respect of six ROBs and General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) for one ROB have been received.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement. The railways will be responsible for the construction of the over / under bridge proper and the road authority for the construction of approaches.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Proposed ROB	NH No.	Location/Details	Present status
1	ROB	205	Construction of ROB in lieu of L.C. No. 122 at Km. 160/8-10 of Chittor - Kurnool road NH 18	Railway GAD for the 4 lane ROB is under examination.
2	ROB	214	ROB in lieu of L.C.No. 3@ Km. 231/8 of NH214 and @ Railway Km. 2/2-3 of Gudivada-Machlilpatnam section	Alignment proposals returned with comments.
3	ROB	214	ROB in lieu of L.C. No.52 @ Km. 230/6 of NH 214 and @ Km. 44/4-5 of Bhimavaram-Gudivada section	Alignment proposals returned with comments.
4	ROB	18	ROB in lieu of L.C. No. 14 @ Km. 12/6 of NH 18 and @ Km. Railway Km. 44/10-11 of Katpadi-Tirupathi section	Alignment proposals are under examination.
5	ROB	18	ROB in lieu of L.C.No.18@ Km. 7/6-8 of NH 18 and @ Railway Km. 39/14-15 of Katpadi-Tirupathi section	Alignment proposals are under examination.
6	ROB	18	ROB in lieu of L.C.No. 23 @ Km. 3/8 of NH 18 and @ Km. 35/9-10 of Katpadi-Tirupathi section	Alignment proposals are under examination.
7	ROB	205	ROB in lieu of L.C. No. 124 @ Km. 1/8 of NH 205 and @ Km. 203/3-4 of Gooty-Dhannavaram section	Alignment proposals are under examination.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	NH No.	Location/Details	Present status
1.	214	ROB at Km. 19/8	Work of approaches to ROB completed. ROB proper taken up by the Railways is under progress.
2.	43	Km. 515/0-2	Proposals furnished to East Coast Railways, Bhubaneswar by Government of Andhra Pradesh. Sanction awaited.
3.	205	Km. 281/2	Proposals furnished to SCR by GoAP vide letter dated 23.04.2011. Sanction awaited.

[Translation]

Implementation of NGT

7306. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State Governments have expressed concern over implementation of National Green Tribunal (NGT) Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is considering to convene a conference of Environment and Forests Ministers of State Governments on the issues related to the said Act; and

(d) if so, the time by when the issues regarding the said Act are likely to be resolved?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Cardamom Price

7307. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request seeking the formation of a corpus for cardamom price stability;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to operationalise the corpus through the spice board in order to ensure remuneration price to the cardamom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Cardamom Farmers' Association has requested for creation of Cardamom Price Stabilization Fund. However, since a Price Stabilization Fund covering tea, coffee, rubber and tobacco is already in existence since 2003, it was found more feasible to consider bringing Cardamom within its purview rather than create a commodity-specific Fund. A Committee is looking into the modification of the existing Price Stabilization Scheme.

Joint Development of Transport Aircraft

7308. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress on the latest joint venture for development of multi-role transport aircraft with Russia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The review of the Multi-role Transport Aircraft (MTA) programme by the Government is an ongoing process. After signing of the Inter-Governmental Agreement in November, 2007 for Design, Development and Production of MTA, Government's approval was conveyed for signing the Share Holders Agreement between HAL, and Russian partners on 30th August, 2010. The same was signed on 9th September, 2010. The Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association was signed on 25th November, 2010. For implementing the programme a Joint Venture company has been incorporated between Indian and Russian partners on 50:50 funding basis in December, 2010. The investment for the programme has been worked out to be 771 MUSD at 2012 Price Level. The CEO of the joint venture has also since been appointed for implementation of the programme.

Conservation of Fish and Plants

7309. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pollution and commercial activities are destroying hundreds of freshwater fish and plant species in the Western Ghats of 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) No such reports have been received in the Ministry from authoritative sources.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Transfer of Defence Land

7310. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided for transfer

of a piece of defence land to the State Government of Maharashtra in Aurangabad district but the local defence authorities are delaying the process;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (c) Sanction was issued for exchange of defence land admeasuring 21.667 acres in Aurangabad Cantt., with land and assets of equal value of State Government of Maharashtra for four laning of Aurangabad-Ahmednagar road (SH-60) subject to certain conditions stipulated therein. Government of Maharashtra is to furnish a formal proposal in lieu of defence land.

New Species of Amphibians

7311. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether new species of caecilian amphibians have been sighted in some States 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Statewise details are given in the following table.

State	Species/Genus/Family Name
Karnataka	Ichthyophis davidi
Goa	Gegeneophis pareshi
Arunachal Pradesh, Assam,	Herpele fuller/Chikila/ Chikilidae
Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura Kerala	Gegeneophis primus

Export of Banned Products

7312. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been recently allowed to export products which have been banned for exports from the country including pulses, sugar and other food products;

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

(c) whether the SEZs are also allowed to use even the financial relief given to them for promoting imports into the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per proviso to Rule 45 (1) of the SEZ Rules, 2006 a unit may export prohibited items to a place outside India with prior approval of Board of Approval. The rule further provides that such prohibited items cannot be procured from Domestic Tariff Area.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The SEZs being set up under the SEZ Act, 2005 are primarily private investment driven. 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.

Stealth Frigate

7313. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Navy has inducted stealth frigate INS Teg recently; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) INS Teg has been commissioned in April 2012. The Navy operates a balanced force comprising various kinds of ships and a multitude of aviation and sub-surface combatants, capable of blue water operations in the Indian Ocean Region and beyond. INS Teg has been inducted for undertaking these tasks.

Unfair Practices in Defence Supplies

7314. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several arms suppliers have been found to be indulged in allegedh unfair practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some officials of his Ministry are also allegedly involved therein; and

(d) if so, the action taken against such officials and the arms suppliers?

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

(a) to (d) Whenever any allegation of corruption in defence deals is received, the same is examined by the Ministry and wherever considered necessary, the case is referred to appropriate agency for investigation. Appropriate action is also taken against the officials found guilty in such cases. Well defined procedures with adequate checks and balances, as mentioned in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) for capital procurement and in Defence Procurement Manual (DPM) for revenue procurement are strictly followed. Recently, Ministry of Defence have, on the recommendation of CBI, blacklisted six firms, namely, M/s Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK), M/s Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI), M/s T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, M/s R.K. Machine Tools Ltd., Ludhiana, M/s Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich and M/s Corporation Defence, Russia and debarring them for further business dealing for a period of ten years. CBI had registered a case against former DGOF (Director General of Ordnance Factories) & Chairman, OFB (Ordnance Factory Board) and some others regarding receipt of illegal gratification from various suppliers of ordnance factories, before the Court of the Special Judge, CBI, Kolkata in May, 2009. Further, Disciplinary proceedings under Rule 9 of CCS (Pension) Rules have also been initiated against former DGOF.

Efficiency in Steel Sector

7315. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total production capacity, actual production, consumption and export of both iron ore and finished steel of all steel plants in India as well as China during each of the last three years, plant-wise;

(b) whether there is dearth in the supply of iron ore or raw material for the steel plants in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government to make steel industry more efficient;

(d) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited are focusing on opening new market, maximisation of sales and high standards of customer services;

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

(f) the outcome of the efforts made by them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) A Statement showing total crude steel production capacity, actual production of crude steel, consumption of steel, production position of SAIL & RINL, export of both iron ore and finished steel etc. in the country is annexed. Steel is a de-regulated sector. There are a large number of steel factories/plants in private sector in the country and as such the requisite information year-wise and plant-wise is not maintained. Similarly, plant-wise information about China is also not maintained.

(b) and (c) Production of iron ore in India is in excess of the total estimated domestic consumption by the iron and steel industry. Therefore, there is no scarcity of iron ore for the domestic iron and steel industry. However, coking coal is imported by the steel plants in India. The Government has set up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) called "International Coal Ventures Ltd." comprising of SAIL, RINL, CIL, NTPC and NMDC for acquisition of coal mines in overseas territories.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) and (f) SAIL has been operating a Dealership Scheme, which has expanded over the years in numbers and spread. Presently, approximately 30% of total sales of TMT and 75% of total sales of galvanised plain coils / sheets and corrugated sheets (GP/GC), is routed through

the retail network. All India year-wise number of SAIL dealers for the last three years is as follows:

As on	No. of dealers
01-04-2010	2508
01-04-2011	2649
01-04-2012	2662

The dealer meets, customer meets, mason meets and architect meets are regularly organized by SAIL for popularization of their products.

Similarly, RINL has increased its rural dealership network and has conducted customer satisfaction surveys for assessing the customer satisfaction index. RINL is implementing On-line Quality Complaint Settlement system and ensures redressal of Quality complaints within stipulated time. RINL has 286 district dealers.

Statement

A. Production, consumption etc. of steel & iron ore in the country

(Quantity in million tonnes)

Year	Crude steel production capacity	Crude steel production	Total finished steel production for sale	Real consumption of finished steel	Export of finished steel	Iron ore production @	Demand/ domestic consumption of iron ore	Export of iron ore**
2009-10	75.00	65.84	60.62	59.34	3.25	218.55	96.3@	117.37
2010-11	80.36	70.67	68.62	66.42	3.64	208.00 *	111.4#*	97.66*
2011-12	89.29	73.79	73.42 [^]	70.92 [^]	404 [^]	127.7* (upto December, 11)	116.3#*	55.76* (upto February, 12)

Source: JPC, ^ Figures as in MIS Report released by JPC in April, 2012; Final data used for 2010-11, *=Provisional, @-Source for production-IBM, Ministry of Mines **For export - MMTC, Department of Commerce #- Source- estimates of Ministry of Steel

B. Details about Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)

(Quantity in million tonnes)

Year	SAIL			RINL		
	Crude steel production capacity	Crude steel production	Total finished steel production	Crude steel capacity	Crude steel production	Total finished steel production
2009-10	12.84	13.51	9.70	2.91	3.21	2.96
2010-11	12.84	13.76	10.32	2.91	3.24	2.93
2011-12	13.01	13.35	9.55	2.91	3.13	2.83

*[Translation]***Jaipur-Sikar Highway**

7316. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion work on Jaipur-Sikar National Highway is going on at slow pace thereby causing problems in vehicular movement; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to complete the said project within stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The work of Four Laning of Jaipur-Sikar section of National Highway 11 is being taken up by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) phase-III in two packages viz., Jaipur-Reengus section and Reengus-Sikar section. These works are in progress and are scheduled to be completed by February 2013 and September 2014 respectively. Proper diversions and traffic movement plan along with safety arrangement for road users are being ensured by NHAI at the work site to avoid inconvenience to vehicular movement.

*[English]***Research on Tigers**

7317. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked all the authorities not to allow researchers to conduct research on tigers in tiger parks across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the various State Governments are not implementing it strictly in their tiger reserves; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

Targets for MMTC

7318. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total turnover made by Metal and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC) during each of the last three years and the targets fixed for the future;

(b) the number of showrooms set up by MMTC throughout the country, State-wise and its future projects thereof;

(c) whether MMTC plans to sell jewellery through its exclusive showrooms and propose to set up more outlets;

(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) The total turnover of MMTC for the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Years	Turnover
2009-10	45,124
2010-11	68,854
2011-12	65,882

The target fixed for 2012-13 is Rs.68,000 crores

(b) At present, MMTC has 17 showrooms in different states mostly operated from office premises as given in the enclosed Statement. MMTC has plans to open showrooms in all major cities of India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. MMTC propose to set up new outlets at Puri, Odisha, Delhi/NCR and Sanvordem, Goa.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*Showrooms set up MMTC*

State	No. of Showroom	Place
Delhi	2	SCOPE complex & Jhandewalan
Maharashtra	2	BKC & Zaveri Bazar, Mumbai
West Bengal	1	Kolkata
Tamil Nadu	1	Chennai
Andhra Pradesh	3	Hyderabad, Tirupati & Vizag
Jammu and Kashmir	1	Vaishno Devi
Goa	1	Vasco-da-gama
Karnataka	3	Bengaluru, Bellary and Hospet
Odisha	1	Bhubaneshwar
Gujarat	1	Ahmedabad
Punjab	1	Ludhiana

Losses due to Ban on Felling of Trees

7319. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the revenue loss suffered by States due to ban on the cutting of trees used for commercial

purposes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to compensate the losses suffered in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The States/Union Territories suffer loss of revenues due to ban on felling of trees due to ecological and environmental reasons; however, except for Arunachal Pradesh none of the States/Union Territories have reported such loss of revenue due to ban on cutting of trees used for commercial purposes.

(b) and (c) The 12th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 1000 crore for a period of five year to the States/Union Territories for maintenance of forest cover. The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 5000 crore for a period of five year from 2010-11 to 2014-15 to the States for maintenance of the forest areas. This amount has been distributed among the States based on their forest areas and is required to be spent for the preservation of their forest wealth. With Rs. 727.84 crore grants-in-aid in the next five years, Arunachal Pradesh will be the biggest beneficiary of the scheme, followed by Madhya Pradesh, with Rs. 490.32 crore and Chhattisgarh, with Rs. 411.12 crore aid. The details of the grant allocated to the States, year-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement*Grants-in-Aid for Forests*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2010-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.58	33.58	67.16	67.16	67.16	268.64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	90.98	90.98	181.96	181.96	181.96	727.84
3	Assam	23.08	23.08	46.16	46.16	46.16	184.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Bihar	4.80	4.80	9.60	9.60	9.60	38.40
5	Chhattisgarh	51.39	51.39	102.78	102.78	102.78	411.12
6	Goa	4.61	4.61	9.22	9.22	9.22	36.88
7	Gujarat	10.24	10.24	20.48	20.48	20.48	81.92
8	Haryana	1.10	1.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	8.80
9	Hitnachel Pradesh	12.58	12.58	25.16	25.16	25.16	100.64
10	Jammu and Kashmir	16.63	16.63	33.26	33.26	33.26	133.04
11	Jharkhand	18.93	18.93	37.86	37.86	37.86	151.44
12	Karnataka	27.63	27.63	55.26	55.26	55.26	221.04
13	Kerala	16.94	16.94	33.88	33.88	33.88	135.52
14	Madhya Pradesh	61.29	61.29	122.58	122.58	122.58	490.32
15	Maharashtra	38.70	38.70	77.40	77.40	77.40	309.60
16	Manipur	18.79	18.79	37.58	37.58	37.58	150.32
17	Meghalaya	21.01	21.01	42.02	42.02	42.02	168.08
18	Mizoram	21.40	21.40	42.80	42.80	42.80	171.20
19	Nagaland	17.32	17.32	34.64	34.64	34.64	138.56
20	Odisha	41.37	41.37	82.74	82.74	82.74	330.96
21	Punjab	1.15	1.15	2.30	2.30	2.30	9.20
22	Rajasthan	11.04	11.04	22.08	22.08	22.08	88.32
23	Sikkim	5.07	5.071	10.14	10.14	10.14	40.56
24	Tamil Nadu	17.81	17.81	35.62	35.62	35.62	142.48
25	Tripura	11.94	11.94	23.88	23.88	23.88	95.52
26	Uttar Pradesh	10.06	10.06	20.12	20.12	20.12	80.48
27	Uttarakhand	25.68	25.68	51.36	51.36	51.36	205.44
28	West Bengal	9.88	9.88	19.76	19.76	19.76	79.04
Total		625.00	625.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	5000.00

[Translation]

Construction Work in Cantonment

7320. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been sanctioned for construction and repair work in the Cantonment areas located in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the sanctioned funds for construction/repair work during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the amount spent on the construction/repair work till date;

(d) the details of incomplete construction/repair work; and

(e) the reasons for the construction/repair work remaining incomplete?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The year-wise details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

Head of Expenditure	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Buildings	50.00	86.00	80.00	90.00
Roads	150.00	150.00	150.00	170.00
Drains	50.00	19.00	10.00	33.00
Misc Public Improvements	120.00	155.00	235.00	170.00

(c) The year-wise details of amount spent on Construction/repair works by Saugor Cantonment Board are as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

Head of Expenditure	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Buildings	49.99	66.18	50.94	NIL

	1	2	3	4	5
Roads		149.62	149.17	142.95	NIL
Drains		49.99	NIL	8.82	NIL
Misc Public Improvements		119.89	154.23	211.56	NIL

(d) All the work orders given during 2009-10 were completed. During 2010-11, all works related to repairs to buildings and roads were completed. However, 32 work orders in respect of repair to drains could not be completed. The details of incomplete construction / repair works during 2011-12 are as follows:

(i) Repair of Buildings: 35 work orders were issued but only 16 works were completed.

(ii) Repair of Drains: Out of 25 work orders only 4 works could be completed.

(iii) Road work: 34 work orders were issued for repairs to Cement Concrete Roads and Water Bound Macadam Roads but only 24 works were completed.

(iv) Foot path works: 4 work orders were issued out of which only one work was completed.

(e) Construction/repair works remained incomplete due to delay on the part of contractors.

Registration of Trademarks

7321. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to state:

(a) whether registration of Trademarks is much delayed in the existing various Trademarks Registry;

(b) if so, the details of pending cases of said registration, office-wise during the last three years alongwith the reasons for such delay;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to get the on-line registration of Trademarks for speedy implementation of the same; and

(d) the time by which the pending cases are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Trade Mark registration is a quasi-judicial process and tends to be time consuming as it involves various steps, inter-alia, examination, publication and disposal of opposition. Sharp increase in the applications filed in the recent years and shortfall in manpower are the other reasons for delay.

The branch offices of Trade Marks Registry mainly function as receiving offices for registration of trademarks and at present the examination of all applications received by different branches are centrally examined in the Head Office. Publication and issue of Registration Certificates is also done centrally from the Head Office at Mumbai. At present, the number of applications pending at various stages of registration is as follows:

- (i) 2,38,944 applications pending at examination stage
- (ii) 2,74,963 applications pending at objection stage, after examination
- (iii) 1,35,874 applications pending at the opposition stage after publication in the Trade Marks Journals.

(c) Electronic filing of trademark applications was introduced in 2007 but is not mandatory. Since registration process is a quasi-judicial process, it is not possible to grant registration to the trademarks through on-line process.

(d) Registration of trademarks is a quasi-judicial process and no time limit can be specified for registration. However, average time for registration of a mark with no opposition has been reduced from 26 months to 12 months.

Development of UAV

7322. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Rustom-2 being developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation is likely to be helpful in internal security and check the activities of terrorists and naxalite; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Rustom-2 is a Medium Altitude Long Endurance (MALE) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). Since it has payloads for day and night as well as surveillance missions in adverse weather conditions; payloads for Electronic Intelligence & Communication Intelligence, it is likely to be helpful in monitoring terrorist and naxalite activities.

[English]

Green India Mission

7323. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to launch Green India Mission in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for the scheme during the year and the outlay for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Mission for a Green India is one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change that aims to increase forest & tree cover on 5 million ha area, improve quality of forest cover on another 5 million ha area, ameliorate forest based livelihood of local communities and also to improve ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, biodiversity & hydrological services. The Green India Mission envisages landscape approach and will be implemented by Gram Sabhas / Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) with bottom up participatory mechanism through convergence with other cross sectoral programmes. The proposed mission cost is 46000 crores and is to be implemented over 10 years from 2012-13.

An amount of Rs. 49.95 crores was released to 21 States for carrying out preparatory activities in the identified landscapes under the Green India Mission in the country during 2011-12. During the year 2012-13 amount of Rs. 250.00 crore has been allocated under the mission.

Equity Finance in NH Sector

7324. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equity finance is a problem in the National Highway (NH) sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for each State including Haryana in the Twelfth Five Year Plan to solve this problem in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No specific problem of equity finance has ever been brought to the notice of the Government. However, keeping in mind the projected one trillion US \$ investment in infrastructure during the 12th Five Year Plan Period, the Government has constituted a High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure (HLCFI) under the Chairmanship of Shri Rakesh Mohan to look into various aspects of financing including international capital flows in infrastructure financing.

Prosecution in regard to Maritime Pollution

7325. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is prosecuting those responsible for incidents of maritime pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Public Liability Insurance Act provides reimbursement to the victims of marine pollution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial steps taken by the Government to review the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have provisions for taking action against those responsible for incidents of maritime pollution. This requires properly identifying persons/ships responsible for specific incidents of maritime pollution. The State Pollution Control Boards have identified polluting sources and have taken action to check marine pollution. As informed by the Central Pollution Control Board, it has not prosecuted any agency responsible for incident of maritime pollution.

(c) and (d) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 provides for immediate relief to persons affected by accidents occurring while handling of hazardous chemicals notified under the Act, on a "no fault basis". It is mandatory for industries involved in operations or processes of hazardous substances in quantity notified under the Act to take Public Liability Insurance cover for immediate relief to victims or damage to property, on a scale prescribed in the schedule of the Act. Only death or injury to persons other than workmen and damage to private property are covered under the Act. The maximum relief in case of death or injury is Rs. 25,000/-, which is in addition to reimbursement of medical expenses up to a maximum of Rs. 12,500. The maximum relief for damage to private property is Rs. 6,000. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 also has provisions for compensation to the victims who suffers damage on account of oil spillage from oil tankers in Indian waters up to the Exclusive Economic Zone of India.

The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 has been enacted for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons, property and for restoration of the environment.

[Translation]

Atrocities Against Dalits

7326. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and make it more stringent and strict;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPELEON): (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]

1965 War Veterans

7327. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several war veterans who fought the 1965 war with Pakistan are still deprived of pension;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to do justice with these war veterans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes. All war veterans of 1965 war who are eligible for pension as per the rules have been granted pension. Minimum qualifying service of 15 years in case of Personnel Below Officer Ranks and 20 years in case of Commissioned Officers is mandatory for earning pension. Those who acquired disability of 20% or above held attributable/aggravated by military service were granted disability/war injury pension as per their entitlement. Those released with less than stipulated qualifying service were granted gratuity as per Rules.

(b) Yes, representations were received from the non-pensioners who were not eligible for pension as per rules.

(c) The petitioners had rendered less than the minimum stipulated qualifying service required to earn pension and were not entitled for pension.

(d) No eligible war veteran is left out without grant of pension.

Skilled Manpower

7328. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated the skilled manpower that will be required by the country in the near future;

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

(c) whether despite the rising demand for skilled manpower as a result of India's rapid economic growth, employers find that a majority of the new graduates are unemployable on account of inadequacies in the educational system; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to produce employable manpower in various fields to meet the future challenges?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Government has not conducted any study for the requirement of skilled manpower so far. However, a study has been conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), according to which the incremental requirement of skilled manpower in 21 high growth sectors by the year 2022 is estimated to be 347 million. The detail is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No study has been conducted by the Ministry of Labour & Employment on the unemployability of graduates. However, the following steps have been taken to ensure employability of ITI passouts:

1. Courses in new and emerging areas have been introduced under various schemes as per sectoral / industrial demand.
2. Curricula of exiting courses/trades are revised regularly to make them relevant as per technological requirement of various industrial sectors.
3. All Government ITIs are being modernised and upgraded under various schemes.
4. A new course titled "Employability Skills" has been made compulsory for all trainees of Government and Private ITIs to give them practice on computer literacy, occupational safety & health, quality management tools, entrepreneurship development, English Language and Communication Skills as per workplace requirement.
5. All the ITIs have been mandated to set up training, counseling and Placement Cells in order to help them access Employment opportunities.

Statement**Clearances to Mining Projects**

Sl. No.	Sector/Industry	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (In lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Building and Construction Industry	330
2.	Real Estate Services	140
3.	Gem and Jewellery	46
4.	Leather and Leather Goods	46
5.	Organized Retails	173
6.	Textile and Clothing	262
7.	Electronic and IT Hardware	33
8.	Auto and Auto Components	350
9.	IT and ITES	53
10.	Banking, Finance Services and Insurance	42
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	34
12.	Infrastructure Structure	1030
13.	Tourism and Hospitality Services	36
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	14
15.	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	19
16.	Food Processing	93
17.	Healthcare	127
18.	Transportation and Logistics	177
19.	Media and Entertainment	30
20.	Education and Skill Development Services	58
21.	Select informal employment sectors (domestic help, beauticians, facility management, security guards)	376
	Incremental	3470

7329. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the one of the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee is that all mining projects should be considered on merit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a mechanism whereby coal mines falling in 'inviolable areas' would not be considered for green signals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A committee constituted under chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member (Energy), Planning Commission *inter-alia* recommended that the Forest Clearances for coal mining should be given based on procedures under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 and rules made thereunder.

(c) to (e) A Group of Ministers constituted under Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to consider the environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other developmental projects *inter-alia* recommended that all such forests which can never be regenerated to the desired quality should be protected and suggested that a committee comprising experts in the field can be constituted to identify such forests.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has therefore constituted a committee under Chairmanship of the Secretray, Environment and Forests to formulate objective parameters for identification, in an objective and unbiased manner, of pristine forest areas where any mining activity would lead to irreversible damage, and such other forest areas which need to be conserved and protected to meet the larger objective of the long term conservation of forests and wildlife resources in the country.

Protection of Forest Land

7330. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued a circular in August, 2009 on applicability of Forest Rights Act, 2006 in dealing with cases under Forest Conservation Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(c) the response of State Governments including of Odisha thereto;

(d) whether the Union Government have resolved the problem of State Government of Odisha and other States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the manner in which the Government has been planning to protect forest land and implement the said circular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) vide letter dated 03.08.2009 informed the State/UT Governments that to formulate unconditional proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the State/UT Governments are, wherever the process of settlement of Rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been completed or currently under process, required to enclose evidences for having initiated and completed the above process, especially among other Sections, Sections 3(1) (i), 3(1) (e) and 4(5). The State/UT Governments, where process of settlement of Rights under the FRA is yet to begin, are required to enclose evidences supporting that settlement of rights under FRA 2006 will be initiated and completed before the final approval for proposals.

As per the MoEF's said letter dated 03.08.2009, the enclosures of evidence to be submitted by the State/UT Governments shall be in the form of following:

(a) A letter from the State Government certifying that the complete process for identification and settlement of rights under the FRA has been carried out for the entire forest area proposed

for diversion, with a record of all consultations and meetings held;

(b) A letter from the State Government certifying that proposals for such diversion (with full details of the project and its implications, in vernacular/local language) have been placed before each concerned Gram Sabha of forest-dwellers, who are eligible under the FRA;

(c) A letter from each of the concerned Gram Sabhas, indicating that all formalities/ process under the FRA have been carried out, and that they have given their consent to the proposed diversion and the compensatory and ameliorative measures if any, having understood the purposes and purpose of the proposed diversion;

(d) A letter from the State Government certifying that the diversion of forest land for facilities managed by the Government as required under section 3(2) of the FRA have been completed and that the Gram Sabhas have consented to it;

(e) A letter from the State Government certifying that discussions and decisions on such proposals had taken place only when there was a quorum of minimum 50% of members of the Gram Sabha present;

(f) Obtaining the written consent or rejection of the Gram Sabha to the proposal; and

(g) A letter from the State Government certifying that the rights of Primitive Tribal Groups and Pre-Agricultural Communities, where applicable, have been specifically safeguarded as per section 3(1) (e) of the FRA.

(h) Any other aspect having bearing on operationalization of the FRA.

(c) to (f) Some of the States including Odisha have requested the MoEF to amend the said circular dated 3.8.2009 issued by the MoEF. The MoEF in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice is taking appropriate measures to address the concerns, such as, legal validity of the need to obtain consent of the concerned Gram sabha for diversion of forest land and need to obtain such

certificates from certain areas where there are no forest dwellers at all etc. raised by the State Governments to ensure protection of tribal rights forest and conservation of forest resources in the country.

Environmental Protection

7331. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Exxon Valdez ship which was dismantled in the Alang Shipyard caused one of the largest toxic spills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure environmental protection from toxic spills caused by ship breaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The ship 'Exxon Valdez' was not dismantled at the Alang shipbreaking yard.

(c) The State Pollution Control Boards and State Maritime Boards are the responsible agencies to implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India relating to shipbreaking activities. At Alang, a Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) is in operation for proper disposal of hazardous waste generated due to shipbreaking activities.

Revision in Clearance Process

7332. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Clearance issuance mechanism in new Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification is issued based on the Pollution potential of the projects within the CRZ areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mechanism for the projects which have low pollution potential and does not attract provisions of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) notification;

(d) whether some State Governments have taken up the issue of revising issuance process for the projects, which only attract provisions of CRZ Notification 2011;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) No Madam. The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 prohibits setting up of new Industries and expansion of existing industrial units in CRZ areas. Only activities which require foreshore facilities viz Ports, fishing harbour and pipeline for sea water intake / outfall, transmission lines etc. are permissible within CRZ.

(d) No Madam.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of the reply to part (d) above.

[Translation]

Helicopters for Air Force

7333. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce some new technologies for manufacturing of state-of-the art helicopters for the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for procuring helicopters from other countries if the required technologies are available in this country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Madam. Modern helicopters including the Advanced Light Helicopters, Light Utility Helicopters and Light Combat Helicopters are in the process of being developed and manufactured by M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for induction into the Indian Air Force.

(c) Only those helicopters which are beyond the current capability of the indigenous industry are being procured from other countries.

*[English]***Assistance for Market Access**

7334. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether there has been any increase in the export of milk and other dairy products from the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise alongwith the target fixed for export of milk products during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) the details of the dairy products imported in the

country during the said period;

(d) whether the APEDA has provided financial assistance for gaining market access of milk products in foreign countries to only five States during the last three years;

(e) if so, the reasons for not providing any assistance to other States across the country and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the details of benefited persons by schemes for Quality Development and Scheme for Market Development during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The details of export of milk and other dairy products during the last three years are as under:

QTY-MT

Value-Rs. in Lakh

2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
QTY	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
70146.76	98086.06	34379.97	40268.38	37435.87	54797.37

Source: DGCI&S

The Government does not fix targets for export of agricultural products including milk and milk products.

(c) The details of dairy products imported in the country during the last three years are as under:

QTY-MT

Value-Rs. in Lakh

2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
QTY	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
9018.83	9925.28	31374.76	32224.60	54334.60	82240.52

Source: DGCI&S

(d) APEDA does not have a specific scheme for providing financial assistance for gaining market access for milk products. However, it provides financial assistance to its member exporters across the country which includes

dairy products, under its following Financial Assistance Schemes:

- (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development
- (ii) Scheme for Quality Development

- (iii) Scheme for Market Development
- (iv) Scheme for Transport Development
- (v) Scheme for R&D
- (e) Does not arise.

(f) No exporter has availed financial assistance under the Scheme for Quality Development in respect of milk products during the last three years. However, in the year 2008-09, M/s Mahaan Proteins Ltd. has availed financial assistance under the Scheme for Market Development of APEDA.

Incidents of Piracy

7335. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Union has sought the help of Indian Navy to build the maritime capabilities of the coastal countries in the Horn of Africa to strengthen their efforts to fight piracy in the world's most dangerous waters for commercial shipping;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Polluting Industries in Residential Areas

7336. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many complaints regarding environment pollution by companies from various States are pending with the Central Pollution Control Board;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking any action against such industrial units running in these residential areas by violating the clauses of environmental laws; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government and the Central Pollution Control Board for closing down such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) receives public complaints including complaints of industries operating in residential areas. The complaints received are referred to the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee for their redressal. The CPCB has not been vested with powers under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to grant consent to industries and, therefore, cannot close down the units. However, the CPCB has been delegated with powers under Section (5) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The CPCB has been exercising this power under its Environment Surveillance Scheme (ESS) for compliance by the industries.

Gold Processing Plant by MMTC

7337. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up the gold processing plant through the Metal and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the place where such gold processing plant is proposed to be set up and the estimated total expenditure likely to be incurred on the project;

(c) whether the proposed gold processing plant meant for extracting gold from mine is supposed to be the largest plant in Asia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the processing capacity of gold/silver of this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As part of diversification plan, MMTC has set up a medallion manufacture and gold/silver refining plant.

(b) MMTC has set up a Joint venture in association with PAMP SA Switzerland (MMTC-PAMP India Private

Limited). The refining plant is located at Roz Ka Meo Industrial Estate (Haryana). The total cost of project is Rs. 224.20 crores .

(c) On full project implementation, the integrated medallion manufacture and bullion refining plant would be the largest in Asia.

(d) In the present phase, the Plant has the annual per annum capacity to refine 100 MT gold and 600 MT silver. In subsequent years, the refining capacity can be enhanced to 200 MT gold and 1200 MT Silver per annum.

Dues of Workers

7338. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of default committed by various companies and other legal entities in the matter of deposition and payment of statutory dues, arising out of various Labour laws;

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

(c) the details of the companies in each State/Union

Territories including Uttar Pradesh which are in default of deposition of workers and employees share in the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) in various offices during the last three years; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against such erring companies so as to protect the interest of such workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Whenever such default is detected by the agencies enforcing the labour laws, action as mandated under such Act is taken against the defaulting establishments.

(c) Details of companies which are in default in deposition of workers and employees' share in the Employees' Provident Fund during the last 3 years State-wise/Office-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Complaints under section 406/409 of IPC have been initiated against such erring companies to protect the interest of the workers. The details of such complaints filed during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Establishments in Default of Workers'/Employees' Share

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		
		Estts. In default	Amt in default	Estts. In default	Amt in default	Estts. In default	Amt in default	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad+SRO	1	5.61	11	68.81	12	49.59
		Nizamabad	25	16.65	3	0.78	33	5.37
		Karimnagar	109	48.27	54	10.42	100	21.26
		Warangal	7	3.26	12	6.93	10	24.80
		Guntur	37	21.90	48	29.12	136	176.15
		Cuddapa	10	5.77	23	24.68	30	19.79
		Rajamundry	74	61.84	96	57.01	136	61.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Vishakapatnam	63	14.23	14	671.61	37	6.73	
	Total	326	177.53	261	869.36	494	364.88	
2	Bihar	Patna+SRO	12	41.68	6	38.10	14	68.21
	Total	12	41.68	6	38.10	14	68.21	
3	Chhattisgarh		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
4	Delhi	Delhi-North	1	4.20	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Delhi-South	64	204.34	23	94.50	5	57777.93	
	Laxmi nagar	2	16.26	2	1.17	2	1.92	
	Total	67	224.80	25	95.67	7	57779.85	
5	Goa		9	31.37	10	11.90	14	46.16
	Total	9	31.37	10	11.90	14	46.16	
6	Gujarat	Ahmedabad+SRO	4	31.81	3	13.90	11	28.84
	Vadodara+SRO	2	22.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	
	Surat+SRO	2	9.42	4	2.95	1	56.95	
	Total	8	63.25	7	16.85	12	85.79	
7	Himachal Pradesh		0	0.00	1	8.92	4	21.19
	Total	0	0.00	1	8.92	4	21.19	
8	Haryana	Faridabad	1	0.25	12	9.12	15	14.52
	Gurgaon	1	2.18	2	1.79	2	4.43	
	Total	2	2.43	14	10.91	17	18.95	
9	Jharkhand	Ranchi	305	210.00	186	475.82	89	83.52
	Total	305	210.00	186	475.82	89	83.52	
10	Kerala	Thiuvananthapuram+SRO	121	2828.05	110	2760.99	100	2862.72
	Total	121	2828.05	110	2760.99	100	2862.72	
11	Karnataka	Bangalor	4	5.08	13	51.75	3	35.61
	Mysore Road	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.93	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Peenya	4	12.46	6	159.98	10	256.05
	Bommaandra	4	24.22	2	2.08	5	43.41
	KR Puram	0	0.00	2	20.12	17	37.18
	Chikamagalue	13	9.22	12	17.16	14	19.69
	Mysore	1	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Udupi	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	5.43
	Gulbarga	0	0.00	1	0.20	0	0.00
	Bellary	0	0.00	2	0.61	4	0.48
	Hubli	8	14.00	23	15.22	15	559.09
	Raichur	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.37
	Total	34	66.16	61	267.12	73	966.24
12	Madhya Pradesh						
	Indore	22	55.25	35	104.43	41	63.45
	Bhopal	1	1.37	1	178.15	14	89.40
	Gwalior	4	304.89	8	51.44	17	221.57
	Ujjain	0	0.00	1	1.18	2	2.89
	Sagar	3	2.52	2	1.04	0	0.00
	Total	30	364.03	47	336.24	74	377.31
13	Maharashtra						
	Bandra	3	27.22	2	22.86	10	85.07
	Thane	2	125.84	3	137.52	1	28.87
	Kandivalli	30	783.04	39	194.14	44	918.74
	Pune	46	1512.68	4	55.86	26	1988.78
	Nagpur+SRO	5	19.38	3	36.36	3	71.78
	Total	86	2468.16	51	446.74	84	3093.24
14	N-E Region						
	Guwahati+SRO	10	114.99	0	0.00	5	2.79
	Total	10	114.99	0	0.00	5	2.79
15	Odisha						
	Total	9	117.36	42	246.97	21	66.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
16	Punjab	Chandigarh	3	39.29	28	122.70	21	1003.97
		Bhatinda	14	9.06	3	2.93	12	123.84
		Ludhiana+SRO	3	3.75	6	79.50	23	125.36
		Total	20	52.10	37	205.13	56	1253.17
17	Rajasthan	All RO+SRO	24	5.05	30	8.17	79	1050.25
		Total	24	5.05	30	8.17	79	1050.25
18	Tamil Nadu	Chennai+SRO	22	352.75	24	451.73	44	468.93
		Tamparam+SRO	28	9.83	30	37.70	65	108.17
		Madurai+SRO	37	41.72	46	146.57	178	197.52
		Coimbatore+SRO	38	31.05	68	41.75	125	134.65
		Total	125	435.35	168	677.75	412	909.27
19	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	3	0.00	3	2.63	3	2.60
		Allahabad	4	45.94	4	1047.00	4	13.58
		Bareilly	73	17.08	73	144.47	73	183.67
		Gorakhpur	10	228.29	10	32.97	10	22.33
		Lucknow	7	3.58	7	21.38	7	0.45
		Varanasi	16	11.93	16	7.41	16	1.60
		Meerut	5	20.84	2	28.08	3	0.62
		Noida	2	5.01	1	0.05	16	14.52
		Agra	0	0.00	2	0.13	9	39.67
		Total	120	332.67	118	1284.12	141	279.04
20	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.56
		Haldwani	1	1.38	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Total	1	1.38	0	0.00	1	16.56
21	West Bengal	Kolkata+SRO	15	344.53	14	93.88	13	1632.03
		Jaipaguri+SRO	27	431.85	19	369.09	8	116.41
		Total	42	776.38	33	462.97	21	1748.44
Grand Total			1351	8312.74	1207	8223.73	1718	71093.80

Statement-II*FIR/Challans and Prosecution Cases under section 406/409 IPC*

		2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
FIRs/Challans under Section 406/409 IPC Cases filed during the year	FIRs/Challan pending with the Police during the year	7283	7060	7011
	Cases dropped by Police during the year	669	174	103
	Challans filed by Police before the Courts during the year	0	12	20
	Cases pending at the end of the year	6614	6874	6888
Prosecution Cases filed before various Courts under Section 406/409 IPC during the year	Cases pending with the Courts for disposal during the year	1187	1203	1280
	Cases disposed by the Court during the year	15	0	8
	Cases pending at the end of the year	1172	1203	1272

*[English]***National Defence University**

7339. RAO INDERJIT SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up the Indian National Defence University (INDU) at Binola in Gurgaon, Haryana;

(b) if so, whether the Government has obtained all the necessary clearances and started the process of acquisition of land and development of required infrastructure for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the current status of the project;

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on setting up of the INDU;

(e) the details of the courses proposed to be conducted in the University; and

(f) the time by which the INDU is likely to be functional?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 13th May, 2010, has accorded "in principle" approval to setting up the Indian National Defence University (INDU) at Binola in District Gurgaon, Haryana. The Government of Haryana has issued the Notification for the acquisition of land. Educational Consultants of India Limited, (EdCIL) a Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of HRD has been appointed as a consultant for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report, the Layout Plan and Draft Act & Statutes for setting up the university.

(d) An estimated expenditure of Rs. 295 Crore (at the rates of year 2010) for setting up the university and Rs.162 Crore (at current rates) for the acquisition of land is likely to be incurred.

(e) In INDU it is proposed inter alia to conduct courses of varying durations on subjects ranging from Strategic Studies, War Gaming and Simulation, Neighbourhood Studies, Counter Insurgency and Counter Terrorism, Chinese Studies, Evaluation of Strategic Thought, International Security Issues, Maritime Security Studies, Eurasian Studies, South East Asian Studies,

material acquisition, joint logistics, national security strategy in peace and war, etc.

(f) It is projected that the establishment of INDU and its constituents will be spread over seven years.

Deputation of Officers

7340. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the armed forces serving on deputation in the Central Government departments in Delhi and other Metropolitan Cities;

(b) whether the Government is considering a proposal for mandatory Central Deputation for officers of the armed forces;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is likely to be a structured posting system on the lines of Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Force Level of Coast Guard

7341. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Coast Guard is falling short of the required force level in terms of aircraft and ships and the Government has prepared a perspective plan in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a shortage of manpower in the Coast Guard and if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) to (d) In an expanding organization like the Coast Guard, procurement of equipment and vessels and provision of requisite manpower is an ongoing process. The Coast Guard has been adequately equipped to face

the challenges of national security and the role assigned to it by Government. With a view to augment the force level of Indian Coast Guard, contracts for acquisition of 110 surface platforms (ships/boats/hovercraft) and 16 aircraft have been concluded during the period from 2009 till date. More than 4000 additional posts have been sanctioned for the Indian Coast Guard during the same period and steps have already been taken to fill up the sanctioned posts.

Conservation of Bird

7342. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the population of black-necked crane, a rare bird species found in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for conservation of the said bird species in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Jammu & Kashmir Wildlife Department and the WWF-India jointly conducted a field survey in Ladakh landscape during 2004 and estimated a population of 64 Black-necked cranes. However, no country-wide population assessment study has been conducted by the Government on black necked crane.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government specifically for the protection of black-necked crane:

(i) Ministry of Environment and Forests, in collaboration with WWF-India and other partners, organized an event in New Delhi during April, 2011 called 'Crane Calling' to get the support of all range countries of black-necked crane for their long term conservation.

(ii) The Department of Wildlife Protection, Jammu and Kashmir has been working in collaboration with WWF-India towards conservation of high altitude wetlands of Ladakh region.

(iii) Scientific studies especially on the status and breeding productivity of the species have been

conducted and a regular database on the species for the last ten years has been established.

- (iv) Regular education and awareness activities for the protection of the species are being conducted for various stakeholders in Ladakh region.

The Government has been taking the following actions for the conservation of rare and endangered birds, including Black-necked crane, in the country:

- (i) Rare and endangered birds are included in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection.
- (ii) Stringent punishments have been provided for in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for violation of provisions of the Act.
- (iii) Important habitats of birds, including endangered and migratory birds have been notified as Protected Areas under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for better conservation and protection of birds and their habitats.
- (iv) Financial & technical assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments for protection and management of Protected Areas.
- (v) The State/UT Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the protected areas.
- (vi) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established for control of illegal trade in wildlife, including endangered species of birds, and their parts and products.

(vii) India is signatory to all major international conventions relating to conservation and management of wildlife, including endangered species of birds. These are Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention of International Trade on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild flora and fauna, Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild animals and Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.

Protective Gear for Soldiers

7343. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided the soldiers of Indian Army with basic protective gear like modular bullet proof jackets, ballistic helmets and other items to protect sensitive organs of their bodies during operations;

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

(c) the number and details of modular bullet proof jackets, ballistic helmets and other such items proposed to be purchased for the army; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to purchase these items without delay?

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

(a) to (d) Bullet proof jackets, ballistic helmets and other items to protect sensitive organs of their body are provided to soldiers on the basis of requirements projected by the Army. The requirements are based on the authorization. The procurement of these items is done in accordance with the laid down procedures and is an ongoing process.

Environmental Clearance to Project

7344. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been directed not to start construction work on the river Godavari on the ground that till the requisite Public Hearings in the State of Chhattisgarh and Odisha are held stipulated in the amended environment clearance dated 9 March, 2009 to the multipurpose Polavaram project on Inter-State river;

(b) if so, whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has not heeded to the advices made by the Central Government in this regard and construction of the project is going on as earlier done; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry on 8.2.2011 has directed the State Government of Andhra Pradesh not to start construction work on ground till the matter of conducting public hearings in the State of Chhattisgarh and Odisha is resolved. As per the Government of Odisha, the public hearing in the State of Odisha cannot be conducted due to an ongoing court case in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Government of Chhattisgarh has asked for a joint inspection and survey of the area of submergence before holding the public hearing. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Ministry to review the change in the scope of the project.

The stop work order of the Ministry dated 8.2.2011 continues for the project.

[Translation]

Environmental Clearance to Road Projects

7345. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted the environmental clearance to the stretch of road from Nizamabad to Jagdalpur on National Highway-16 which passes through Sironcha in the tribal area of Gadchiroli and Chimmur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the clearance is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Ministry has not received the proposal of National Highway-16 from Nizamabad to Jagdalpur for Environmental Clearance. As per the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, "New National Highways and Expansion of National High ways greater than 30 km length, involving additional right of way greater than 20 m involving land acquisition alone need Environmental clearance" from Central Government.

Modernisation of Kanpur COD

7346. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has spent substantial funds for the modernization/upgradation of the Central Ordnance Depot (COD), Kanpur including its workshop;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any violation of the laid down norms/irregularities have been reported in the upgradation work;

(d) if so, whether the Government has inquired into the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The modernization of COD Kanpur was completed on 31.3.2009. After modernization, the Depot has modern warehouses, security and fire fighting infrastructure. Modern Material Handling Equipments with automated / mechanized storage and retrieval system have been installed for efficient working. No report of any violation of the laid down norms or other irregularities in the upgradation work has been received in the Ministry of Defence.

Encroachment on Defence Land

7347. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases pertaining to encroachment on defence land are pending in various courts across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete measures being taken by the Government to prevent/remove the encroachment and reclaim the land expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, 924 number of court cases are pending in various courts across the country in respect of encroachment of defence land.

(c) Action for removal of encroachment is taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of

Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 as well as under the Cantonments Act, 2006. Detailed instructions emphasizing the need for ensuring vigilance, detection and prevention of new encroachments have been issued by the Ministry. The process of detection and removal of the encroachments is a continuing exercise.

Manufacturing of Small Weapons

7348. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of ordnance factories manufacturing small arms in the country;

(b) the average annual production of such arms in the said factories;

(c) whether any complaints have been received about the quality of these arms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Small Arms are being manufactured in the following Ordnance Factories under Ordnance Factory Board.

- (i) Rifle Factory, Ishapore (RFI) - 5.56mm INSAS Rifle, 9mm Pistol Auto and Sporting weapons like .315' Sporting Rifle, .22' Sporting Rifle & .22' Revolver etc.
- (ii) Small Arms Factory, Kanpur (SAF) - 5.56mm INSAS Rifle, 5.56 mm INSAS LMG, 9mm Carbine, 7.62mm MMG and .32' Revolver etc.
- (iii) Ordnance Factory Tiruchirapalli (OFT) - 7.62mm SLR Rifle, 5.56mm INSAS Rifle and .315' Sporting Rifle etc.

In addition, the following factories also manufacture Sporting weapons under the category of Small Arms for Civil Trade in addition to other weapon products:

- (i) Gun Shell Factory, Cossipore (GSF) - .32' Pistol.
- (ii) Field Gun Factory, Kanpur (FGK) - .32' Revolver.
- (iii) Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath (MTPF) - .32' Revolver.

(b) The average annual production of small arms are as under:

Sl. No.	Weapon	Average annual Production (in Nos.)
1.	7.62mm SLR Rifle	6,000
2.	5.56mm INSAS Rifle	1,00,000
3.	9mm Pistol Auto	12,000
4.	5.56mm INSAS LMG	6,000
5.	.315' Sporting Rifle	14,000
6.	.22' Sporting Rifle	600
7.	.22' Revolver	2,500
8.	7.62mm MMG	300
9.	9mm Carbine	5,000
10.	.32' Revolver	22,000
11.	.32' Pistol	8,500

(c) and (d) Feedback regarding the product improvement of following small arms have been received:

- (i) 5.56mm INSAS Rifle: In the year 2003, certain modifications were proposed to avoid splash of oil on the face of soldiers while firing, in the event of use of excess oil for cleaning.
- (ii) 5.56mm INSAS LMG: In the year 2004, User proposed 21 modifications for enhancing the functional requirement of the weapon.

In both the cases, design of the weapons have been modified to meet the customer's requirement.

All customer feedbacks are analyzed and suitable measures are incorporated in the manufacturing process to meet the customer's satisfaction.

Rejection of Rice Consignments

7349. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consignments of Indian basmati rice exported to European countries has been rejected due to

the presence of higher quantity of pesticide residue during 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Basmati Rice Exporters Association have served legal notice to the European laboratory challenging the method of testing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) During 2010-11, traces of pesticides like Isoprothiolane, Pirimiphos/methyl and Carbendazim were detected by some laboratories in some of the consignments of Indian Basmati rice in United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy. On account of this, some exporters had to recall their consignments from European markets.

(c) and (d) All India Rice Exporters Association had served legal notice to the/European Laboratory challenging the validation of the testing method. However, lawyers advised that as per European law, there might not be much relief expected by pursuing the legal course. The matter has been raised in bilateral meetings by the Government of India with the countries of EU.

[English]

Reduction in Grants-in-Aid to NGOs

7350. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government encourages Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for participating in environmental projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed for selection of NGO for these schemes;

(c) the details of the schemes alongwith the amount sanctioned against each of these schemes during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to reduce their grants-in-aid to NGOs by the next financial year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Financial Packages for Exporters

7351. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the exporters are being provided with financial packages to promote their business and trade;

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

(c) whether there has been huge losses in foreign trade despite the financial packages being given to the exporters; and

(d) 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) and (b) The Government of India continuously monitors the global economic developments and takes need based measures from time to time. The Government has recently announced schemes like Special Bonus Benefit Scheme, Special Focus Market Scheme and increased the list of items eligible for Focus Product Scheme benefit with special emphasis on engineering, chemicals/pharmaceuticals, textiles and electronic items. Government has also included two new markets viz. Cuba and Mexico under the Focus Market Scheme. Incentives are provided in the form of duty credit scrip under the Foreign Trade Policy.

(c) and (d) Profit or loss in any business including international trade is not unusual. Incentive packages are approved by Government to make our exports become more competitive and gain market share.

[English]

Clearance to National Highways

7352. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects for construction of

National Highways are pending for environmental clearance in North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such highways along with the reasons for their pendency; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) No projects of National Highway from North-Eastern States are pending for environmental clearance.

Two Lane Projects

7353. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ambitious project of constructing two-lane highways in many States have suffered a jolt due to insufficient fund allocation;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such projects which have been delayed or stopped due to insufficient funds; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to give required funds for early completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The Ministry took the initiatives to develop National Highways (NHs) having less than 2-lanes to 2-lane NH standards following Corridor Development Approach in 2009-10. Accordingly, projects on a total length of 1,564 km. were sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2010-11 for a total estimated cost of Rs. 4,196 crore. However, keeping in view limited available allocations, no further projects have been sanctioned under this initiative. There are no instances of delay or stoppage of works in these sanctioned projects on account of fund constraints.

[Translation]

Recovery of Toll on Bridges

7354. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether there is any criteria for the levy of toll-tax on various bridges constructed on the National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any maximum time limit for the levy of toll-tax on such bridges;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the levy of such toll-tax stands terminated on the recovery of total cost;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether there are reports that tolltax is being collected on such bridges where construction cost has been recovered; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has notified the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates & Collection) Rules, 2008 on 5.12.2008, as amended from time to time, and for the road stretches/bridges bid out or completed before 5th December, 2008 by the National Highways (Collection of Fees for any person for the use of section of National Highways/Permanent Bridge/Temporary Bridge on National Highways Rules, 1997; the National Highways (Fees for the use of National Highways Section and Permanent Bridge - Public Funded Project) Rules, 1997; and the National Highways Rules, 1957 for those completed after the date of notification of these Rules. The abovementioned Rules have been notified under Section 7 of the National Highways Act, 1956. The user fee on bridges on the National Highway is collected as per the individual Notifications published in the Official Gazette by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) As per the NH (Fee) Rules, 1997 and NH (Fee) Rules, 2008 the collection of Toll was on perpetuity basis. However, with the amendment vide GSR 15(E) dated 12.1.2011 and GRS 756(E) dated 12.10.2011 on all the bridges in which fee were being collected as per NH (Fee) Rules notified before 5.12.2008, in respect of a public funded project, the fee livable would be reduced to 40% in cases where the cost has been recovered. Further

the transitional plan amendment vide GSR 756 (E) dated 12.10.2011 shall also be applied to transit the fee collection on under previous rules to the under NH Fee Rules 2008, restricting the annual increase to 25% while applying the NH Fee Rules 2008 to the Bridges, National Highways notified before 05.12.2008.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Yes, Madam.

(h) The information of NHAI is at enclosed Statement. Even after recovery of capital cost funds are required for Operation and Maintenance. Government has already notified under the amendment to the NH Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules 2008 that after the recovery of capital cost through user fee realized, in respect of a public funded project, the fee leviable would be reduced to 40% of the user fee for such section of National Highways, bridge, tunnel or bypass as the case may be, to be revised annually in accordance with these rules.

Statement

Toll Bridges on National Highways in whole Country

1	2
ROB Kishangarh - Rajasthan	
Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)	2880.38
Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	1802.87
Cost is Recovered	
Cable stay Bridge at Naini - Uttar Pradesh	
Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)	5593.00
Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	25732.00
Cost is not Recovered	
Ghagrahat Bridge - Uttar Pradesh	
Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)	1897.91
Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	466.04
Cost is Recovered	

1	2
Sitapur - Uttar Pradesh	
Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)	1392.03
Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	442.96
Cost is Recovered	
Shahjahanpur - Uttar Pradesh	
Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)	1446.70
Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	1630.07
Cost is not Recovered	
Beso Bridge - Uttar Pradesh	
Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)	920.04
Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	450.00
Cost is Recovered	
Kali Nadi Bridge - Uttar Pradesh	
Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)	2786.00
Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	529.05
Cost is Recovered	
Khooni Bridge - Maharashtra State	
Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)	1302.89
Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	286.13
Cost is Recovered	
Wagadi Nallah Bridge - Maharashtra State	
Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)	1946.63
Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	441.00
Cost is Recovered	

[English]

Animal Birth Control (Dogs) (ABC) Rules, 2001

7355. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

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

(a) whether Animal Birth Control (Dogs) (ABC) Rules, 2001 and Veterinary Council of India (VCI) regulations prohibit ABC operation like ovario-hysterectomy to be performed by Veterinary students/interns/veterinary doctors not registered with VCI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether veterinarians of SKUAST, J&K with which Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has entered into MoU do not fall under prescribed minimum education standards, regulations and jurisdiction of the VCI and are ineligible for VCI registration; and

(d) if so, the reasons for violation of above statutes of VCI and ABC Rules in signing the MoU and the action proposed to be taken against erring AWBI?

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

(b) As per Animal Birth Control (ABC) (Dogs) Rules, 2001 clause 7(6) the dogs are to be sterilized/vaccinated under the supervision of the veterinarian. A veterinary graduate need not be necessarily registered with Veterinary Council of India (VCI), if he is registered with the State Veterinary Council of the respective State.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise as the veterinarians of SKUAST, Kashmir are veterinary graduates and are all registered with the State Veterinary Council of Jammu and Kashmir.

Cess from Beedi Workers

7356. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cess on the manufactured beedis and the cess collected during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the cess so collected has been in deficit for a few years now;

(c) if so, the reasons for the deficit, taking into consideration that this cess is the only source of finance of the welfare schemes for the beedi workers in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for reducing the deficit gap and hence improve the welfare measures of the beedi workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The rate of cess is Rs. 5 per thousand manufactured beedis. The cess collected during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Cess (Rs. in Crores)
2009-10	168.23
2010-11	162.7
2011-12	163
2012-13	0

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. As mentioned in (a) above, cess collection has been in deficit for a few years now due to less production of beedis.

(d) Various welfare schemes are being implemented for beedi workers through additional budgetary support.

Assistance from Tea Planters

7357. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for financial assistance from the tea planters for re-planting and rehabilitation;

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

(c) whether any study has been conducted regarding the labour problems in the tea plantations across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the remedial measures proposed in this regard;

(e) whether there is any proposal to bring tea plantations also at par with other cash crops like pepper, cardamom etc. and increase the subsidy from the existing 25 percent to 40 percent; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In response to the need of tea planters for financial assistance for replanting and rehabilitation, Government set up a Special Purpose Tea Fund (SPTF) in 2007 for extending financial assistance in the shape of loan and subsidy to the tea gardens for undertaking uprooting and replantation/rejuvenation of old tea bushes. The assistance provided covers 75% of the unit cost (50% as long term loan and 25% as subsidy). An area of 25144 hectares and 6604 hectares was covered under replantation and rejuvenation respectively during 11th Plan and Rs. 130.30 crore was disbursed as subsidy while Rs. 48 crore was advanced as long term loan.

(c) and (d) The tea industry has been experiencing shortage of labour and increasing wage costs and it was also studied by the Indian Institute of Plantation Management (IIPM). In its report, IIPM study has highlighted the need for greater mechanization to overcome the labour problem in the tea sector, including mechanical plucking. The Tea Board had extended financial support for R&D towards improved mechanization. It also periodically revises the unit cost of replantation/rejuvenation for calculating the subsidy element in its various schemes to take account of higher labour costs.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to bring tea plantations at par with other cash crops like pepper, cardamom etc. The nature of cropping pattern and employment in tea plantation widely differ from that of pepper and cardamom. While tea is a perennial crop, pepper and cardamom are mostly grown as ancillary crops in plantations.

Trade in Agricultural Products

7358. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is scrutinising India's export of agricultural commodities on suspicion that the

quantity of overseas shipment is being inflated by racketeers to corner export incentives and repatriate untaxed wealth stashed abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether preliminary report by Central Economic Intelligence Bureau has been completed and submitted to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the 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) Various investigating agencies of Government of India monitor exports including that of agricultural commodities to check and prevent the possibilities of over-invoicing. Penal action under Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 is taken on any such instance reported to DGFT.

(c) No such report is being prepared by Central Economic Intelligence Bureau.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Transport Infrastructure Development

7359. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal requesting release of funds for Transport Infrastructure Development of World Heritage Centre, Hampi;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has considered the said request;

(c) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and the amount likely to be released; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Demand of Tussar Silk

7360. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of Indian tussar silk has gone up in the global market;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith share of India in respect of tussar silk;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to augment tussar silk production and export;

(d) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on the development of the sector during the last three years;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal to provide Minimum Support Price for cocoon in Karnataka to protect the cocoon farmers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Tasar silk production in India is increasing consistently over the years indicating good global and domestic demand for Indian Tasar silk. Estimated global production of Tasar silk and share of Tasar silk produced in India during the last 3 years is given below:

Year	Global Tasar Production (MT) *	Production from India (MT)**	Indian share (%)
2008-09	28063	603	2.1
2009-10	21166	803	3.8
2010-11	23577	1166	4.9

(c) Government has been implementing various programmes for the development of tasar silk in the country

through Central Silk Board (CSB). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Catalytic Development Programme (CDP), assistance is being extended for tasar silkworm seed production, systematic plantations, rearing activities, reeling and marketing of products. Central Silk Board is also implementing developmental projects for Tasar culture. Vanya silks, including Tasar silk, are being promoted as "Green Silk" and "Organic Silk", in the domestic as well as export markets.

(d) The expenditure incurred by the Government for the development of tasar sector during the last three years is given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. Cr.)
2009-10	10.04
2010-11	23.41
2011-12	24.49

(e) and (f) Govt. of Karnataka has asked for measures to protect mulberry sericulture including a financial support mechanism for the farmers when prices of cocoons fall below costs of production.

In order to protect mulberry sericulture, the Govt. has focused on increasing the productivity of the cocoon and raw silk and thereby make sericulture remunerative. Government has taken steps to strengthen the R&D in sericulture to develop sturdier varieties of host plant and silkworm seeds. CSB is also implementing the Centrally Sponsored "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) in collaboration with State Sericulture Departments in a package mode for development of sericulture and silk industry. Under CDP, incentive is also provided for production of quality bivoltine silk yarn. The States have been advised to strengthen the extension support to the farmers for better technology transfer and absorption to improve productivity and quality of silk. Government has also permitted import of modern Automatic Reeling machines and Dupion Reeling machines along with their accessories and packages at concessional duty of customs to bring down cost of production, and make the sericulture and reeling sector competitive, to help the sericulture farmers and reelers.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, with your permission, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the 'White Paper on Black Money' - May, 2012 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6959/15/12]

- (2) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the budget at the end of third quarter of financial year 2011-2012 under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6960/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, for the year 2010-2011.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6961/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of

the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 2010-2011.

- (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. 6962/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011. (ii) A copy of the Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6963/15/12]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6964/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6965/15/12]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

- (i) S.O. 2100(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2011, making certain amendments in Notification S.O. 1533(E) dated 20th September, 2011.
- (ii) S.O. 2483(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd November, 2011, constituting the Union Territory Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Union Territory of Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli comprising three members, mentioned therein.
- (iii) S.O. 2484(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd November, 2011, constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Kerala, comprising three members, mentioned therein.
- (iv) S.O. 2772(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th December, 2011, making certain amendments in Notification S.O. 1844(E) dated 8th August, 2011.
- (v) S.O. 568(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd March, 2012, constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Haryana, comprising three members, mentioned therein.
- (vi) S.O. 412(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th March, 2012, constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Arunachal Pradesh, comprising three members, mentioned therein.
- (vii) S.O. 411(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th March, 2012, constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Meghalaya, comprising three members, mentioned therein.

(viii) S.O. 731(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th April, 2012, constituting the Tamil Nadu State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, comprising members, mentioned therein.

(ix) S.O. 156(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th January, 2012, making certain amendments in Notification S.O. 1533(E) dated 14th September, 2006.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) to (hi) of (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6966/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Madam, on behalf of my colleague Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ahmedabad Textile Cluster, Ahmedabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ahmedabad Textile Cluster, Ahmedabad, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6967/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Tools Technology Centre, Jalandhar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Tools Technology Centre, Jalandhar, for the year 2010-2011.

- (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. 6968/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati, 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. 6969/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (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. 6970/15/12]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987:—
- (i) S.O. 898(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th April, 2012, allowing the quantities of 56000

bales of HDPE/PP bags leftover from the previous season i.e. Khariff Marketing Season 2009-2010 and RMS 2010-11 be used by the Food Corporation of India, Haryana State Agencies, Madhya Pradesh State Agencies and Punjab State Agencies during Rabi Marketing Season 2012-13.

- (ii) S.O. 933(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2012, exempting the Madhya Pradesh State Agency from the operation of the Order No. S.O. 88(E) dated 17.01.2012 upto the extent of a total quantity of 40,000 bales for the Rabi Marketing Season 2012-13.
- (iii) S.O. 1023(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th May, 2012, exempting the Haryana State Agency from the operation of the Order No. S.O. 88(E) dated 17.01.2012 upto the extent of a total quantity of 24,000 bales for the Rabi Marketing Season 2012-13.
- (iv) S.O. 1041(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th May, 2012, exempting the Uttar Pradesh State Agency from the operation of the Order No. S.O. 88(E) dated 17.01.2012 upto the extent of a total quantity of 20,000 bales for the Rabi Marketing Season 2012-13.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6971/15/12]

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 Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Bharat Dynamics Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6972/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): Madam, on behalf of my colleague Shri Jitin Prasada, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—
- (i) S.O. 1598(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land

- for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (MP-MH Border to Dhule Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ii) S.O. 1725(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Pune-Solapur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (iii) S.O. 798(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (iv) S.O. 1193(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (v) S.O. 734(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Bhandara-Nagpur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (vi) S.O. 459(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (vii) S.O. 2160(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Maharashtra/Karnataka Border to Sangareddy Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (viii) S.O. 1856(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th August, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 in the State of Assam.
- (ix) S.O. 1710(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 in the State of Assam.
- (x) S.O. 1706(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 (Chariabahi-Teok Section) in the State of Assam.
- (xi) S.O. 1707(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 (Morabazar-Khaloighuguti Section) in the State of Assam.
- (xii) S.O. 1565(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 in the State of Assam.
- (xiii) S.O. 1566(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 (Guwahati-Nalbari Section) in the State of Assam.
- (xiv) S.O. 1592(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 405(E) dated 16th February, 2010.
- (xv) S.O. 1670(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Chilakaluripet-Rudrakota Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xvi) S.O. 1999(E) and S.O. 1994(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th August, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 4A

- (Belgaum-Goa/KNT Border Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xvii) S.O. 1997(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th August, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 393(E) dated 15th February, 2011.
- (xviii) S.O. 1818(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th August, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 13 (Hungund-Hospet Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xix) S.O. 1719(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 13 (Hospet-Chitradurga Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xx) S.O. 371(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2011, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, NHAI, Dharwad, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 63 (Ankola-Hubli-Hospet Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxi) S.O. 348(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2011, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, NHAI, Hospet, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 63 (Hospet-Bellary-AP/Karnataka Border Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxii) S.O. 981(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4A (Karnataka/Goa Boundary) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxiii) S.O. 2501(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th November, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 348(E) dated 14th February, 2011.
- (xxiv) S.O. 2167(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2011, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 2638(E) dated 25th October, 2010.
- (xxv) S.O. 2382(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th October, 2011, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, NHAI, Udupi, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Panaji-Mangalore Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxvi) S.O. 2280(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 13 (Hospet-Chitradurga Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxvii) S.O. 2233(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2011, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, NHAI, Bijapur, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 218 (Bijapur-Gulbarga-Homnabad Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxviii) S.O. 2218(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Mulbagal-Kolar-Bangalore Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxix) S.O. 2384(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th October, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Bhandara-Nagpur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxx) S.O. 2417(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th October, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxi) S.O. 2455(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th October, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 395(E) dated 15th February, 2011.

- (xxxii) S.O. 2466(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th October, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 394(E) dated 15th February, 2011.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 2460(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th October, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 391(E) dated 15th February, 2011.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 970(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxv) S.O. 967(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69 (Nagpur-Saoner-Pandhurna Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 562(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Vadape-Gonde Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 1188(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 2011, authorising the officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Amravati-Gujarat/Maharashtra Border Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 458(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxix) S.O. 919(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th April, 2011, authorising the officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xl) S.O. 795(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2011, authorising the Sub-Divisional Officer, Dahanu, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of Mumbai-Vadodara Expressway in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xli) S.O. 822(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1500(E) dated 21st June, 2010.
- (xlii) S.O. 402(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st February, 2011, authorising the officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 211 (Aurangabad-Dhule Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xliii) S.O. 1319(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th June, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 42(E) dated 11th January, 2011.
- (xliv) S.O. 1081(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Vadape-Gonde Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xlv) S.O. 2376(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th October, 2011, authorising the Additional District Magistrate (Administration) Bulandshahr, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 93 (Aligarh-Moradabad Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xlvi) S.O. 2181(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2011, authorising the officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 91 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (xlvii) S.O. 2240(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2011, authorising the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Musafiirkhana, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 56 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xlviii) S.O. 1854(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th August, 2011, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Sanyukt Sangthan, Bareilly, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 74 (New National Highways No. 30) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xlix) S.O. 1925(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th August, 2011, authorising the officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24B in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (l) S.O. 1567(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011, authorising the officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 235 (Meerut-Bulandshahr Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (li) S.O. 1563(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4A (Karnataka/Goa Boundary Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (lii) S.O. 2162(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Bharol-Dahisar Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (liii) S.O. 2250(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.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (vii) to (xv) of (1) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6973/15/12]
- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2313(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 7th October, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 76(E) dated 20th January, 2005 under sub-section (3) of Section 50 of the National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6974/15/12]
- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2249(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2011, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway No. 19 in the State of Bihar to National Highways Authority of India issued under Section 11 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6975/15/12]
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): I beg to lay on the Table:—
- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts,
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6976/15/12]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6977/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, 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 Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, 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. 6978/15/12]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts,

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6979/15/12]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, 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 Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, for the year 2010-2011.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6980/15/12]

- (11) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the years 2011-2012 and 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6981/15/12]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report 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 Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2012 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th May, 2012."

2. Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table Copyright (Amendment) "Bill, 2012, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 17th May, 2012."

12.02¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

(i) 15th and 16th Reports

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways:—

- (1) Fifteenth Report on "New Catering Policy - 2010 of Indian Railways".

- (2) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Standing Committee on Railways (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) contained in their 12th Report on 'New Railway Recruitment Policy'.

(ii) Statement

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the Tenth Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Eighth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Protection and Security of Railway Property and Passengers'.

12.02¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE
179th and 180th Reports

[English]

SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (1) One Hundred Seventy-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred Sixty-Seventh Report on the Functioning of National Museum.
- (2) One Hundred Eightieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred Seventy-second Report on the Development of Tourism in North-Eastern Region.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE
51st and 52nd Reports

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports

(Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:—

- (1) 51st Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
- (2) 52nd Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

12.03½ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of the recommendations
contained in the 12th Report of the Standing
Committee on Defence on Demands for
Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the
Ministry of Defence.***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Madam, I beg to make the statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 12th Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (15th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of the direction 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker vide Lok Sabha Bulletin - Part II dated September 01, 2004.

The 12th Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (15th Lok Sabha) relates to 'Demands for Grants of Ministry of Defence for the year 2011-12'. The 12th Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 03.08.2011.

Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/observations contained in the 12th Report were sent to the Standing Committee on Defence on 23.12.2011.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee in their 12th report is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of the Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6982/15/12.

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Situation arising out of shortage of Drinking Water, in
Jhunjunu and Churu Districts of Rajasthan and steps
taken by the Government in this regard**

[*Translation*]

SHRI SIS RAM OLA (Jhunjunu): Madam Speaker, I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request him to make a statement in regard thereto.

The situation arising out of shortage of drinking water in the country, particularly in Jhunjunu and Churu districts of Rajasthan and steps taken by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Madam, I have got a long statement in this regard which I have laid on the Table of the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Sis Ram Olaji you have gone through that?

*SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Hon. Member of Parliament has raised an important issue affecting the lives of crores of people.

Drinking Water Supply is most essential requirement for life. India with increasing demand for irrigation, growing industrialization and fast urbanisation coupled with rising population is seeing multiple competing demand on water resources which is increasing sharply with every passing year. This is accentuated by the impact of climate change effecting the intensity of rainfall resulting in less availability of water.

Though water is a State subject, Government of India is providing all possible financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts in

*Speech was laid on the Table.

provision of drinking water. The challenge of providing adequate potable drinking water to the human population and livestock increases sharply during the summer months. More than 80% of drinking water supply is from underground sources, levels of which fall deeper during the summer months every year. To combat this challenge, the Government has taken a number of measures like preparation of prospective ground water maps to identify sources and locations for ground water recharge structure, mapping of underground aquifers to enable adequate availability of water in future, and chalking out village water security plans across the country. The aim of preparing these plans is to promote communities to plan as well as manage the available water by monitoring and self regulating its demand and use. 15 over exploited blocks have been taken up for pilot projects on this in 10 states viz. Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, UP, MP, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

As on 1.4.2012, there are 16.64 lakh rural habitations across the country, out of which 12.72 lakh habitations are reported to be fully covered in terms of availability of atleast 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) of safe drinking water. However, about 2.92 lakh habitations are still only partially covered with less than 40 lpcd and about 99,000 have some drinking water sources affected with water quality problems. The western and southern parts of the country comprise of mostly desert and drought prone areas and are therefore the most affected with this shortage.

Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), states are required to prepare annual action plans at the beginning of the year, prioritising areas and habitations for coverage, where the water supply is inadequate. The Government has tried to ensure that sufficient resources are available with the States for the long term as well as necessary short term measures for rapid action.

Since the inception of Bharat Nirman, allocation to the rural drinking water sector has increased significantly. Allocation in this sector has increased from Rs. 2900 cr. in 2004-05, to Rs. 10,500 cr. in 2012-13. Rs. 37,277 cr.

has been released to the States during eleventh Five-year plan for providing water supply in rural areas. State Governments also spent nearly equivalent amount during this time from their own resources. The XIIth Five year plan is expected to see a further increase in outlay for the rural drinking water sector. The Government is assisting States not only for the supply of drinking water, but also providing immediate assistance to plan for medium and long term solutions that include setting up spot schemes, single and multi-rural schemes, water treatment plants and water conservation measures resulting in ground water recharge and water collection mechanisms like rain water harvesting.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Member that special attention is given to desert and drought prone areas for allocation of NRDWP funds. In addition, 40% weightage is given to desert and Drought Prone Area in allocation of NRDWP funds. 10% of NRDWP funds are earmarked for 233 Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks of which 85 blocks are in Rajasthan with 8 blocks in Jhunjhunu and 6 blocks in Churu district. Rajasthan has a tentative allocation of Rs. 1346 crore under NRDWP in 2012-13 i.e. 12.82% of national allocation. The Ministry has also recommended projects for drinking water supply with the help from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in Nagaur district and with the assistance from World Bank in Bhilwara district.

Regarding the situation in the districts of Jhunjhunu and Churu in Rajasthan, as raised by Hon. Member, information has been obtained from the Government of Rajasthan.

In Jhunjhunu district, there are 12 towns and 856 villages. While all towns are getting piped water supply, the villages depend on various sources of water supply. All towns other than Khetri are now being provided with water supply on regular basis. Khetri town is being supplied with water once every 48 hours. To improve the water supply in Khetri, a project costing Rs. 47 lakhs has been

sanctioned, under which installation of new tube wells and construction of elevated reservoir have been proposed. In rural areas of the district, as of now, all populated villages have temporary water supply arrangements and nowhere water is supplied through tanker. In Jhunjhunu tehsil, there are 14 villages in the Alsisar Panchayat Samiti, where there is problems with water quality, to which water is also being supplied from the Churu-Bisau canal project.

In Churu district, there are 10 towns and 854 villages. Here too, all towns are connected with piped water supply, whereas the villages are dependent on various sources for their water supply. All towns other than Sujangarh and Rajgarh are currently being provided with regular water supply. Sujangarh town is being supplied with water once every 48 hours and Rajgarh town once every 72 hours. The populated villages have temporary water supply arrangements. In 2012-13, under the 2nd phase of the 'Aapni Yojana' the Ratangarh - Sujangarh project has been allocated Rs. 325 cr., while the Rajgarh-Bungi project has been allocated Rs. 248 cr. It is expected that by 2014-15, the entire Churu district will be fully covered with potable water supply under 'Aapni Yojana'.

My Ministry is keen that every citizen in the rural areas of the country gets clean and adequate drinking water. I seek the cooperation of the Hon'ble Members in this Endeavour.

Statement - I The status of rural habitations regarding drinking water supply as on 01.04.2012.

Statement - II State-wise target for coverage of habitations during 2012-13.

Statement - III Funds allocated, released and spent for rural water supply in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Statement - IV Provisional allocation for 2012-13 under NRDWP, state-wise.

Statement-I*The status of rural habitations regarding drinking water supply as on 1.4.2012*

Sl. No.	State	Total Habitations	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	72407	44469	27542	396
2	Bihar	107642	82772	10392	14478
3	Chhattisgarh	72329	40392	25632	6305
4	Goa	347	302	45	0
5	Gujarat	34415	34033	381	1
6	Haryana	7385	6169	1206	10
7	Himachal Pradesh	53201	42111	11090	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	12826	5815	6986	25
9	Jharkhand	120154	118652	1109	393
10	Karnataka	59532	29750	23678	6104
11	Kerala	11883	10969	0	914
12	Madhya Pradesh	127197	90803	33976	2418
13	Maharashtra	98842	88780	8541	1521
14	Odisha	141928	74861	53800	13267
15	Punjab	15338	12236	3057	45
16	Rajasthan	121133	70919	22365	27849
17	Tamilnadu	94500	91914	2154	432
18	Uttar Pradesh	260110	245868	13838	404
19	Uttarakhand	39142	28035	11093	14
20	West Bengal	95395	87668	3746	3981
21	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	3076	2536	0
22	Assam	86976	49010	22736	15230
23	Manipur	2870	1588	1280	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Meghalaya	9326	5528	3700	98
25	Mizoram	777	711	66	0
26	Nagaland	1432	1015	287	130
27	Sikkim	2498	1805	693	0
28	Tripura	8132	2722	47	5363
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	491	433	58	0
30	Chandigarh	18	18	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
32	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	9	0	
35	Puducherry	248	244	4	0
Total		1664186	1272668	292138	99380

Statement-II*State-wise target for coverage of habitations (No. of habitations during 2012-13)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Partially Covered	Quality Affected	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	4882	384	5266
2	Arunachal Pradesh	279	0	279
3	Assam	3807	3423	7230
4	Bihar	4170	5200	9370
5	Chhattisgarh	5505	4173	9678
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	795	225	1020
8	Haryana	943	7	950
9	Himachal Pradesh	2524	0	2524

1	2	3	4	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1042	236	1278
11	Jharkhand	16156	480	16636
12	Karnataka	6039	2148	8187
13	Kerala	641	61	702
14	Madhya Pradesh	19540	825	20365
15	Maharashtra	4980	774	5754
16	Manipur	150	100	250
17	Meghalaya	417	0	417
18	Mizoram	60	0	60
19	Nagaland	77	30	107
20	Odisha	6709	2407	9116
21	Punjab	1440	33	1473
22	Rajasthan	1284	1378	2662
23	Sikkim	270	0	270
24	Tamilnadu	6538	462	7000
25	Tripura	18	1034	1052
26	Uttar Pradesh	23150	850	24000
27	Uttarakhand	1075	0	1075
28	West Bengal	846	1623	2469
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
31	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	17	0	17
35	Chandigarh	0	0	0
Total		113354	25853	139207

Statement-III

(In crores)

Funds Allocated, Released and Spent under NRDWP during the 11th plan

State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10	
	Allocated	Released	Spent	Allocated	Released	Spent	Allocated	Released
Andhra Pradesh	295.30	305.24	388.41	394.53	395.05	398.05	437.09	537.37
Arunachal Pradesh	112.41	112.41	121.31	146.12	162.46	160.97	180.00	178.20
Assam	189.59	189.59	117.26	246.44	242.78	265.40	301.60	323.50
Bihar	279.37	169.69	0.00	425.38	452.38	73.30	372.21	186.11
Chhattisgarh	95.95	95.95	104.16	130.42	125.26	112.42	116.01	128.22
Goa	3.31	1.66	2.31	3.98	0.00	0.00	5.64	3.32
Gujarat	205.89	205.89	219.12	314.44	369.44	289.33	482.75	482.75
Haryana	93.41	93.41	109.54	117.29	117.29	117.29	207.89	206.89
Himachal Pradesh	130.42	132.45	141.51	141.51	141.49	138.52	182.85	160.03
Jammu and Kashmir	329.92	361.41	397.86	396.49	176.67	447.74	402.51	383.49
Jharkhand	113.88	84.46	117.51	160.67	80.33	18.85	149.29	111.34
Karnataka	278.51	283.16	286.57	477.19	477.85	449.15	573.67	627.86
Kerala	82.93	84.25	83.46	103.33	123.33	106.56	152.77	151.89
Madhya Pradesh	251.62	251.62	267.56	370.47	380.47	368.61	367.66	379.66
Maharashtra	404.40	404.40	378.38	572.57	648.24	511.06	652.43	647.81
Manipur	38.59	45.59	34.71	50.16	45.23	36.33	61.60	38.57
Meghalaya	44.46	55.29	56.61	57.79	107.79	74.50	70.40	79.40
Mizoram	38.88	30.16	41.44	54.19	45.48	50.40	55.26	51.11
Nagaland	32.72	39.75	27.39	42.53	42.53	39.60	52.00	47.06
Odisha	168.85	171.95	233.60	298.68	298.68	273.12	187.13	226.66
Punjab	52.91	51.80	40.28	86.56	86.56	96.68	81.17	88.81
Rajasthan	606.72	606.72	619.67	970.13	971.83	967.95	1036.46	1012.16
Sikkim	13.42	20.13	15.36	17.45	32.45	28.85	21.60	20.60
Tamilnadu	190.90	190.90	190.90	241.82	287.82	230.58	320.43	317.95
Tripura	39.43	54.43	54.30	51.25	41.01	36.99	62.40	77.40
Uttar Pradesh	401.51	401.51	421.14	539.74	615.78	514.54	959.12	956.36
Uttarakhand	89.30	89.30	114.14	107.58	85.87	61.09	126.16	124.90
West Bengal	191.37	191.37	230.55	389.39	389.39	371.62	372.29	394.30
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	4.72	0.00	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4757.01	4699.67	4762.96	6896.72	7172.01	5998.28	7986.43	7989.72

Statement-III

(In crores)

Funds Allocated, Released and Spent under NRDWP during the 11th plan

Spent	2010-11			2011-12			Total 11th Plan (2007-2012)		
	Allocated	Released	Spent	Allocated	Released	Spent	Allocated	Released	Spent
394.45	491.02	558.74	423.38	546.32	462.47	446.37	2164.26	2258.87	2050.66
193.80	123.35	199.99	176.55	120.56	184.83	213.38	682.44	837.89	866.01
269.34	449.64	487.48	480.55	435.58	522.44	468.6	1622.85	1765.79	1601.15
279.36	341.46	170.73	425.91	374.98	330.02	367.3	1793.40	1308.92	1145.87
104.06	130.27	122.01	97.77	143.57	139.06	141.12	616.22	610.50	559.53
0.50	5.34	0.00	1.16	5.20	5.01	1.16	23.47	9.99	5.13
515.69	542.67	609.10	610.50	478.89	571.05	467.62	2024.64	2238.23	2102.26
132.35	233.69	276.90	201.57	210.51	237.74	344.71	862.79	932.23	905.46
160.03	133.71	194.37	165.59	131.47	146.03	145.97	662.67	795.18	745.53
383.49	449.22	468.91	506.52	436.21	420.42	394.91	2060.95	2018.25	1823.00
86.04	165.93	129.95	128.19	162.52	148.17	169.84	752.29	554.25	520.43
473.71	644.92	703.80	573.93	687.11	667.78	782.85	2661.40	2760.45	2566.20
150.56	144.28	159.83	137.97	144.43	113.39	126.98	627.74	632.69	605.54
354.30	399.04	388.33	324.94	371.97	292.78	339.59	1760.76	1692.86	1655.00
625.59	733.27	718.42	713.48	728.35	718.35	642.79	3091.02	3137.22	2871.31
30.17	54.61	52.77	69.27	53.39	47.60	47.03	258.35	229.76	217.50
68.57	63.48	84.88	70.47	61.67	95.89	85.44	297.80	423.25	355.59
51.11	46.00	61.58	58.02	39.67	38.83	54.03	209.39	248.74	238.80
71.58	79.51	77.52	80.63	81.68	80.91	81.82	288.44	287.77	301.02
198.87	204.88	294.76	211.11	206.55	171.05	239.6	1066.09	1163.09	1156.30
110.15	82.21	106.59	108.93	88.02	123.44	122.32	390.87	457.20	478.36
671.29	1165.44	1099.48	852.82	1083.57	1153.76	1429.18	4862.32	4643.95	4540.91
28.98	26.24	23.20	19.51	28.10	69.19	24.49	106.81	165.57	117.19
370.44	316.91	393.53	303.41	330.04	429.55	287.6	1400.10	1619.75	1382.93
77.35	57.17	74.66	67.20	56.20	83.86	108.39	266.45	331.36	344.24
967.38	899.12	848.68	933.28	843.30	802.32	754.2	3642.79	3624.65	3590.54
67.24	139.39	136.41	55.44	136.54	75.57	118.72	598.97	512.05	416.63
87.76	418.03	499.19	363.31	343.60	342.51	519.48	1714.68	1816.76	1572.72
0.00	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.01	0.00	35.50
0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.47	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.61	0.00	0.00
0.00	4.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.62	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.24	0.00	0.00
0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.85	0.00	1.00
0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.40	0.00	0.00
6924.16	8550.00	8941.81	8161.41	8330.00	8474.02	8925.49	36520.16	37277.23	34772.30

Statement-IV*Proposed NRDWP allocation in 2012.13*

Sl. No.	State	Provisional Allocation
1	2	3
1	Bihar	497.50
2	Chhattisgarh	169.08
3	Goa	6.07
4	Jharkhand	190.84
5	Kerala	173.53
6	Madhya Pradesh	449.33
7	Maharashtra	881.35
8	Odisha	246.78
9	Punjab	102.70
10	Tamilnadu	387.75
11	Uttar Pradesh	1102.48
12	Uttarakhand	159.72
13	West Bengal	510.81
14	Andhra Pradesh	643.47
15	Gujarat	565.95
16	Haryana	249.41
17	Himachal Pradesh	153.90
18	Jammu and Kashmir	510.76
19	Karnataka	858.70
20	Rajasthan	1346.06
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.15
22	Puducherry	1.75
23	Arunachal Pradesh	143.89
24	Assam	550.53
25	Manipur	63.72
26	Meghalaya	73.66

1	2	3
27	Mizoram	47.54
28	Nagaland	98.88
29	Sikkim	34.07
30	Tripura	68.62
Total		10290.00

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: Madam, I have gone through the statement. It would have been better if I had received this statement last night, then I would have gone through it satisfactorily. Anyway, the hon'ble Minister is a great scholar, he has given the reply in very intelligent way. But, if there is no availability of potable water for 48 hours in Delhi, Mumbai or any other major city, would anyone can tolerate it. We people belong to villages, we live in villages. The hon'ble Minister has admitted that water is available in 'Khetri' only after a gap of 48 hours at two places namely Rajgarh and Sujangarh in Churu district as well as in Jhunjhunu district in our State.

Through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that the water is so salty in district Jhunjhunu and in Fatehpur Assembly constituency of Sikar district under my Constituency as well as at, many places in Churu district, that even pulses could not be well cooked with this water. People drink this water and suffer from Cholera. There are no frequent rains in our area and if seldom there comes rain water, we store it. Several types of creatures such as rats and lizards, as well as waste of animals such as camels, goats, sheep, cows and buffalo fall in this water. This water is drunk by we people and those inhabiting there. Even after a period of 64 years since independence, we are not getting potable water.

The hon'ble Minister has very easily said that he has tabled a statement in detail about it. But the reality differs from the statement. ...*(Interruptions)* I would tell you should not always try to disturb me, I respect you very much. In our state, in district Jhunjhunu, I have specially made a mention of Churu district, there is shortage of water but districts such as Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Nagar, Sikar, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Tonk and Ajmer are all drought-prone districts. The hon'ble Minister has made a mention of providing more funds to the drought-prone areas. There

was an Army exercise going on at the Uttarlai airport in Barmer. Around 1100-1200 Kilometres of Rajasthan area covering Hindumal Kot not to Ganga Nagar and then to Barmer and Run of Kutch, is along the Pakistan. The Uttarlai airport is also situated at Barmer near Pakistan border. Pilots don't get potable water there. Such news appeared in newspapers, the people told me about it.

This is the situation pertaining to potable water in Rajasthan. The largest number of youths deployed at the country's borders in defence of the nation belong to Rajasthan. There couldn't any problem more serious than they don't get the potable water. The hon'ble Minister has made a mention of Churu Bisau Yojana. I had got funds sanctioned to the tune of 1 billion 33 crore for the Churu Bisau Yojana in the year 1997-98. Those hundred villages fall under the Mandava Assembly Constituency. 15-16 villages under Panchayat Samiti Alsisar, covered under that Yojana are still left out. They are not getting water so far. Potable water is not available, water is brackish over there. Such villages are - Damkaur, Jawaharpura, Hori, Mukhedabad, Budha Bans Doorpura, Ranasar, Baluram ki dhaani, Jabasar, Nathpur, Sopra, Gokhri, Charno ki dhaani etc. under the Mandava Legislative Assembly Constituency. Similarly, there are villages under the Fatehpur Legislative Assembly of district. Sikar that fall under my Lok Sabha constituency - Sekhisar, Boddesar, Kalanpura, Dhaani, Bedana, Ramsisar, Jugalpura, Palaas, Naithwa, Bairas, Chachivaathh, Khejiya, Rosavan, Rolsabasar, Gobindpura, Hardyalpura, Dewas etc. - where drinking water is bitter and brackish in taste and not adequately available. All these district of Rajasthan that I have mentioned, belong to the drought prone area. If water is not made available, habitation will not be possible over there. Now, neither land would be available, nor anyone would provide land for habitation and farming purpose.

Therefore, through you I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to seriously think over this entire issue and cover all the remaining villages of Alsisar Panchayat Somiti under the Bichhau Churu Yojna. Funds should be provided. I would like to know about the proposal of the Hon'ble Minister as well as his Ministry about rest of the villages and districts mentioned by me? Whether any plan has been formulated or proposed to be formulated in this regard, through you, I would like to have categorical reply from the Hon'ble Minister in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Hon'ble Minister to reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. At this moment, calling attention is going on.

[English]

Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You are a senior member. You are acquainted with the rules. You please sit down.

SHRI JAI RAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the Hon'ble Member for raising this issue here. I can understand his agony and difficulty as I have myself visited Khetdi and Sujangarh. I know that there is a big problem of water in Rajasthan. Required quantity of water is not available in cities and villages. Besides, there is problem of water quality. At many places mostly brackish water is available.

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: Fluoride content is also high in water causing various teeth problems.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I would mention about fluoride also.

Madam Speaker, I seek your pardon as I was told that the copies of statement would be distributed if it reaches before 10 O' clock today. The statement was ready day before yesterday itself. As it was a holiday yesterday, I have made it available today. I am sorry that they could not get an opportunity to go through it yesterday.

Madam, earlier also, I have said it in replies to many questions that we provide aid to the states under the National Drinking Water Programme run by the Ministry. The State Government prepares proposals, district-wise. These proposals come to us and we accord approval to them. The Hon'ble Member would be pleased to know that this year i.e. during the year 2012-13, there has been an increase to 40 percent in the budgetary allocation for drinking water and sanitation. ... (Interruptions) Please listen! Please try to listen. This year, an amount of Rs. ten

*Not recorded.

thousand five hundred crore has been earmarked for the National Rural Drinking Water Programme across the country. For Rajasthan, Rs. 1300 crore have been provided i.e. 13 percent of the budgetary allocation is to be utilised in Rajasthan only and with this it is at No. one. As we know that water problem has assumed serious proportions here.

Madam Speaker, when we support, then this support is at the state level. The State Government submits proposakand we support annual action plan of the State Government. If you observe the Rajasthan Governments annual action plan, you would see 50 percent of expenditure, this year as well as last year being incurred in Barmer, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Jaipur and Jhalawad ditricts. Nearly Rs. 70 crore to Jhunjhunu and nearly Rs. 50 crore to Churu would be provided under the NRDWP and there would a matching contribution by the state in this regard. Approximately Rs. 140 crore in Jhunjhunu and nearly Rs. 100 crore in Churu would be spent. I believe and admit that even today we have not been able to provide forty litre per capita water in many districts of Rajasthan. The problem of water quality exists at many places, there is a problem of fluoride as well as that of brackish water at a number of places over. We have prepared a separate special project pertaining to fluoride problem for Nagaur and Bhilwara and submitted it to the World Bank. I hope to get approval thereof at the earliest. Besides, whenever any proposal is received from State Government, the State Government makes a specific demand that they require additional funds. We are definitely ready to provide the same. I would like to tell the Hon'ble Member that desert districts are given priority in our formula or criteria. Approximately 20 percent of our total funds of Rs. ten thousand five hundred crore are meant for desert blocks only. It is going to benefit Rajasthan immensely. So far as Jhunjhunu and Churu are concerned, I would like to inform the Hon'ble Member that the problem of Khetri existing in Churu is expected to be removed during the next 2-3 years. Also, I have been told that the projects taken up by the state government in Jhunjhunu, for which assistance is being provided, would be entirely completed by the year 2014-15. Regarding the problems of Jhunjhunu and Churu raised by the Hon'ble member, I hope that due to the ongoing programmes some success could be seen during next two to three years. There will also be some improvement in water quality and in supply of quantity of

water during next two-three years, to some habitations that are not getting sufficient water.

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: Hon'ble Minister, 100 villages of Jhunjhunu and 65 villages of Churu district are getting water from Indira Gandhi Canal under Bisau Churu Scheme. Out of them fifteen-sixteen villages mentioned by me, were required to be included in the scheme - if you wish I may read those names again or write a letter separately mentioning those names. These villages having problem of saline water have not been included in this scheme. To include these villages you should release your share to that state government and you may ask the state to contribute their share for including the remaining villages in the scheme. Water level in our district has depleted so much that entire district has fallen in desert zone. We cannot dig well there. Water is not available even at thousand feet. How you will provide water to them?

MADAM SPEAKER: You may send this information to Hon'ble Minister.

12.22 hrs. (Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, A meeting of Minister of Water Resources of all State is going to be held on 24th and 25th of May. During that meeting I shall raise the matter of Churu and Jhunjhunu in particular before the Government of Rajasthan and whatever information is provided by them I will send them to the Hon'ble member. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6983/15/12]

12.22½ hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRTY-NINTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 18 - Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN
KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 18th May, 2012."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 18th May, 2012."

The motion was adopted.

12.22 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - INTRODUCED

(i) **Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012***

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 19 - Shri Mukul Wasnik.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: I introduce the Bill.

12.23 hrs.

[*English*]

(ii) **Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012***

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research and Innovation and for enabling them to emerge as centres for ecosystems to develop as hubs of education,

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 21.05.2012.

research and innovation and to promote research and innovation in learning and design, development and delivery of solutions and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research and Innovation and for enabling them to emerge as centres for ecosystems to develop as hubs of education, research and innovation and to promote research and innovation in learning and design, development and delivery of solutions and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I introduce the Bill.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up 'Zero Hour' Shri Sushil Kumar Singh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue related to the farmers of our country.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention of this House and Government of India. The incidence of catching fire happens in summer season on a large scale causing heavy losses to farmers, particularly in North India. Their barn catches fire, their crops get destroyed in fire. I am representing Aurangabad district of Bihar. This year standing crops of wheat in hundreds of acre in entire South Bihar caught fire and was burned to ashes. But at present no arrangement has been made from the Government of India to give them relief and compensation. I have raised this issue related to farmers in this House earlier also. I have made a demand regarding this earlier also. The farmers have to bear so much loss. The farmers whose crops are burnt suffer financial losses which threw them many years back. Therefore, through you, I place a demand to the Government of India that an immediate assessment of the losses, catching fire to the crops and barns of the farmers destroyed in fire or in any other mishap should be made and immediate compensation

should be disbursed by the Government of India. The farmers should get compensation so that their loss may be compensated.

This is my demand to the Government of India and I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important matter.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela and Shri Virendra Kumar are permitted to associate with the matter raised by Shri Sushil Kumar Singh.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Western Champaran): Hon'ble Chairman I would like to draw your attention towards the pathetic condition of refugees living in West Bengal.

This country was divided on the basis of religion in 1947. In division of Punjab the population was exchanged from both sides but this was not done in case of division of Bengal into West Bengal and East Pakistan. At that time a rule was framed stipulating that any person coming from Bangladesh will get shelter in India. Any person, who came from East Pakistan till 1971, was given shelter in this country and four persons namely Shri P.C. Ghosh, Shri Sidhartha Shankar Rai, Shri Jyoti Basu and Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharya who came from East Pakistan, became Chief Minister of West Bengal. But in 1971 when Indo-Pakistan war broke out, an order express letter no. 26011/16/71/10 was issued and was sent to Chief Secretaries of all states. It was clearly written in that letter that any person coming from East Pakistan will not be given citizenship of India.

In 1988, Bangladesh was declared Islamic democratic Republic from being a secular state and atrocities began on minorities in that country. As a result of it, many minorities of that country who were from Hindu, Buddhist and Ahmadia community had to flee from there, but due to pseudo secular politics in our country, the migrant people called minority in our country were given ration cards, got citizenship on India, but the refugees from Bangladesh who were Hindus and Buddhists, composing mostly of dalits and backwards, were not given refugee status. While the United Nations High Commission for

Refugees clearly defines that any person leaving his country due to violence on the basis of race or religion will be given shelter. But as per Indian Citizenship (Amendment) Bill 2003, all the Bangladeshis were declared illegal migrants. When this citizenship bill was brought in 2003, Shri Manmohan Singh, the then Leader of the Opposition had said that the Hindus coming from Bangladesh may not be treated like other citizens and the then Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Lal Krishna Advani had assured that the minority people coming from Bangladesh will be treated in a separate way. Today, the then Leader of the Opposition is the Prime Minister of India and the other, is a leader of N.D.A., but the promise made by both in Rajya Sabha at that time has not been fulfilled even today.

It is my request to you that refugees leaving Bangladesh due to religious animosity and coming to India should be given refugee status under the U.N.S.C.R. and ultimately they all should be given refugee status citizenship.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ramshankar, Shri Rajendra Agarwal, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki and Shri P.L. Punia are permitted to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with a heavy heart, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House as well as the Government of India about the sad plight of 13,000 contract labourers of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, who are vociferously fighting for their lawful rights for the past 31 days and it is leading to dwindling production loss, as far as mining and power generation are concerned.

Sir, to make the intensity of this situation very clear, I would say that if the accumulated earth, the overburdens of the mining area, is not removed on time, there will be a disastrous effect and the mining will come to a grinding halt. It would also lead to stoppage of power generation. The labours unrest is going on for the past 31 days. But neither the Management of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation nor the Government of India have come forward to settle the issue very amicably.

Sir, for instance, the mining production at the level of 45,000 tonnes per day has come down to only 9,000

tonnes per day at Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Similarly, production of power has come down from 2,490 MW to 1,690 MW.

Sir, the intensity of the agitation is going on increasing day by day. Even in this grave situation, the Government is not at all ready to make an effort to see that the problem is settled very quickly. Even now, when I am deliberating the same issue in this august House, the hon. Member of Parliament Shri T.K.S. Elangovan; the ex-Member of Parliament, Shri C. Kuppusamy; and Shri Rajavannian, General Secretary of the DMK Labour Union are pleading for the lawful rights of more than 13,000 contract workers in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Sir, what had happened in 1994? In 1994, at the instance of the DMK Union, *Tholilar Munnetra Sangha Peravai*, the Labour Progressive Federation had demanded for 'In CoService' That is the Industrial Cooperative Service Society; and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation came forward to establish the Industrial Cooperative Service Society. In that Cooperative Service Society, they had registered about 5,000 workers. Out of these 5,000 workers, 4,000 workers have been made permanent; and more than 200 workers left the job or died. Then, only 800 workers are remaining who have not been made permanent. These 800 workers are not getting the proper lawful rights. That is one issue.

Meantime, in 2008, the Management went on engaging contract labourers. They have not adopted the 'InCoService' system as per 12(3) Agreement. The Management were going on encouraging the contract labourers. This has created the problem. Over and above, those 800 people have not been made permanent employee of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Sir, in 2008, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, and my leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, had intervened to see that 12/3 agreement has been settled. With that effect, 5000 people had to be taken in the 'In CoService' and 800 people had to be confirmed. But nothing has happened so far.

That is why this problem has arrived to the extent of 31 days strike. Still, it is going on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief because it is a Zero Hour.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I am concluding within a minute.

Sir, all the unions cutting across all political lines, viz., CPI affiliated, CPM affiliated and other political affiliated unions are jointly fighting for the cause of these labourers.

Under this situation, I can only request the Government of India, who is at the helm of affairs, to come forward to have a discussion, call for the people and solve the problem. Workers are not our enemies. They are the part and parcel of the stake holdings; they are the stakeholders; they are the kingpins of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

That is why it is high time that the concerned Department and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation people should come forward and take a decision to register 50,000 workers into the 'InCoService'. According to Clause 25V (a) of the Contract Labour Central Rules, 1971, they have to be absorbed and the things should be settled amicably. They may say there is court order. The court order never said about the registration of people in the 'InCoService'. The court order says about settlement of seniority only. Let them settle it separately. The seniority list has already been submitted to the Supreme Court by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC). The left out 800 workers have to get the seniority and new recruitment of 5000 people in the 'InCoService' should be registered.

With these, I conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever wants to associate, you can send your names. There is no problem. You can send your names.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you send your name if you want to associate yourself with the matter raised by him.

Next is Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia, Shri M. Abdul Rahman, Shri Kamal Kishor, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri S.S. Ramasubbu and Shri O.S. Manian are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri T.R. Baalu.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Hon'ble Chairperson, through you today I am raising the subject - that has been raised many times in this House under rule 377, during zero hour. There are about fifty thousand women working under the Anganwadi in the state of Jharkhand. The number of 'Sevika-Sahayika' is also the same. They are about 41 thousand in number. All workers and their assistants working under the Anganwadi programme are always present to serve whenever their services are required wither it is day or night. At present, they are neither getting proper wages nor leave. They are not getting the leave that is provided to the staff working in schools and colleges during summer vocation. At present they are not getting paid properly.

It is our demand from the Government of India to provide respectable honorarium as well as leave to Anganwadi women, Sahkarmi, Sahayikas and Sevikas. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, I would like to discuss on Bihar's situation which is heading towards crisis. The river Ganga which originates from Utrakhand and concludes its journey in Bay of Bengal passes in-between through Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Bihar has to face the devastating floods and erosion due to river. But when Bihar wants to utilize the Ganges water then restrictions are imposed for doing so.

Sir, through you I would like to express my view to the Union Government that this is an inter-state and international river and upstream States have been given permission to use the water of river Ganga indiscriminately. Upstream States take 40,000 cubic water for irrigation from Dehradun, Bijnor and Narora barrage. The havoc of the flood starts from Buxar till the last boundary of Bihar, that is, catchment areas albit, Diyora region. It leaves terrible erosion, destroy houses as well as crops. We must allow to use the water of this river from thermal power plants or other purposes because we also have our share in it, because the river passes through Bihar and so we have a right to use its water. According to the Farakka agreement more than 40,000 cusec water must be maintained in Farakka barrage and it is also decided that all the upstream States will contribute to provide water to

Farakka barrage through all the rivers meeting at Sangam so that there is not less than 40,000 cusec water available in Farakka all the times in order to fulfil the need of 40,000 cusec water in Farakka dam there is a plan to impose restriction to use the water from Buxar to the last boundary of Bihar, where the agreement was signed between the Government of India and Bangladesh, we all raised this point that all the Riparian States should have their share in the water of the rivers of Ganga basin. The Government of India had promised that no restrictions will be imposed on Bihar State to use the water of river Ganga. But today Bihar is facing crisis. We are not able to utilize water for irrigation, hydro-power etc. because permission to this effect is not being granted to us.

My demand from the Government of India is that there should be a discussion to provide water uninterrupted from river Ganga to all its riparian and basin States and the planning in this regard to be made in advance. ...*(Interruptions)* Bihar be permitted to utilize their share of water. Thanking you from giving me time to speak.

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Mr. Chairman, cases of theft of domestic LPG is on increase. Why any measure of the Government is not successful in curbing such theft? This is a matter of concern. People engaged in theft of LPG have such equipments which help them to fill the empty cylinder from the filled ones. The agency of gas distributor should be cancelled after detecting such cases. The illegally filled cylinders are sold for Rs. 900/- in the market. On other hand, most of the customers do not get LPG cylinders even after two months of advance booking. They get delayed delivery of cylinders as well as less LPG than the prescribed weight. Therefore, my demand is to issue strict instructions to all oil companies to identify such distributors responsible for delayed delivery as well as cylinder with less LPG then prescribed weight and prompt steps should be taken to cancel the agency of such distributors.

Nowadays, even Parliamentarian residence are not getting delivery of LPG cylinder on time. This point should be taken into consideration.

12.43 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Alleged irregularities in cricket organisations
and need for auditing the accounts of
those organisations***[Translation]*

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased that our Leader of the House and Hon'ble Sports Minister are present here. We are watching on television or listing such incidents daily. Last night's incident was regarding a rev party of some IPL sportspersons. Nowadays such incidents are occurring regularly resulting bad impact on sports as well as tarnishing the image of the country. My point is not related to IPL or other issues. My concern is for the system. There was a report that the money invested in IPL had come through tax haven countries. The Finance Ministry had started investigation through its department in this matter but no progress has been made in this regard. Due to which people engaged in such activities has emboldened and such irregularities have increased many fold. The Hon'ble Sports Minister is present here. I can understand that you are helpless, you can't do anything in respect of BCCI because BCCI is more powerful than you, even more powerful than the Government of India. I would like to say that the fault is in the system and everyone including our colleague, people in power, people of the Opposition Parties, all are equally responsible. Government can rein these institutions registered under Registrar societies, Company Act, but people who own glass houses, can't dare to throw a stone on others. There is a fault in the institution itself.

[English]

I will request the hon. Leader of the House, who is a father figure for me and has been esteemed colleague of my father when he was here in this House, that would we come to know as to what is the source of this black money; the money laundering has been done through tax havens. It has also been reported in the Report of the Standing Committee of Finance - headed by Shri Yashwant Sinha - which was presented in this House on the 2nd of August 2011.

[Translation]

If we keep on delaying in taking actions against such cases, people will encourage to repeat the offence.

Today the fear has come forth. Incidents like IPL are repeated again and again which is shameful. I do not want to mention to it. But our Hon'ble Leader of the House, who is our Finance Minister and our Sports Minister are present here. I want to tell the Minister of Sports that you are helpless. But can you give me an assurance that you will conduct an internal special audit of all registered associations by independent agency and order an enquiry in this regard. Recently, Ministry of Finance has asked them to pay Rupees 413 crores as income tax and also has withdrawn exemption given to them. I want to express my gratitude to them for taking such step. But why this action was taken only after we pointed it out? Why the Government has not taken such steps before? Why there is so much delay?

Hon. Minister of Sports, R.T.I may not be filed against B.C.C.I but I would like to say that at least special audit of registered institutions can be carried out. You can detect the anomaly therein. ...*(Interruptions)* Are you not able to extract information in this regard... *(Interruptions)* You say repeatedly that you cannot take any action because B.C.C.F and R.T.I is not under my jurisdiction. However, I welcome your statement given outside the House and also hope that you will repeat this statement inside the House. You should not stop only by giving such statement that I.P.L should be separated from B.C.C.I, but also assure the House because in our country cricket is regarded as a religion. If audits of all other sports can be conducted, all rules are applicable on them then why special audit in regard to cricket and these institutions cannot be undertaken? What steps are you going to take regarding the irregularities being done by the administration. In these association in connivance with the police I would like to know the response from you and the leader of the House in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela, Shri Rajendra Agarwal, Prof.(Dr.) Ram Shankar Katheria are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Kirti Azad.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that. ...*(Interruptions)* Still there is a

massive going on accountability regarding movement. What is the reason? Nonsense items are being aired twenty four hour in the name of news on T.V. in entire country as if there is no system or Government in this country. Recently, whatever point was raised by Kirti Azad here, I would like to add that this matter has been raised many times in this House.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the ministers in the Government and Pranab ji etc. have been listening all the while. What are the reasons that there is huge degradation in our society? Our society have come to this level that everyone, our children are attending rave parties. *...(Interruptions)* This kind of undignified activities are eroding our morality. *...(Interruptions)* I am satisfied that Government has initiated an enquiry. Why don't you fix up an accountability. *...(Interruptions)* What is the problem? All Ministers in the Government are present here. Whether there is any kind of pressure on them. *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKAN): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, through you, I want to tell all hon'ble Members that a very strict and speedy action has been taken in this matter by the Government during last months. Through you, I want to tell the House. *...(Interruptions)* Kindly listen to me for one minute. *...(Interruptions)* I have heard you kindly listen to me also. *...(Interruptions)* The B.C.C.I. was getting exemption from income tax since 1996 as a charitable institution. The Department of Income Tax withdrew tax exemption in 2009 with retrospective effect from 2006-07. I want to tell hon'ble Members that during 1996 to 2006 i.e. within ten years the B.C.C.I. got tax exemption to the tune of Rs. 365 crores and 24 lakhs. Thereafter, the Department of Income Tax imposed a tax liability of Rs. 118 crore, 257 crore and 12 lakh on the B.C.C.I. in 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. Through you, I want to tell hon. Members that this was all happened.

Out of the said amount, Rs. 118 crore have been released in 2007-08 and Rs. 131 crore have been released in 2008-09. The B.C.C.I. has made an appeal in the Tax Tribunal and the Department of Income tax has been fighting this case vigorously. *...(Interruptions)* Listen to me, you have raised the matter. People should know the details in this regard. Besides, the Directorate of Enforcement has issued 19 notices against the IPL and B.C.C.I. Notices for violation of FEMA amounting to the tune of Rs. 1077.43

crore has been issued and a speedy action is being taken thereon. During last week when this matter was raised again on 17 May, the Joint Secretary of our Ministry again has written a letter to the Enforcement Director and instructed that speedy action may be taken on the notices issued and information in this regard may be provided to us. On 18th May, a letter has been written to the Revenue Secretary by our Sports Secretary seeking information about the complete details of allegations about black money being paid to the cricketers in the I.P.L and a thorough information and inquiry was demanded in this matter. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has written to Revenue Secretary and asked for inquiry. Whether B.C.C.I. is themselves conducting or not conducting inquiry and what are their modus operandi but we in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports have written to Revenue Secretary that a speedy enquiry should be conducted in this regard and immediate action should be taken by E.D. and IT Department.

Secondly, I would like to convey to Hon. Members that in my view the B.C.C.I. should be brought under the ambit of the Right to Information Act and the Ministry of Sports has repeatedly submitted their view point before the Central Information Commission. Hearing on this matter is going on at the Central Information Commission. The Government and the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are of the view that B.C.C.I. should be brought under the ambit of R.T.I. Act. The reason already stated by me that during 1996 to 2006 amounting to the tune of Rs. 365 crore of Rupees was gives as tax exemption. Besides whatever land for cricket is given to BCCI for State Cricket Associations, they are almost free of cost. Now today, if the BCCI is getting these benefits then it should also be covered under the R.T.I Act.

Thirdly, I am of the view that the biggest public function of the B.C.C.I is that it selects a team that represents India and plays under the tri- color of India. There is no more important public function than this when the team plays under the Indian flag will be called the Indian team. Thus they are doing the greatest public function, therefore, they should be brought under the R.T.I. Act. We are putting forth this point strongly before CIC and will persuade this matter henceforth also. Through you, I want to inform this to all hon. Members.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Acharia speaks.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): What about special audit?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, you speak about the subject you want to raise during 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are lakhs of small scale industries, which are house-based industries, in the country in which people are engaged not lakhs but crores. The largest number of employment is in the small scale industries. The Government is also earning foreign exchange worth thousands and thousands of crores from the export of products manufactured in small scale industries.

Today, the small scale industries are facing crisis. Bankura in West Bengal is a district where there is the largest number of rural artisans. That is why, the National Institute of Scientific and Technological Studies had selected Bankura district and set up a field station there two decades ago to help the rural artisans to improve their technology and educate them about how to reduce the fuel cost.

That NISTADS under CSIR was doing commendable job in regard to improvement of technology of rural artisans but unfortunately Sir, that field station under NISTADS was closed in 2001. Today, the problem is particularly towards Brass and Bell metal small scale industries. These industries are not getting coal. Previously, there was a policy. The concern of the Government is for thermal power plant, the Steel plant and big industries. But the need of the small scale industries should also be taken care of. Previously there was a policy.

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to the point Acharia Ji. What is your demand?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Small Scale Industries, those who require coal, they used to get required quantity of coal. Earlier, that system was there. That system today does not exist. There is no policy to provide coal. They need small quantity of coal. As a result of this, Sir, a large number of industries are on the verge of closure. There is a village Kenjakura in my constituency where the population is approximately 10,000. This is the only village in our country where you can find largest number of artisans and these artisans particularly from bell metal and brass, they are facing crisis and industries are almost on the verge of closure. I demand that a policy should be evolved so that a Small Scales Industries which employ largest number of people, they do not suffer because of non-availability of coal. The Government of India should evolve a policy so that they can get coal, and industry is not closed and thousands and thousands of the workers who are engaged in Small Scale Industries are not thrown out of the jobs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri P.L.Punia may be allowed to associate with the matters raised by Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government that the Karnataka Government is planning to construct a check dam across river Then Pennai. The Government of Karnataka is also trying to divert the flow of river Then Pennai to its territory depriving of the benefit to Tamil Nadu. Our hon. Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has already brought this fact to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister through a communication.

The construction of check dam and diversion of Then Pennai by the Karnataka Government will affect the districts like Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Thiruvanamali, Vilupuram and Cuddalore. Because of this move, many farmers in these areas will be affected and there will be acute shortage of drinking water. The Government of Karnataka has not communicated to the State Government of Tamil Nadu and also has not sought the consent of Tamil Nadu. Whether it is Cauvery or Then Pennai, Karnataka has been behaving undemocratically without looking into the problem of other sharing State.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to direct the Government of Karnataka to stop forthwith its plan of constructing a check dam over river Then Pennai and diversion of its flow of water, as demanded by our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalavi Amma.

[Translation]

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very sensitive issue. The provision of reservation for SCs and STs is frequently tampered with this way or that way. In Delhi, reservation to the tune of 7.5 per cent was applicable for the STs since 1955. The Sheila Dikshit led Government in Delhi disbanded that reservation on the pretext of the High Court's verdict.

The Government didn't file an appeal in the interest of the STs, rather prior to the High Court's verdict, there was a verdict of the Supreme Court's DD that the reservation provided to the STs in the UTs is valid, but despite that, the reservation for STs in Delhi was disbanded by the Government as it had a malafide intention.

12.43 hrs.

You know well that naxalism amongst STs is rising sharply, be it the north-eastern States or the States of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. You want to bring ST people to the country's mainstream and raise their level of education and financial and economic levels, bring them at par in view of social equality so that they might move forward. Reservation for STs in Delhi has been disbanded owing to which they are neither able to take admissions in major institutions nor are they getting jobs. I make a demand to the Government to reinstate the STs reservation disbanded in Delhi. A Bill has been lying pending since the year 2004 which should be passed so that SCs and STs may avail of reservation facility in promotions etc in various institutions of super specialty field. The Allahabad High Court gave a verdict regarding reservation of SCs and STs, due to which reservation of SCs and STs in Uttar Pradesh was disbanded. Later, the Supreme Court too supported this verdict and gave their nod thereto. There is a great resentment amongst the SCs and STs owing to this. The frequent tampering with reservation has caused great resentment and discontentment amongst the SCs and STs. I would like to ask the Government as to whether they intend to include it in the Ninth Schedule to the

Constitution to preserve reservation of SCs and STs or not or whether they intend to make an amendment to the Constitution to this effect or not? Two Ministers are present here in the House. A reply on IPL issue could be given in the House. I demand the Government to make an amendment to the Constitution and protect interests of SCs and STs by preserving reservation for them. A Bill to this effect should be introduced in the House at the earliest. This issue is also being raised outside the House by creating a forum of MPs on SCs and STs. This issue has also been raised in Rajya Sabha by Ms. Mayawati ji and other leaders of the Bahujan Samaj Party. It is a very serious issue. I demand to implement the Reservation Bill of 2004 as well as to withdraw the de-reservation in promotion and make amendment to the Constitution, so that there is no rise of resentment and discontentment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve and Shri Ashok Argal associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the provision of reservation for the SCs, STs and OBCs has been a controversial issue. Opponents of reservation have created disturbance in the AIIMS during the last few years so that there should not be any reservation in appointments of doctors and staff. There are allegations against the Director as well as other managing personnel of the Institute that these people have contributed to give boost to this move. Two investigation Committees were formed. One was Dr. Thorat Committee and the other was Dr. Yadav Committee. Both the Committee commented that persons belonging to SC, ST and OBC were deprived from the reserved seats in appointments of doctors there. Now, the backlog thereof in the AIIMS is not being cleared for quite some time. Even the matter was made to hang fire in the Delhi High Court. Now, back door promotions are being made in the adhoc appointments that have been effected and the backlog is being maintained as it is. This has been mentioned by the two Committees constituted by the AIIMS and Government in their respective reports. Those have not been adhered to. But the other side is that the students belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are committing suicides in AIIMS. A Scheduled Caste student committed suicide in the year 2009 and recently too and the reason for this is that caste

based discrimination is being done to them and they are thus being harassed also. They are not being allowed to take meals in the mess together with others. They are not being allowed to play together with others and are also being awarded less marks as compared to others and. ...(*Interruptions*) This has resulted in committing of suicides by these students. ...(*Interruptions*) Besides, a Scheduled Caste student had also committed suicide due to caste-based discrimination against him few days ago. ...(*Interruptions*) The Report submitted by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission is not being implemented. by grabbing Commission. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chauhan, I will call you next. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Rajendra Agarwal, Prof. Ramshankar, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve and Dr. Kirit and Premjibhai Solanki associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Mangani Lal Mandal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to associate with this matter and I agree with the Hon'ble Member's view that SCs/STs students have to face discrimination at different level which sometimes compels them to commit suicide. This is very condemnable and the matter should be discussed. About the committees which Hon'ble Mandal ji has mentioned are correct. Committee after committee has been constituted and they have given suggestions only regarding ameliorating the working environment because many students who come here hail from rural background so you can imagine their plight. The student of Meena community who committed suicide last month come to AIIMS to study after securing high rank in merit list. It is highly shameful that he had no option left except to commit suicide. Many complaints have been already received regarding AIIMS and from, Vardhman Medical College. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj

*Not recorded.

Medical College in U.P., where 24 out of 26 SC students were failed deliberately. Such acts are done intentionally ...(*Interruptions*) I am talking about University administration. I am not talking about any State government. ...(*Interruptions*) This discrimination should stop. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki associate himself with the matter raised by Shri Panna Lal Punia. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman Sir, the matter revised by Shri Mandal ji ...(*Interruptions*) Students belonging to SC and ST community are being discriminated, they had to commit suicide even after securing good rank in merit list. I know such students who were failed intentionally in practical exams so that they cannot complete with general category. Not only that, there is a shortage of profession in these institutes, the patients coming from every nook and corner of the country, have to face hardship. ...(*Interruptions*) Recruitment process was in final stage there, recruitment has been stopped intentionally because of reservation, they will get promotion in due course. Some conspiracy is going on throughout the country against SC, ST and OBC students. Therefore, I want that the Minister should give a statement regarding action being taken in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohan Jena, Shri Ashok Argal and Shri Virendra Kumar associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House, towards Vijethua Mahaviran Dham at Karaundi Kalan situated in development block of sultanpur, which is in my Parliamentary constituency, Vijethua Mahaviran Dham in an ancient site and people has tremendous respect and devotion towards this Dham. Thousands of devotees come

*Not recorded.

to this dham on Tuesday and Saturday to pay their reverence.

It is highly regrettable that there is a lack of basic amenities for devotees even after spending sanctioned amount of Rs. 171.48 lakh under Amethi-Sultanpur Tourist Circuit Scheme of the Government of India in 2008-09.

Drinking water is not seeing supplied despite digging 5 bor-wells, construction at 3 overhead tanks for drinking water under the scheme.

There is no arrangement to fill Makari Kund and Hatya Haran kund with clear water. It is also very regrettable that there is a wrong description of historical facts regarding this Dham on the board installed by the Tourism department of Uttar Pradesh resulting in resentment among locals.

There is some legend attached to this Dham that to save the life of Laxman ji, Hanuman ji was passing through this route to bring Sanjeevani buti and Ravan had deployed a demon named Kalnemi to stop him. Hanuman ji killed Kalnemi at this place and took bath in Hatyaharan kund. But the board put up by the tourism department gives information that Kalnemi tried to stop Hanuman ji when he was coming back with Sanjeevani buti and Hanuman ji killed him at this very spot.

My request through this House is that a physical verification should be made to find out the development work done with the help of amount allocated for the development of Vijethua Mahaviran Dham as a tourist place by the Tourism department and action should be taken against the officers and employees responsible for depicting wrong information and I also request the State Government and the Union Government to work together to complete the remaining development work.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia is allowed to be associated with the matter raised by Shri Dr. Sanjay Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Sir, the strike in Air India is going on for the last 14 days and the Government is not taking any action in this regard. It shows the Government is afflicted with conceit. We notice in the Veda-Purana that Ravana's ego proved to be of no use, Hanuman's ego was in vain, Karan's ego failed too.

The Government's Minister replied on 15th that they would talk to all the pilots of the AIR India and try to end the strike. Approximately there is a loss of Rs. 300 crores. Only pilots are not to be blamed for this. I am of the opinion that pilots have done wrong by going on strike, they should have held a talk with the Government. But, Sir, through you, I would like to inform you as to what compelled them to go on strike. What was the reason that a procurement worth approx 50 thousand crores was done just on an equity of 350 crore rupees in 2004-05. As the saying is that cut your coat according to your cloth. On what basis have you procured them? Later, the required HR policy for integration of the AIR India and Indian airlines was not framed. A period of five months has been passed since receipt of the Dharmadhikari Report, but the Government is totally silent over this. Besides, this strike has been going on for fourteen days. Through you, I would like to say something on the strike in Air India and Indian Airlines, the Civil Aviation Authority about to be formed, the Dharmadhikari Report, the pilots on hunger strike and they have been working without salary for the last four-five months, the Air India's turn-around plan, the MRO Section, the restructuring plan. The fund provided by the Government at various period is 800 crores, 1200 crores and then again rupees 1200 crores and now this amount of 30 thousand crores which is going from our pockets and are being wasted. Through you, I would like to request the Government that in order to save the country do not commit such mistake, do not show arrogance and invite pilots to get this strike called off.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Shivarama Gouda, Shri Anand Prakash Paranjpe, Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Shri Devji M. Patel, Shrimati Bhavana Gawali are allowed to be associated with the matter raised by Shri Nishikant Dubey.

[Translation]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Sir, the issue I want to raise here is of vital importance for our country. After a number of days and after a great dispute, they have taken a step with regard to the Barnpur-based Iron and Steel factory of the Steel Authority of India Limited. Our Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh ji visited there and initiated this work. All people of West Bengal and all

countrymen had a hope. The very old steel industry area at Asansol, Burnpur is well known to all the people across the country. This is not the matter of just my constituency. The work pertaining to that has been almost completed. During the previous Government's tenure, the decisions regarding its land and other related things were taken. But regretfully, after accomplishment of almost entire work, only the work of 3-4 days is yet to be completed. If the administration of the West Bengal as well as the Ministry of Steel jointly hold a meeting to take a decision regarding this pending work of 3-4 days, the work of modernisation thereof would get completed. The modernisation project worth rupees 25 thousand crores has been lying withheld for almost three months. Sir, I would like this modernisation work to be completed at the earliest.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Sir, the condition of the Jhansi-Mirzapur stretch of the national highway no. 76 and the Gwalior-Rewa stretch of the national highway 75 is very miserable. Especially, the condition thereof ahead of Deopur Tigla near Nogaon is very bad. The contractor started the work but the work has been lying withheld for about six months. On this route, the Orchha-Khajuraho are the tourist centres of great importance. There are frequent traffic jams due to a large number of vehicles. In the year 2010-11, sanction was accorded to convert the Nivadi- Chhattarpur-Khajuraho Highway route into the four lane express highway. The work related to acquisition of land for construction of 178 kms. of the route has been accomplished. Orders for paying compensation to the concerned people had also been issued. Despite orders for payment of compensation to concerned people, the work on this route went on for quite some time and thereafter the concerned inhabitants are doing the rounds for payment of compensation.

I request you to complete repair works of national highways no. 75 and 76, at the earliest as well as to complete the work pertaining to four lane express highway which is to be extended from Jhansi to Khajuraho in Orchha-Khajuraho stretch so as to facilitate tourists visiting Khajuraho from across the world to conveniently visit these places. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 14.15 hours.

13.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(*MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 *

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over the 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.

Now, we shall take up Item No. 22.

(i) **Need to provide air connectivity to western Odisha and also renovate and upgrade Jharsuguda airstrip in the State**

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): Western part of Odisha is deprived of air connectivity since long. Earlier some chartered flights took the mission to fill the void but withdrew their operation. Connectivity to Rourkela, Jharsuguda and Ranchi would be the most viable one since both Rourkela and Jharsuguda are the industrial hubs of much importance. Ranchi is nearer to Rourkela. Both Union and State's senior officials, Business executives are facing problem to have a direct air-link with the State Capital. The Airstrip at Jharsuguda was constructed in the year 1945 during World War-II and after independence, proper maintenance was not made and it has remained dilapidated since long. However the Governemnt, of late, has taken initiatives to renovate and up-grade Jharsuguda Airship for usage as a commercial one but in order to be taken up on priority and the Hon'ble Minister is requested to intervene in both the matters for speedy action, in public interest.

(ii) Need for construction of a ring road at Kottarakkara town in Mavelikkara Parliamentary constituency of Kerala

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Kottarakkara town falls under my Parliamentary Constituency Mavelikkara in Kerala. It is also the Taluk Headquarters and heavy rush of vehicles always prevails there. People use to visit the Taluk Headquarters for their work which consequently create heavy rush and traffic congestions. So, People wait for a long time till the clearance of traffic jams to reach their destinations.

Kottarakkara Town is connected by two important National Highways i.e. Kollam-Theni and Kollam-Tirumangalam.

The need for construction of a Ring Road at the Kottarakkara Town has been felt for a long time. The vehicles and passengers cannot enter the Town easily without a Ring Road.

I, therefore, request the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of the Union Government to take up this proposal at the earliest so that a Ring Road be constructed at Kottarakkara to ease the traffic congestion.

(iii) Need to lift ban on visit of Pakistani Hindus, Sikhs and Sindhis in certain parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan and also provide Indian Citizenship to people already living in Gujarat on long term visa.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR (Patan): A large part of Gujarat and Rajasthan form the border with Pakistan. My constituency Patan is also connected with this border. People living near the border have relatives in Pakistan across the border adjacent to India.

There is a ban on visit of Hindus, Sikhs, Sindhis, Thakors, Dalits to Kutch, Patan, Banaskantha of Gujarat and Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner of Rajasthan on long term visa. This ban may be lifted.

People from Pakistan are living in other districts of Gujarat on long term visa. Their conditions are miserable and local police harass them.

Besides, they have submitted application to the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Government of Gujarat

for obtaining Indian citizenship for the last few years. But no satisfactory action has been taken in this regard. Really, this is a matter of regret.

I humbly request the Hon'ble Home Minister to pay special attention and take action on this matter at the earliest.

(iv) Need to repair the stretch from KM. 33/8 to 36/8 of Sadras-Chengalpattu-Kanchipuram-Arakonam-Thirutani road in Tamil Nadu under Revamped

Central Road Fund Scheme

[English]

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): The existing SCKAT (Sadras - Chengalpattu - Kanchipuram - Arakonam - Thirutani) Road starts from Km. 44/10 of SCKAT Road and ends at Km. 48/0. This road is very crucial for several villages detailed below and mostly used by the rural population whose survival depends upon this road. The damaged conditions of this road create lot of inconvenience to the people of this area and also for the pilgrims visiting the ancient temples. This road branches at Km. 44/10 of SCKAT Road at Thirumukkudal and ends at km. 48/0 at Thirukzhakundram. At Km. 0/6 of this road a famous Narashima Temple is located. In Thirumukudal village an ancient Ranganatha Temple and Vedic Centre exists on the banks of river Palar and these are under the Archaeological Department. At Thirukzhakundram a famous Vedagirishvarar Temple also exists. This ancient temple attracts large volume of tourists throughout the year. Many villages such as Padur, Kunnavakkam, Retamangalam, Nelvoy, Puzhuthivakkam, Medavakkam, Melavaflampettai, Vallipuram, Kanikoil, Agathesvaramangalam and Thiruzhazhukundram are situated along the said road. The residents of these villages mostly depend on this road for their day to day activities.

The stretch from Km. 33/8 to 36/8 is damaged heavily due to large volume of sand carrying Lorries from adjacent approved sand quarries. The present condition of this road causes much trouble to the road users and requires immediate measures to repair this stretch. The public are facing serious hardship due to the poor condition of this segment of the road.

I request the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to consider the proposal under Revamped Central Road Fund Scheme in public interest.

(v) Need to constitute and set up Peppermint Board of India in Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): 90% peppermint is cultivated across Uttar Pradesh. This is a commercial crop which is marketed soon after its harvesting. But the traders sell the crop at a much higher rate than what they offer to the farmers for procuring from them. If there is a direct contact between farmers and producers, the farmers will get remunerative prices and the traders will get peppermint as per their demand. The Government should encourage farmers to cultivate this crop scientifically and they should also provide facility to transport their produce to the traders. Cultivation of this crop is maximum in Purvanchal but no efforts have been made to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers. Aryurveda treats many diseases with peppermint and its demand is very high in foreign countries. Peppermint Board of India is needed to be set up in Sultanpur, my parliamentary constituency with a view to encourage its cultivation, boost its production and ensure adequate market for this crop as the farmers of my constituency are engaged in cultivation of this crop and they are producing it at a large scale.

I request the Government of India to set up a Peppermint Board of India in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

(vi) Need to set up an Institute of Information Technology and Management at Nagpur, Maharashtra

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I raise a very important matter regarding the establishment of an Institute of Information Technology and Management in Nagpur. The issue relating to the setting up of new Institutes of Information Technology and Management was considered by the Task Force which recommended for the establishment of such institutes in the Capital Cities of each State.

Nagpur, a major city also once enjoyed the status of Capital of the erstwhile State of Central Province and

Berar and Madhya Pradesh but consequent on its merger with Maharashtra, it became the Second Capital of the State. Therefore, the people of Nagpur have a rightful claim to have the said Institute.

The population of Nagpur is now over 32 lakhs and the Vidarbha region is having nearly 3 crores. In view of the advancement of the Vidarbha region in the field of industry, commerce, education, health and with the coming up of the Multi Modal International Passenger and Cargo Hub (MIHAN project) and Special Economic Zone, the demand for such an institute has increased. Many public sector units such as WCL, MECL, MOIL, CICR and the presence of training institutes of international/national repute as National Academy of Direct Taxes, National Academy of Defence Production have their offices in Nagpur. There are many Universities, National Institutes as well as Private/Government engineering colleges in this city. Having these facilities the students coming out of these institutions have to look for admission in Information Technology & Management Institutes in other States. Therefore, with a view to create the required facilities for the students in Information Technology & Management, there is the absolute need for establishment of such an institute in Nagpur. There is the need to decentralize the establishment of such institutes instead of concentrating them at the Capital cities of States.

In view of the above, I would urge upon the Government to set up an Institute of Information Technology & Management in Nagpur for the benefit of the people of the entire Vidarbha.

(vii) Need to provide funds for conservation and preservation of historical fort at Lohagarh in Bharatpur, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): The Fort at Bharatpur (Rajasthan) is not only a memorial of historical importance but also the glorious history of Bharatpur is connected with this Fort. This fort wraps the history of Bharatpur, the heroic stories of its kings and emperors and the unforgettable memories of the defeat of the Britishers within itself and the sentiments of the people of Bharatpur are interwoven with this Fort. This Fort is under the control of Archaeological Survey of India, Government of India due to its historical importance. Due to the carelessness

of Archaeological Survey of India and lack of budget, this Fort is losing its attraction and it is on the verge of extinction.

The preservation of the historical heritage of Bharatpur is urgently needed but there is an urgent requirement of Rs. 20 crore for this purpose otherwise this heritage will completely get lost.

It is requested to allocate Rs. 20 crore in this Budget itself to conserve this historical heritage of Bharatpur so that the glorious history and historical heritage of Lohagarh fort at Bharatpur may be preserved from being lost. We shall be obliged forever for this purpose.

(viii) Need to expedite construction of school building of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Amreli district, Gujarat and provide adequate facilities to teachers and students of the Vidyalaya

SHRI NARANBHAI KACCHADIA (Amreli): Construction of a building in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in the district Mata Mandaria of our Parliamentary Constituency for the facility of students is going on. Sir, it is a matter of great concern that this work is going on since 2008 but have not been completed till date. Today, there is no classroom and laboratory for the students. Earlier the education was provided for class 7, 8 and 9 in and this school and now this year in 2011 class 6 has been started and total 80 students have passed but there is no classroom for these students. This year computer teacher has been appointed but there is no availability of computer till date. There is no playground for the students. There is no mess and there is no staff quarters. Thus teaching facilities for the students is inadequate.

The speed of construction of building in the school is very slow. The officers come and return without doing nothing and if you ask anything in this regard no reply is given. Sir, the revised date to complete the construction work of the building of the school was 31.03.2010 but this deadline has also passed. Thus, this work is being delayed day by day.

Therefore, considering the future of the children I would like to request to Hon'ble Minister that any independent agency may be deputed to conduct an inquiry into delay of construction of school building and construction of the said building may be completed at the earliest.

(ix) Need to provide financial assistance for construction of roads and bridges in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Balaghat district in Madhya Pradesh is a naxalite affected and a most backward district. In phase-II of L.W.E. the following roads and bridges have been undertaken for construction. But two years have passed but no financial sanction has been given to the proposals sent by the state administration till date. But the work of these roads and bridges was to be initiated for development of the district affected with naxalism.

1. Balaghat- Varasiwani-Rampayali-Tumsur Road
2. Varasiwani-Katangi Road
3. Katangi- Nandaura Road
4. Khairlangi- gasi Road
5. Varasiwani- Lalbarra Road
6. Katedara-Tirodi- Khawasa Road
7. Rengatola-Changera Beni Road
8. Rampayali-Garra chowkifl Road
9. Dewarbeli Temani Tola Road
10. Dhiri Talighat-Nandaura Road
11. Satona Sul Suli Road
12. Dabari Chorisa Langi Road
13. Son Gudda- Machwada Road
14. Charghat-Godapur Road
15. Ghatia Chuna Patthar Road
16. Brahmangaon Pangaon Road
17. Borgaon Akola Road
18. Bhuwa- Palhera Road
19. Construction of bridgeover Sone river
20. Construction of bridgeover Bunzer river
21. Construction of bridge at Dini Piparzhari
22. Construction of Bridge over Devnadi river

Therefore, I urge Hon'ble Minister of Finance and Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways that immediate financial sanction may be accorded for construction of above roads and bridges.

(x) Need to abolish imposition of TDS on transmission of natural gas to industrial units in Agra, Uttar Pradesh

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): As per order issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court, only natural gas based industrial units can operate in my Parliamentary Constituency Agra. Industrial units have directed to use natural gas as a fuel. Natural gas is being supplied by GAIL India Limited. This supply is done to the units by GAIL India Ltd. through its pipeline. Income Tax Department is forcing on factories to deduct TDS. On transmission share under Section 194 C. Gas is being made available by GAIL (India) Ltd. to the factories at their gate. Therefore, provision of TDS in regard to transmission charges does not apply on industrial units under CBDT circular no. 13 of 2006 dated 13.12.2006 and no 681 dt. 08.03.1994. Hon'ble Gujarat High Court on appeal no. 618 of 2010 dt. 12.07.2011 regarding CIT versus Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. Has passed an order not to deduct TDS. Therefore, I would like to place a demand to the Government that in appropriate tax deduction at source being imposed on natural gas by the Income Tax Department on Transmission charges supplied by GAIL (India) Ltd. should be stopped.

(xi) Need to set up a Mega Food Park in Meerut Parliamentary Constituency Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): The Government has formulated a Scheme of Mega Food Parks. At present 15 Food Parks are proposed to be set up. As it has been told that the main purpose of the construction of these Food Parks is to build basic facilities for food processing activities. The Government has now set a target to achieve 20% progress in food processing till 2015 from the present 6%. Hapur and its nearby areas produce potatoes at large scale. Around Hapur, Meerut-Bagpat-Jyotiba Phule Nagar-Buland Shahar district are fruit producing belt. It is a privilege of my constituency to have Nurpur Maddaiya village near Hapur which is the birth place of our former Prime Minister Late Ch. Charan Singh who fought lifelong for the cause of farmers. This village is just 9 km away from Babugarh cantonment area on Hapur garh National Highway No. 24.

I request the Government to set up a Mega Food Park at his birth place or any nearly convenient place in the memory of former Prime Minister late Ch. Charan Singh and it should also have a state of the art research centre in Food processing of national level so that it could help farmers in processing of potatoes as well as different varieties of fruits. So that benefits could reach farmers and create new employment opportunities in this sector.

(xii) Need to undertake implementation of social welfare schemes under Corporate Social Responsibility policy of Central Public Sector Undertakings in an equitable and unbiased manner

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Hardoi): The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had issued guidelines in 2011 regarding social welfare, environment and other development work taken up by the Central Public undertaking under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) out of their net profit. Under this Scheme, the public undertakings have to do social welfare works but it is matter of concern that oil companies and companies under the Ministry of Steel are discriminating in executing such works. Such complaints are being received through many sources. It is also being said that officers who are responsible for implementing such development work under CSR, are acting arbitrarily which is not justifiable.

My demand is that social welfare work undertaken by various public sector undertakings under CSR should be done in all districts of the country and the suggestions received therein from local MPs should also be given priority.

(xiii) Need to convert and doubling of railway line from Saharanpur to Meerut into broad gauge and augment railway facilities in Saharanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA (Saharanpur): There is a double railway line from My Parliamentary Constituency Municipal corporation Saharanpur to Jammu-Kashmir and from Meerut to Delhi. Even after the lapse of about of 62 years of independence, there is still a single line between Municipal Corporation Saharanpur-Tapari to Meerut (only 110 km). I have been informing Ministry of Railways, Government of India about this problem for last three years but no work regarding doubling of railway lines

have been started yet. There is single railway line between Delhi to Saharanpur-Haridwar and Dehradun, the capital of Uttarakhand which is used by passengers to visit Dehradun and famous Hindu pilgrimage Haridwar and Jammu & Kashmir. Municipal Corporation Saharanpur is the biggest market of wooden handicrafts in Asia. Lots of wooden carved items are imported to many countries from this place.

Darul Uloom in Deoband is the biggest Centre of learning for Muslims in Asia, which is situated at Meerut railway line in Municipal Corporation Saharanpur. A large number of students of Muslim community from all over the world visit Deoband regularly to get education. The distance between Saharanpur and Delhi is about 170 km. which takes about 5 hours to cover this distance whereas 2 hours are sufficient to cover this distance. Due to the single railway line, lots of problem occur in the movement of trains resulting in delays of train for 4-5 hours.

I would like to inform you that Dehradun, the capital of Uttarakhand is about 40 km. away from my Parliamentary Constituency Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Saharanpur constituency is adjoined with the boundaries of three States i.e. Uttarakhand, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. There is a railway line from Saharanpur to Dehradun via Roorki-Haridwar resulting in two more hours of travel time from Delhi to Dehradun. It is an urgent need to construct a new railway line from Saharanpur to Behat, Mirjapur, Vikasnagar, Dehradun, Capital of Uttarakhand, so as to provide facilities to passengers.

There is only one-side arrangement for movement of passengers at the Nagar Nigam Saharanpur railway station. There always remains an apprehension of mishap in the vicinity of railway station and nearby due to visiting of large number of people of the area at the railway station. There is no bridge at the second entrance of the Saharanpur Railway station so that passengers may reach at platform directly from that side and only one railway employee works from 9 am to 5 pm at the reservation counter of the second entrance due to which the passengers coming there have to face a lot of difficulties in getting general as well as reserved tickets that causes a big crowd of people there. Hence, it is requested that arrangements for a double shift at the said counter for reserved and general tickets should be made.

Therefore, I demand the Union Government to carry out the work pertaining to doubling of Saharanpur-Tapri to Meerut railway line as well as the above mentioned work on priority basis at the earliest in the public interest.

(xiv) Need to enact stringent laws for child labour in the country

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): There are six crore children as child labour in the country, they are being exploited. They are being deprived of their rights and are being neglected. India have reiterated its commitment to the UNICEF that India would be free from the slur of child labour. The child labourers are engaged in very hazardous and sensitive industries of fireworks, bangles, sindur etc. Child labourers in large number die in these industries a number of times.

Government agency namely National Commission for Child Rights Protection may carry out an assessment of it every year and suggest measures to the Government to bring occurrence of such incidents to the low.

I demand the Union Government to work in tandem with the State Governments in this direction and enact stringent legislation to bring down the number of the child labourers and also to implement upon the extant law strictly.

(xv) Need to review the decision to increase excise duty on clay bricks

[English]

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): Brick industry in our country is next to agriculture particularly in rural India. It is unique in nature as it provides employment opportunities to skilled as well as unskilled labourers from villages and it is highly labour intensive. It is a small-scale/cottage industry. The people associated with the industry are facing lot of difficulties in view of the nature of industry and their inability to maintain proper accounting due to lack of awareness and knowledge. They have appealed for a compounding system based on number of kilns used for manufacturing bricks. Many times, they are facing problems due to inadequate availability of raw materials particularly in the monsoon season and stop the production. But during this period also they have to pay wages to the workers and to meet other recurring expenditure.

Adding fuel to the fire, Union Government in the Budget 2012-2013 hiked the excise duty on bricks made

of clay from 1% to 2%. It will have direct impact on the construction industry besides increase in cost of construction. The poor and middle class people will become more vulnerable with the implementation of this decision.

Keeping in view of above, I urge upon Union Government to remove the excise duty on bricks made of clay and save the industry from ruin.

(xvi) Need to set up the proposed National Chhau Dance Centre at Baripada in Mayurbhanj district, Odisha

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): I am very proud to inform this august house that my constituency is home to the world famous 'Mayurbhanj Chhau Dance'. Mayurbhanj is well known as the origin place of Chhau Dance. A 'Chhau Nrutya Pratisthan' is currently working at Baripada, the district headquarter of Mayurbhanj for training, research and furtherance of Mayurbhanj Chhau Dance.

But last year the Sangeet Natak Academy under the Ministry of Culture had decided to setup a National Chhau Dance Centre at Jamshedpur in Jharkhand totally ignoring the importance of my Mayurbhanj district in Chhau Dance. As a result of this decision, there had been huge resentment and protest, against this decision, among the people of my Mayurbhanj district as well as various parts of the country. Huge number of representations, against this decision and in favour of setting up the Proposed National Chhau Dance Centre at Baripada in Mayurbhanj district, had been sent by people from various parts of the country and various walks of life. But unfortunately, the Sangeet Natak Academy has not changed its above decision till now.

Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Culture, through you, to kindly take necessary steps immediately to setup the Proposed National Chhau Dance Centre at Baripada in my Mayurbhanj district instead of Jamshedpur in Jharkhand. The Hon'ble Minister of Culture may also consider upgrading the existing Chhau Nrutya Pratisthan at Baripada to the Proposed National Chhau Dance Centre as it will lighten the financial burden on the exchequer.

(xvii) Need for maintenance of water flow and tackling water pollution in Ganga and Yamuna rivers

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Due to stoppage of water flow in the Hathini kund in river Yamuna, the water flow of Yamuna river upto a stretch of 22 kms in New Delhi and in the country's major place of pilgrimage, Mathura is not even worth-touching. In compulsion, people are utilising tap water in place of river's water. Similar is the case with river Ganga.

Therefore, it is urged that necessary time - bound programmes may be implemented to continue water flow of rivers Ganga and Yamuna, to stop release of dirty water of factories operating near river banks as well as of drainages into river, to install electric machines for crimation of dead bodies as well as to contain all sorts of water pollution.

(xviii) Need to expedite completion of gauge conversion work by the Rangia - Murkongseleek railway line and run two new trains proposed between Kamakhya and Tezpur as well as Rangia and Tezpur in Assam

[English]

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO (Tezpur): I am raising the matter regarding immense delay in completion of the Rangia- Murkongseleek gauge conversion Project of Indian Railways. Almost 11 years have been passed since declaration made for gauge conversion of this Railway line in 2002. The conversion work is on very slow pace. The Rangia-Rangapara (126 km.) and Rangapara-Tezpur section Project were proposed to be completed by March, 2012. and the proposal to run two new trains between Kamakhya and Tezpur & Rangia and Tezpur which was announced in this year Railway Budget are yet to be made operational. The Rangia-Murkongseleek line is covering most of the rural, under privileged and particularly flood prone areas in Assam. Similarly, it is most important for Army and Air Force personnels' movement, as it is located along 4 Corps HQ and Tezpur Air Base including Missamari Cantonment and even-upto the Indo-Sino border. Hence, I demand upon the Government to intervene into the matter and initiate necessary action for early completion of the Rangia-Murkongseleek Railway Line and expeditiously start operation of new trains announced recently.

14.18 hrs.

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH
DEVELOPMENT BILL, 2011*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move "that the Bill to declare the Rajiv Gandhi Rashtriya Yuva Vikas Sansthan as an institution of national importance and provide for its incorporation as well as provide for issues connected therewith or incidental thereto, be considered."

Sir, India has the largest number of youth in the country of a total population of nearly 120 crores, approx. 55 crores Indian are in the age group of 13 to 35 years. In present times, these Indian youth are the force behind India's golden future. India is a country having strong probability to grab the population's advantages. The Economists, population experts across the world now well understand the importance of advantages of the majority of youths in India's population. A son of India who was gifted with foresightedness, had understood its importance three decades ago and termed this category as the 'Human Resource', and then created the Ministry of Human Resource Development on the occasion of the United Nations International Youth year of the year 1985 for development and enrichment of this segment of the society. This persons, gifted with foresightedness, the youngest Prime Minister of the country, was far far ahead of his times due to his acts and thoughts, who has given the dream to youths to usher into 21st country. He had a strong belief in Indian youths. During a short span of five years of his tenure, his various acts such as first Youth Policy of 1988, reducing voter's age from 21 years to 18 years, new education policy, to ensure youth participation in the concept of Panchayati Raj etc. are the ones having far-reaching effects. Unfortunately, 21 years back on this day i.e. on 21st of May, while envisaging youths' golden dreams, left for his heavenly abode at the country's remote southern area of Tamil Nadu namely Shriperumbudur.

I, therefore, rise to support the motion seeking provision for declaration of the 'Rajiv Gandhi Rashtriya Yuva Vikas Sansthan' as the institution of national importance as well its incorporation through this Bill, so as to make his dreams come true on the very land where he had left for his heavenly abode.

Presently, five post-graduate courses are being offered in this institute and twelve students are involved in the research regarding issues related to youths. The institute has so far laid twenty-two Research Papers. But, it has been felt that there is a need to evolve a Think Tank/ Chintan Samooh to promote the skill of the great youth power of such a vast country, through which nation could be provided with a sensitive and research-generated youth policy and programmes.

In India 39 institutes have been recognised as the institutes of national importance, out of which 35 belong to technology sector, 3 belong to medical sector and one belong to the field of languages. It is evident that there is no institute of national importance in the field of the development and growth of country's most important resource namely "The Indian Youth".

A 'Group of Mentors' was constituted on 28th of March, 2011 in this regard in which intellectual experts who have contributed towards youth affairs in various sectors were involved. A year ago, in the 'Group of Mentors' Report presented in May, 2011, the programmes of the 'Rajiv Gandhi Rashtriya Yuva Vikas Sansthan' were evolved and broadened based on the important role of the youth in country's development. Besides, a recommendation to declare it as an institute of national importance was also made.

Based on Report of the Group of Mentors, objectives of the institute are enshrined in clause 6 and its functions are enshrined in clause 7. The Group of Mentors in its new draft, has envisaged for divisions, nine centres and eight departments. These are the following departments:

[English]

1. Department of Youth Development;
2. Department for Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Youth Development;
3. Department of Tribal and North East Youth Development;
4. Department of Livelihood Development;
5. Department for Differently-Abled Youth Development;
6. Department of Training and Orientation;
7. Department of Documentation and Publications; and

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

8. Bureau of Youth Statistics and Analysis

[Translation]

In its new draft, M.A. in Youth Development would be a major programme of this institute, 200 postgraduate, 200 diploma holders and 50 research students are envisaged to be educated.

I hope that this institute would also play an important role towards evolution and assessment of youth-oriented policy and programme for the Union as well as State Governments.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development too, while endorsing this Bill, has recommended to amend seven clauses. We have accepted almost all the recommendations and also moved the amendments.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I present this Bill before this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A motion was moved:

"That the Bill to declare the Rajiv Gandhi Rashtriya Yuva Vikas Sansthan as an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation as well as provide for issues connected therewith or incidental thereto, be considered."

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Chairman Sir, I, on my behalf as well as on behalf of all the members of this House, pay homage to our late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi ji.

Today, Hon'ble Minister has come up with the Rajiv Gandhi National Youth Development Institute Bill, 2012, in the House. I support this Bill. But, there are a number of points and I would like the Hon'ble Minister to definitely reply to them. Undoubtedly, the youth power is the backbone of the country. 55 crore people are in the age group of less than 35 years. It assumes a significant importance in a total population of 121 crores. If we look at the youth's contribution in the pre-independence period, we would find, that when we were not an independent country, there were a number of revolutionary youths such as - Sardar Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Rajguru, Ashfakulla Khan, Bismillah Saheb - who were all young revolutionists. Crores of our youths had derived inspiration

from these great personalities at the time of our fight for freedom against the British and they sacrificed their lives and we got freedom. Before that we consider Swami Vivekananda as our ideal. The way he filled our youths with inspiration is commendable. We everyday learn something new by reading the books on this great personality. Though, it's a different matter that many people today also get misguided by his inspiration and don't follow their teachings.

Our former President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Azad prepared a Vision 2020, but keeping in view the present scenario, it does not seem that the vision he had envisaged about would ever get materialised.

[English]

India is not poor, but Indians are poor.

[Translation]

India is not a poor country, but the people living in India are poor. We do have the resources, there are natural resources, we have a number of such things as can be utilised, but their misuse is like spoiling the natural resources, their black-marketing are the reasons that have come up as major hindrances in our Vision 2020.

We have seen our youth. A large number of our youth get education in the country and go abroad, the reason being that they get a handsome salary in abroad. This is a very serious matter.

[English]

Mr. Minister, Brain drain in our country is a big problem.

[Translation]

Whether we would be able to inspire them with the youth policy which we have come up with. Whether we would be able to give them any assurance to check their going abroad. I have no objection if they get a handsome salary. Anybody prefers to join the company where they get handsome salary. Handsome salary induces brain drain. Can't we give big salary to stop brain drain? Here we have top IITians, computer engineers, doctors. There is a huge demand of all those abroad. They prefer to go abroad for jobs instead of working in our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the measures

taken to discourage such trend so that they may contribute in their own country.

Regarding women empowerment, I feel proud in saying that our two Indian women i.e. Late Ms. Kalpana Chawla and Sunita Williams working into NASA went into space with American astronauts. We have such talented persons. If we have resources, avenues, we can utilize the talent of such persons by engaging them here and stop brain drain. Today you have introduced a Bill; this Bill has a lot of short comings. But I don't oppose this Bill. You had constituted a Mentor Committee. The Government itself had constituted the Committee; the Standing Committee had submitted its Report. But a lot of things have not been included in the Bill. The Bill should have covered the broad aspects. In brief, the Bill lacks such features.

You know that if youth go astray, a lot of problems may arise. We talk about big personalities whom we consider as our ideal before and after independence. But if we cast a glance on present scenario, our colleague, cricketer Sachin Tendulkar has been nominated to Rajya Sabha because people consider him as their ideal. People want to be like Sachin Tendulkar, the game he plays, they I watch it, children learn how to play and understand the game.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the game which is considered as religion in the country, the game the player plays those who are young and the player whom the people take him as an ideal, what the impact will be left on the mind of our youths due to the such incidents taking place from last one week or ten days? Rev parties go on, different types of incidents are reported. What will be the impact of it on our new generation? What steps are being taken by our Hon. Minister to control such incidents? What impact is left on our youths by seeing such obscenity, such indiscipline in play grounds? This is a serious issue, you are not only Minister of Youth but Minister of Sports also. Sports, art, culture are the thing which may help the youth to be on the right track but today we are witnessing such incidents in the game. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to comment on this issue while giving reply.

Respected Tagore ji, had said

[English]

"Age considers; youth ventures." An idle mind is the devil's workshop.

[Translation]

You informed through it that there were 55 crore people in age group of 15-35 years in our country. Will we be able to support them through this Bill? This is a big question as this number is very much. This number is not limited to thousand, two thousand, five thousand, one lakh or ten lakhs. The space you have mentioned will be sufficient according to me, for more than five to ten thousand children. You have stated in the Bill that you will take land at different places; the donors who want to donate lands may donate, the testators may donate lands, but nowadays people do not prefer to donate lands for other purposes. People are taking or have taken their land back from Khadi stores since they are not getting remunerative rents. How can we encourage people to give their lands for this purpose? You have noticed that major stadia have been constructed for common wealth games by spending crores of rupees, I don't want to go into the details of the scams during the games, but would like to mention that all the stadia are lying unused and have rendered in—operational. In Talkatora stadium, political programmes are organised more than the number of sports events. ...*(Interruptions)* I was not aware that Nirmal Baba also went there. Hon. Minister, I really feel very happy to understand your sentiments. Your statements that you think for better condition, your opinion is for the welfare of games but I don't know what to say that you have no power to deliver. You are like a bonded labourer, a Minister is a bonded labourer. ...*(Interruptions)* He knows the issue what I am talking about and I am also mentioning that you are a very nice person. There is no doubt in this matter.

Sir, now I come to this Bill. The mentor group constituted by the Government had given recommendations. The Standing Committee had also supported its recommendations. There was a Tandon Committee before this. Tandon Committee had delisted your institute from the deemed Universities mentioning that there were gross irregularities in it ...*(Interruptions)* Mentor Committee was set up. Mentor Committee commented that everything was right. Their comments

were totally contrary to each other. One is looking towards London, other are talking about Tokyo. Such contrary comments had been made in two reports. If you have noticed especially on clauses 6 and 7, the Mentor Group had said in its recommendation and the Standing Committee had mentioned in its recommendation, if you look at Clause 6:-

[English]

"The objects of the Institute shall be,—

- (a) to evolve and achieve an integrated approach to youth development;
- (b) to establish a National Youth Resource Center;
- (c) to provide for research and development and dissemination of knowledge through extension and outreach programmes;
- (d) to act as a nodal agency for capacity building of stakeholders including youth bodies, organizations and agencies relating to youths."

[Translation]

In this way, you have taken 6 points. The recommendations which have been made to you, I have briefed it 'objects of the institutes', mentor groups had been constituted comprising eleven members and it had been stated extensively and comprehensively in it. If I read out every line, I find that the objectives cannot be achieved completely by passing this Bill.

SHRI AJAY MAKAN: Hon. Member has raised a very important issue. I would like to state in this regard that the Standing Committee has also said to take all the objects of Mentor group as it is. We have made amendment. The amendment we have moved, show the same thing as said in objective 6 (a). We have changed and the amendments have detailed objectives. What the Mentor group and the Standing Committee have said, we have implemented as it. The amendments you have said about, we have moved so.

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Hon. Minister, Sir, thank you. Through Hon. Deputy Speaker, I would like to know that the Mentor Group had said about A,B, C, D in Clause 6 that if 'A' had been approved then I could talk about B, C and D.

SHRI AJAY MAKAN: I think that you should go through the amendment once, then you will not complaint and you will get your answer. The amendment is in great detail. We have submitted it to the Secretariat, you must have been got the copy of the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Hon. Minister, thank you very much. Hon. Deputy Speaker, if A,B, C and D part have been amended then I, through you, convey my thanks.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you supporting. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: It is a matter of happiness that they have constituted an Executive council. They have defined the role of this Academic Committee but we don't know the details about its composition.

SHRI AJAY MAKAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member we have moved amendments in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* Departmentally related Standing Committee had said that the composition and functions of Academic Council and Finance Committee have been mentioned in the report of the Mentor Group. In our earlier Act we have proposed to define their composition and functions through statue. But now we have moved the amendments after accepting the reports of Committee as well as of Mentor Group. In this Bill, we have proposed for 18 and 7 members for Academic Council and Finance Committee respectively. We have moved amendments in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: If this would have been circulated. ...*(Interruptions)* Amendments have been circulated but Amendment Bill has not been circulated. He is blowing his own trumpet and saying that we have fulfilled your all demands. I thank him for accepting our demands and implementing it. ...*(Interruptions)* I congratulate the Hon. Minister for his doings. After that it will be decided. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has accepted most of your demands. Now, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: I have just started speaking. ...*(Interruptions)* This was the most important Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have not just stated but are speaking since long.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Now, you may have included Representation of Women, SCs and STs, physically disabled person, representation from regions in the Bill to overcome the shortcomings therein which is laudable. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Hon. Deputy Speaker, it seems to have some telepathy connection between Hon. Minister and the Member. ...*(Interruptions)* He read his mind and acted accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He should only say that he supports the Bill and take his seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: As soon as the demand is made that is fulfilled instantly as if there is some telepathy connection between the Minister and the Member. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't reveal each other's secrets. Just give your support and take your seat.

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: If the Government and the Opposition will do their job like that, then whatever objections we have raised on sports if continued then the work will go smooth in lighter way. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is good trend. It will be continued.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: I was raising an important issue. What I observed was also very important and all points have been incorporated and if these points would not have been incorporated then there would be immense objection on my part. The institutions set up through Bill in the Parliament, their accounts are submitted here. But such provision was not in this Bill. But I am happy. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I am not yielding.

[Translation]

Now, I would answer your query that if its accounts are not maintained here, a newspaper from South has published a scam of Rs. 20 crores about this institute I am happy today that you will present a Bill in the Parliament with a view to enhance its authority, its account will be presented and it will be passed by the Parliament. I thank you for this act.

You have introduced this Bill. You have curtailed my speech. I, on my behalf support this Bill. The doubts have been cleared. Other Members would also like to express their views.

[English]

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate on the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011. I am also very grateful and privileged to our President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and our Chief Whip, Shrimati Girija Vyas, for giving me a chance to express my views on this very important Bill which depicts the future of the youths of this great nation.

Sir, it is a very sad but auspicious day for all of us that on this day itself our beloved Leader became a martyr, the one and only great *Bharat Ratna* Shri Rajiv Gandhiji. But before speaking on this Bill, I would like to give a small glimpse of what his contributions were there to us, to the youth and to the future of India, also especially to my own areas also, the North East.

I would just like to mention that our beloved leader had always thought and he always knew that the youth is the backbone of our country in all sense - let it be in the way of development, in the way of information technology or in the mobile sector and in the interactions with the foreign nations. So, the vision that he had for the country is one which all of us can never forget even in the future. He wanted and had a dream of India being self-reliant, self-dependent, wanted to have international relations with all the countries.

Born on 20th August, 1944 to Shri Feroze Gandhi and Madam Indira Gandhi, doing his education in the Doon School, in Cambridge and then in London, he joined as an apprentice pilot in the Indian Airlines. But because

of the sudden demise of his late mother, he had to join politics. In fact, he took the reins of administration on 31st August, 1984. After that, he came back with a thumping majority showing that the youth were behind him, having won 401 seats where only 500 seats were contested by the Congress Party. That itself showed the faith of the people of this country reposed on him.

In fact, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was convinced that the future of India lies in the technological modernisation, maintenance of agriculture. He introduced, in fact, the Technology Mission during that period. In fact, his cherished dream was to take India into the 21st Century free of poverty and exploitation. His ambition for diversified rules in computers and also decentralisation of the Panchayati Raj are some very important factors where we can remember him by being the fighting force behind the Indian system of administration.

In fact, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had confidence on the youth. That is why, he gave empowerment to the youth by making the age of voting right from 21 years to 18 years. We have always witnessed his management of foreign relations in the SAARC, NAM Summit. In fact, his participation in the apartheid movement, taking part to establish the African Fund itself showed that he had the love and affection for all the people - not only for the people of this country but also for the people of the world itself.

Here, I would like to give a small reference to the North-East where some very important Accords were there. He gave us the Indira Gandhi Research Institute of Medical Sciences in Shillong, the very famous Mizoram Peace Accord where the MNF leader Shri Laldenga was brought into the mainstream. That is the reason why the hon. Member from Mizoram Shri C.L. Ruala is here. We have the everlasting peace in Mizoram, especially in a very vital State which is just bordering Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Also, the Assam Accord with AASU gave a lot of developments for taking up the Numaligarh Refinery Limited. Then, there is the Gas Cracker Plant which is just coming up. Then, there is the University of Silchar and Tezpur. But I would also like to mention about his way of working even as the Prime Minister when there was a huge flood in Assam, how he travelled from Dibrugarh to Guwahati by road. He travelled with the beloved leader,

our President, Madame, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. This distance is about six hours by road. But he really wanted to see the practical things, the difficulty the people face in the North-East. That love and affection, we can never forget in the North-East.

Coming back to the Bill, I would like to inform the House that like our very renowned and experienced speaker, who himself is a cricketer, stated, we had very good interaction with the hon. Sports Minister. Everyone in this House was saying that if every Bill or any kind of problem that come up before Parliament, if we could take up them in a family and cordial way, most of the Bills and problems that we face could be solved very easily.

Like you had said while giving reference to the youth, the backbone of the country, we have 50 crores of youth, we may not be having so many institutions. It is true. Like you have said, I would also agree with you that there is a lot of brain drain. But we have institutions like the Academy for Scientific and Innovative Research, which is a part of the CSIR, where children are being groomed; they are being given preference and facilities where children could be educated, specially in the fields of medicine and other sciences.

In this case, I would like to contradict. This is the system where we are trying to get the youth involved not only in studies but also in co-curricular activities like sports. The process that have been given in this Bill shows that this Bill is of a very important nature. Specially, when we can see that the Advisor is the President of India, himself or herself. This shows how much importance the Government is taking to make it an institution of national importance. This itself shows how much the Government and the Ministry of Youth Affairs are taking deep cognizance of it.

I have not much to say because this Bill itself has been introduced in Lok Sabha by our hon. Minister, Shri Ajay Maken. I really think that this Institute which has come up in Kancheepuram should not only be self-centered there, like my very learned friend has said, we have to take up issues of the backward classes, women folk; we have to give importance to other areas, especially in the North-East or places like Chhattisgarh or Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal where the youth are being misguided. They have taken the wrong track. This kind of Institute and their

branches should spread out throughout the country. I am requesting the hon. Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs that this kind of institutions should really be spread out throughout the country.

Like our learned friend has said, one institute cannot rectify all the vices of the youth throughout the country. But in some cases, when the hon. Member referred about the IPL and incident which just occurred, it is very unfortunate that these incidents occurred. I know that the hon. Minister also has stated that it is not in his knowledge. These are very specifically individualistic issues which had come up. I know that and with due respect and regard to the media, we don't want to make it a very big issue. But it is an issue of self-centered individual persons because our Minister himself has stated and gave a clarification this morning and made his stance very clear.

Of course, about our BCCI also, it has been made responsible and they have been asked to pay their dues and also tax that we have got from our Cricket Board itself shows that he is really taking some interest in it. Sir, the hon. Member from the other side mentioned about some issues which have been raised in the Standing Committee and he specially mentioned about the 'mentor group' and also about Clauses 6 and 7 of the Bill. The hon. Minister has said that they have already been covered and suitable amendments have been proposed. The Standing Committee advised about composition of an Academic Council and a Finance Committee. They have also been included in the Bill. It is stated in the Bill that the Annual Report and the Audited Accounts of the Institute shall be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. I think it is very important because this Institute has to be given its due honour and regard. From the North East, we are really very grateful to the family of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and setting up a national institute in his name is a very big achievement for all of us.

I hope the entire House commends this Bill, with the amendments proposed by the hon. Minister. With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to you to allow me to speak on Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill 2011. I was listening to Kirti Azad Bhai. First of all, I would like to pay

homage to the then Prime Minister of the country late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a youth, It is a fact that when Rajiv ji, a youth became the Prime Minister of the country the many rays of hope were arosen in them and they had lots of expectations from him. He did many things like that and for betterment of the youth.

14.57 hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

It was also referred in the House during discussion that youth of 18 years were given the vote, panchayati raj system was implemented and representation particularly to the youth was given by Rajiv ji. It is also a fact that, today, there are more than 55 crore youth in the country on whose shoulders rest the future of the country and who are the future leaders of the country. For them Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill has been introduced and I whole-heartedly support this bill. This is an institution of national importance.

Rajiv ji had dreamt of 21st century. I remember, a few days before his assassination in Perembudur, he had addressed a public meeting in my constituency, Kaushambi. I have been Member of U.P. Assembly for two terms from the Congress Party therefore, I had got a chance to be very close to him. When I was elected first time in 1985, he had come to Allahabad in K.P. College and said by putting his hand on my shoulder that he was with me and mentioned that we have a relation of five generations. Perhaps, Sonia ji does not know that we have relation with Gandhi family even before our grandfather's time. Whenever I get an opportunity I will tell about this relation.

This discussion is on youth and at the same time we should remember that we had made discussion on compulsory free education in this House. A lot of discussion on unemployment had been made today during the question hour. All these issues are linked to the youth. The problem unemployment is very serious in our country. In my view, today 45 to 50 percent people are suffering from malnutrition. The complaints of sexual harassment of children is being received day by day and the number of child labourers is increasing. It is too much particularly among our Muslim community. I would like to draw attention to Yuvak Mangal Dal, it is on Taluka level. There are lots of talent in our rural areas that may do many things for their areas and for the country.

15.00 hrs.

Their talent is lying hidden and we are unable to do anything for them. You have set up, Nehru Yuva Kalyan Kendra. We have done nothing to promote young sportsmen till date. Today you may see sports ground and play ground but these have been made only for cricket. Provincial Governments and Union Government have paid attention to cricket only and we welcome by thumping table but if you see the game in the rural areas whether it is Wrestling or Kabaddi our players have brought gold medals in these games and have brought laurels to our country. You may see our national game hockey. There have been international level players in this game, you may remember Dhyan Chand ji. He was called magician of hockey. Today these games are coming on the verge of extinction day by day. These have importance nowhere. Today Kirti Azad mentioned about I.P.L and I also raised this issue. Today honour and pride of the country are being out to end. We were reading a book on black money, today we got white-paper but nothing specific has been said in that and there is no mention of any institution in that. All I.P.L. money, amount of black money has been converted into white money. Charges of adultery have been leveled on players. News of consuming cocaine have been reported. The players have been caught in a state of intoxication in Mumbai. What is this going on in our country? We have won Cricket World Cup two times but this is bringing down honour of our country. I would like to ask BCCI to take stringent steps and refer this case to the Police. A higher level inquiry should be conducted into this and a ban should be imposed on such players.

While whole heartedly supporting the bill I would like to say that the games being played in rural areas and are on the verge of extinction should be revived and fund should be provided to promote such games. There are lots of talented sports persons playing at rural level but are not below the national level players. They should be encouraged and should be given financial assistance. You may see that governments of other countries are spending sufficient money on players. They are being given facilities of lodging, boarding and exercising whereas we help players only during the time of sports events. In this situation how we can bring gold medals in sports. I will request you to pay a special attention in this regard only then the Institute to be set up in the name of Rajiv Gandhi would be able to make their dreams come true.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Sir, this Bill has been brought in to make the Rajiv Gandhi Rashtriya Yuva Vikas Sansthan an institute of national importance. I would also like to congratulate the Hon'ble Minister that we are today observing the anti-terrorism day and the entire country is also observing the same. The great personality of this country left for his heavenly abode twenty one years ago. He had contributed a lot to this field.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we talk about 55 crore youths altogether and it is a good job that you are going to give it a national strength by bringing in the Bill. I would like to say that there is a need to differentiate between the theoretical and practical aspects. I am a first-time elected Members of Parliament but I see that more work is being done on theoretical aspect while it is less on practical aspect. I have talked about theory and practical. A rickshaw puller earns 200 rupees after a daylong hard work. If he buys a tempo the earnings reaches 500 rupees per day. If he buys a Scorpio, then he earns 1000 rupees a day and if he buys a truck his earnings increases to 2000 rupees a day. The theoretical aspect is that the Government procures the aircraft and is suffering losses. This is the difference between the theory and the practical. Your Aircraft suffer losses but the poor hard worker does earn 200 rupees by pulling a rickshaw. You take the institute put in place by you, to the practical aspect. We talk of 55 crore youths, we people i.e. the present day's Members of Parliament, when we studied in class 2, 3 and 4, these used to be a sports period in school then and thereafter all this has become just a mockery.

Nowhere in any private sector school sports is being given any importance. It is said that a sound mind dwells in a sound body and a country would be strong if its body and mind are sound. Naturally, a child less than 13 years of age mostly seeks mother's company. Only an Indian youth of the age group of 13-35 years has the precious time to make his/her fortunes but what we have done to the youths of this age group since independence. With due respect, I would like to submit that knowledge and Science are two different things. Science says if tongue is injured, then it is likely to recover very soon as compared to other body parts. Science say this. But knowledge says if someone is injured by tongue, by words then he is likely to never to be healed as compared to other parts of the body. This is said in Science and knowledge.

We are imparting knowledge or teaching science to our country's youths. First of all, all these institutions will have to ponder over this aspect. I would like to quote a saying of Swami Vivekananda. He had said that the people who did not see god in human beings are foolish. When would the country's youth grasp this knowledge? Baba Saheb Ambedkar had said that a country where youth is jobless or unemployed is sure not to progress. How should this message be conveyed to the country's youth? What is the term practical? Today, we have created an environment in the name internet and mobile that is misleading the youth. During his/her age of 13-20 years, youth becomes addict to these things and when he/she goes to the railway station to reach the I.I.T. or other institution, he/she has the earphone in his/her ears, and sometimes due to this carelessness, he/she is crushed to death by a train. Not only a single incident but a number of such type of incidents and accidents have occurred. We have created this environment for our country's youth. The literatures of Kabir, Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Swami Dayanand, Sampornanand ji and Tagore etc. are no more read or gone through. We have today presented such a literature for our youths. What is the situation in case the youth does some wrong doing?

We are promoting sports. There are 11 players on one side in the cricket. How many people out of a population of 55 crores could be made cricket players? I can understand that even a figure of 1000 could not be crossed, be these state level players or national level players. But the country's every youth above the age of 13 years in villages comes back home from school, throws his school bag and goes out to play cricket. And there are agencies which organises cricket matches exactly at the time of examinations and parents get disturbed. Who is going to look towards this aspect? Whether these institutes would see to it? This should be seen to by you.

I can't say about cricket since the people who made us slaves had brought in this game so far as I know. We have put to an end the sport that belonged to our Rishis and Great personalities. Today, we don't have to learn yoga from a saint or Mahatma. If there were 'Akharas' in our villages, the village 'Akharas' have been vanished, there is no 'Akhara' left in any village. When the youth used to go 'Akhara' at 8 o'clock in the morning, he never had been affected by the disease of sugar during their life

time. Our parents didn't suffer from the disease of sugar, but we people have to suffer from the ailment of sugar just at the age of 60. I would like to say there used to be sports like Wrestling, Kabaddi, Football as many other sports activities. During the period of 60 years since independence, these sports have been grossly neglected and left to their fate. I would like to say that this should be brought to practical aspect. The sports that the Indian culture wants, that would make the Indian civilisation alive and make India strong. What do we want our youth to be? Whether we want to make them Indian youth or English youth. A handful of the English youth might be rendered right but nobody could talk about the 50 crores of Indian youths. Therefore, I would like to say that today there are very talented players in various sports. Leave alone the players. The teachers, coaches, guides of the sports. Leave alone them too. In our country which we are proud of, which attracts the people from across the world. I would like to say that if you visit the tribal areas of the country, you would find that there are such archers who could fetch the country the gold medals but they are not able to be selected, they can't participate. Just one medal on a population of 50-55 crores. We have crores of youth. A fisherman has skill to remain in the water continuously for 5 minutes. He can remain under river water continuously for 5 minutes. What is the condition of that fisherman, today? What would be thinking of a young man who after passing high school and intermediate is working under MNREGA? What would the country's youth do? I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister to have a discussion on this, at the earliest, for the sake of country's youth. If the country's youth is led astray, this youth of the country has today created the menace of naxalism in the country. This youth is misled today. Give work to hands of the country's youth. I would like to say that practical aspect of today is that if you telephonically ask in any of the departments, be it of State Government Department or Union Government Department, everywhere you would get an answer that there is a shortage of employees in one department. On one hand the Government says that there is a shortage of employees while on the other, we have in the country a brigade of unemployed youth that is totally jobless and who have no work to do. The youth has no opportunity. I would like to say that we have brought in the Employment Guarantee Scheme just to dig the soil. It is a scheme aimed at just digging the soil and throwing it out. The

employment guarantee has been given to the youth who can do spade work, but who would guarantee employment to a young man who has the knowledge or skill to make toffees, sarees or refrigerators? Whether any concern has been expressed over this aspect? Who would guarantee the employment to that youth?

Sir, I would like to say that today the country's youth, including the young generation having opportunities, have same sufferings, and the day is not so far, ours was a agriculture-dominated country. One who had fields of two beeghas, has four sons resulting in just 5-5 kattha of land or fields as share of each son. Recently they have become BPL cardholders. But, I would like to say to this House that one who has fields of ten acres, should also not have any sort of illusion, he also has had five sons and this has resulted in 2 acres of fields each to every one of the wards as share. Further, every ward would have five sons each. Whether we are going to make our offsprings BPL cardholders in future? If it is not so, then these should be a clear-cut policy. All the officers functioning in this institute shall have to resort to practical aspect. I observed that there would be a committee comprising of eminent persons of education sector and sports sector. But they would be persons having practical experiences at village level. Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the condition of our youth is that they see a bleak future ahead. When there is darkness in front, certain types of incidents are sure to occur. If a young man gets up very early in the morning and gets to his work. Our forefathers said that an empty mind is devil's workshop. The entire time you are wasting to put a check on this devil, I think if this institute succeeds in making our country's youth's empty minds busy, only then this Bill would have some meaning. If it doesn't succeed, then you may only make theory. I thank you very much for giving me time to speak.

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister presented the Rajiv Gandhi National Youth Development Institute Bill, 2011. I rise to speak on this Bill. I would like to thank Hon'ble Minister that he has endeavoured to put in place an institute for the youth in the name of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the form of this Bill, which is already functioning in Perumbedur, in wake of the fact that no policy on youth has so far been formulated in the country. You have endeavoured to create a feeling of enthusiasm in the minds of the youth. We thank you for

this endeavour of yours. Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi ji had a thought to strengthen the youth and identify them as human resource. If this Bill and this institute work in this direction, it would definitely be a positive initiative for the country. I have just seen that it is mentioned in the Bill that the office bearers of various units of this institute as mentioned in the Bill, viz- Executive Council, Vidya Parishad and Finance Council, would include women also. There would be participation of backward classes, people from all the sections of the society. But nothing concrete has been enshrined in the Bill with regard to the parameters thereof. You have just mentioned therein that there would be participation of all in it. We just want that you should have mentioned therein about the percentage of participation. Since it is not there in it, lest it should later become an issue of dispute, such type of thinking should not exist, and. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say something to Hon'ble Member. He has raised a very good question here. The Mentor Group Report and the recommendations of the Standing Committee submitted to us we have accepted. In the earlier Bill, there was a mention of the Academic Council and there was nothing about as to what the ratio of Executive Council and the Finance Council would be and how this would be materialised. In the amendment moved by us, the number in the Academic Council is 18 and that in the Finance Council is 7. Earlier, the number of the bureaucrats in the Executive Council was high. We have got the number of the Joint Secretaries declined so that representatives from different sections of the society could be accommodated therein. In the amendment, we have already taken care of the point raised by the Hon'ble Member. I would like to convey this to the Hon'ble Member.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Thank you, Hon'ble Minister. But it should also be cleared therein as to which category has what representation. Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes, general category and women - these all are considered in case of every subject. The Government should pay attention towards this. Further, you have told that it is an important institute of human resource wherein a thinking group is to be developed and you have brought in this Bill for development of this institute for youth, out of these forty institutes. I thank you since the people of the age group 13-35 years are young and we

are above this age group and 40 at present. We thought people of the age of 40 years are young too, but you have endeavoured to oust them. We think, people of the age of 13 years don't have even the right to the House we sit in. If the people of the age group 25-35 years constitute 70 per cent of the country's population, means this percentage turns out to be 55 crore people of this age group.

Rajivji had felt this during his times, not only in the country, but in terms of the world too. It was your Government earlier and this time also, it is your Government, but today, he is no more. But your Government and Party are not ready even today to realise that real power to the youth in democracy, the political power, especially the youth participation in State Legislatures or Parliament. Various parties, particularly your party to which you belong, the young leaders of which are presently striving hard and calling upon the youths across the country, to participate in the politics. And youths are coming too. But no mechanism at party level or Government level has been developed, which might ensure representation of youths of a particular area as per their population, or be it even lesser than what ought to be. Nevertheless, you have endeavoured. For this, I would like to thank you. You would prepare two hundred postgraduates and two hundred diploma holder students in a year. What sort of students would they be? You should also tell about this. Second thing you said is that there were some differences of opinion between you and Kirti Azad which you have sorted out by way of the Standing Committee and the Mentors Group. For this too, we thank you. We would like to tell you that when Barrack Obama visited our country, he had quoted Vivekananda's words while addressing the Joint Session in the Central Hall. Vivekananda is considered to be a symbol of youth in the country, who said that with self-improvement, the entire country would improve. Reform the world, reform the country reform the society, better reform yourself. Going back to his country he asks the youth of his country to be ready for the world, otherwise, Indian youths would dominate the world. The reason being that Indian youths have exhibited their skills outside India. I understand that this strength has not been created in youths of any country of the world. In a reply Government stated that 38 per cent of the doctors in America are Indians who went there to study and settled down there itself. 34 per cent of engineers working in the Microsoft are Indians too. Thirty six per cent scientists

working in NASA are also Indian. Brain-drain is taking place from our country to all developed countries. Students going to Europe, USSR and other countries for studies do not come back. Hon. Members have also expressed their opinion on this issue. Discussions were being held on the Department of Health and Hon. Minister in his reply has stated that as per newspaper reports, country needs 15 lac doctors. There are eight lac doctors in the country. It will take 60 to 70 years to recruit remaining seven lac doctors. Hon. Minister has said that the doctors of our country who go to foreign countries, do not return. What is the reason of the same? Ours is the largest democracy where largest population comprise of youths. They are the greatest strength of the country. The very youths, when they go abroad for higher education, why don't they return? Why do we not develop such a mechanism on the basis of which youths going abroad for higher studies in the field of engineering, medical and research related works return back to the country? The Government should create favorable environment. A unit would be established by this institution. You should make your perspective wider, it should not be limited to one or two thousand people, don't include only handful of people of urban areas. Real soul of the country lies in rural areas where almost 65 to 70 per cent people live. Even today in the villages, people are not much aware about cricket. They watch cricket on television. Cricketers earn huge money by way of prize or other works. This is the reason people are attracted toward cricket. Hockey and many other sports are being neglected.

Hon. Minister, I have come to know from newspapers that you are a person of creative bent of mind. We want that you should bring a draft or bill and make law to give adequate power to the youths. Either you want to bring them under this unit or any other unit but you should bring them so that farmers, labourers, the poors of the villages and deprived section of the society could be integrated with the mainstream and India could be strengthened.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I don't want to speak much on this topic but I want to add a little. Freedom struggle has been discussed. You set up all educational institutes and other center of excellence in urban areas. There is no adequate arrangements for education of rural youths. The same old education system existed before independence is still continuing even after independence and they are not capable to deal with modern world.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government that such types of institute should also be opened in rural areas. You have Nehru-Yuva Kendra. You say that it has its units in 400 to 500 hundred district but people are not aware of it. You spend money on the said units. Government money is being misutilised. Such types of centers for excellence which were set up with lots of though, should not meet such destiny.

I want to remind you that Hon. Prime Minister has made a resolution at the time of Shri APJ Abdul Kalam that this country would be a developed nation by the year 2020. How will this country will become a developed nation? How will you place yourself in the world economy. Your GDP increases and decreases frequently. Creations of job opportunity is not at desired level. We are lagging behind in the field of education and health sector. Despite all these, your resolution is to make India a developed country by the year 2020. I want to say that if a person of the country makes embezzlement of one lac seventy six thousand crore, thousands of crore of rupees which was to be utilized for the development of youths are misutilized in the name of commonwealth games by a person in the Government.

The dream of Late Rajiv Gandhi was to connect entire country with mobile network. We have achieved success in this direction in the era of economic reforms but most problematic aspect of this is that a loss of rupees one lac seventy six thousand crore due to an individual and a Ministry. The country has become a laughing stock worldwide because of commonwealth games.

I want to know why this kind of fund is misused. You present a budget of worth fifteen lac crore. But the Budget lacks the policy of all round development of youths especially those who belong to rural backward regions and oppressed class, dalit, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. You have not made any provision for them in the Budget. I only like to tell you that development work should be initiated in rural areas for the poor and deprived youths living there.

I am a member of Youth Forum. You have not set any sports infrastructure in rural areas. Thus you should pay attention on this and you should make programmes to strengthen youths at world level by making balance between urban and rural areas.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharampuri): Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject concerning the youth. At the outset, I rise to support the Bill titled the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011.

The Bill in question envisages to declare the institution known as the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, to be an institution of national importance, and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. I am happy to mention here that the Headquarters of the Institute will be at Kancheepuram in our State, Tamil Nadu. I am very much thankful to the hon. Minister for this visit.

Sir, as we have been constantly saying that the present youth are the future leaders of our nation. The present Bill is in this direction and I, therefore, welcome it in my personal capacity as well as on behalf of my Party, DMK. Having so far got only one gold medal in 2004, India aims to achieve many in the coming events such as Olympics, etc. Many economists in the world predict that India is going to emerge as an economic super power very soon. I am sure that the present Bill paves the way for India to become a super power in sports too. However, we need to do many things to achieve this.

I am confident to say that there is no dearth of talents in India, The sport facilities such as bigger stadiums and other infrastructure only exist in urban areas and in cities, particularly in major cities. Even though the major chunk of our population live in rural areas, people living in these areas fail to get these facilities. If we aim for development of sports in our country, we should create sports infrastructure in the rural areas also.

Another thing which I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government is that the Government should consider sports as one of the subjects in school curriculum. The Central Government should provide funds to schools through the respective State Governments for creation of infrastructure for sports activities at school levels. We can mainly identify the type of talent hiding in all children at school levels.

I have recently come across a news item that the hon. Minister of State is seriously thinking of introducing

sports as a curriculum in schools. There is also a talk that in both domestic as well as international events, only influential persons gain entry. Hence, there is an urgent need to screen such selections.

The Central Government should allocate more funds to the State Governments to create infrastructure facilities in rural areas, that is, creation of play grounds, purchase of sport equipment, etc. The Central Government should also make sincere efforts to conduct sports events more frequently in all parts of our country, so that the students would be motivated to participate in sports events.

At the end I would like to say and I am sure that you will agree with me that India got the boost in sports only we hosted the Asian Games in India in the past. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into it and should direct the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development to take steps to ensure such things are carried out, to enable us to produce more talented sports persons in the country.

With this I conclude and support the Bill.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011.

Today we all paid homage to the martyrdom of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a gentleman and leader with a vision. I would like to quote his famous words with your permission, Sir. "I am young. I too have a dream."

Millions of our people in our nation have dreams. They are young also. But what about the dreams coming true? It is the duty of this august House to ensure that the dreams of our young people come true. We have discussed in this august House on many occasions issues like the unemployment situation prevalent in the country, prevalence of rampant poverty, rapid growth of inflation, lack of basic necessities of life, denial of social justice, etc. Have we given adequate importance to such discussions? I am not going into the general situation of youth in this country because all of us have come through that period.

Mr. Chairman, you are a very good sportsman. We are all very happy and I am very proud of this. You are a sportsman till now and you speak very good language of the youth and you seem to be young too.

Sir, I am coming to nothing else but the Bill. It may not be just a coincidence that we are discussing this Bill and the Minister is in a hurry to get it ensured that this House passes this Bill today itself, but there are certain points to which I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, Sir.

Sir, I would like to invite your attention to Page No. 2, Chapter 2, clause 4(4) which says "The institute may establish and maintain centres at such other places as it may deem fit." Of course, I am not challenging the authority of the Executive Council or the Government of India, but my humble request is that we are a federation and the Constitution of India itself in Article 1 says: "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States." If there are no States, there will not be any Union at all. Giving all powers, you can start centres wherever you want and you need not start centres where you do not want to. Sir, I would like to join with the feelings expressed by one of the hon. Members from the Treasury Benches. It will be giving justice to our youth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I will be brief. This is a very important Bill. If you consider so, just allow me to finish my speech because I am coming from a remote part of the country, a very distant area. Do not suffocate my voice. Sir, I beg before you. ...(*Interruptions*) I have covered what we all have.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talks please.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I would like to invite your attention to a very important point in Chapter III - Authorities of the Institute. This will be an institute of bureaucrats, if it is established after the Bill is passed. It is mentioned that the Government appoints the Visitor. If the Rashtrapatiiji is appointing another person as the Visitor, then he or she is the Visitor. Here also, I would like to invite your attention to Page No. 4, clause 8(1) which reads:

"The Institute shall be open to persons of either sex"

There should be an amendment. Here 'any sex' should be mentioned. There are also minorities on the basis of sex in this country. So, it should be 'any sex'.

Coming to Chapter III, we are discussing about the democratic principles in various institutes. I do not know why the Minister is very much adamant to exclude Members of Parliament from the Executive Council. In many of the universities, Members of Parliament are represented. We elect our representatives to participate in those senates, governing bodies, syndicates, executive committees. There is no mention in this Bill with respect to this Institute of the Members of Parliament. We should get an opportunity to elect four Members of Parliament from this House and two Members of Parliament from the other House. It should not be an enterprise consisting of bureaucrats. Everybody from Secretary to Joint Secretary is there. This is going to be a ship of the bureaucrats. That cannot be tolerated.

Then, clause 12(3) says:

"While nominating the members of the Executive Council under sub-section (2) due representation shall be given to women, different regions of the country, and weaker sections of the community and differently abled persons."

I could not understand how this representation can be ensured if all these bureaucrats are taking the seats.

Sir, I would like to invite your attention to another matter. What about the youth? We have very good and vibrant youth organizations in this nation. They may have political affiliations also, but what is happening here? There shall be one representative from the industry to be nominated by the Central Government from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry or Confederation of Indian Industry.

Sir, today we also got a copy of White Paper on Black Money presented by hon. Finance Minister. You will be quite shocked, if you go through this document. So, I would like to invite your attention to this document also. If we are saying that we do not have enough money to give adequate opportunities to the young people, then what does this White Paper on Black Money say? Our hon. Finance Minister, the Leader of the House, laid this paper on the Table of the House today. This also happened on the very same day.

This Bill talks about Rs. 100 crore corpus.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I would require only two minutes as this is very important. While preparing this Bill, there have been many 'cut, paste and copy' that have taken place in this Bill. This cannot be allowed. This is very ridiculous. I may be permitted to use such a word because I did not get any other word from the Oxford dictionary. Hence, I have used this word.

I may be permitted to invite your attention to Page No. 7, Clause No. 16(3), which states that: "While nominating the members of the Academic Council, due representation shall be given to women, different regions of the country, weaker sections of the community and differently abled persons." Sir, now kindly see Clause 18 (1), which states that: "There shall be a Finance Committee of the Institute, which shall be the principal financial body of the Institute." Clause 18 is regarding Finance Committee. Then comes the problem, namely, Clause 18(3), which states that: "While nominating the members of the Academic Council, due representation shall be given to ..." This is 'cut, paste and copy', which has taken place in this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you have made your point.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, this is the Parliament of India, and a Bill has been circulated to the hon. Members ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing more will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I gave you enough time to speak. Nothing more is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, just give me a minute more to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, not a minute more. Shri Lalu, please start now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please respect the Chair. Shri Lalu, please start now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair. Nothing is going on record. You have made your point. Please sit down now, and please do not waste the time of the House.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Chairman, today we are according a legal status to Rajeev Gandhi National Youth Development Institute without any pomp and show. No discussion is required on this matter. It has been working as a society since 1993. It should have been given a legal status much before which we are doing today. Today is the day when such a magnificent personality, Late Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated. Today is his death anniversary. We are going to fulfil his dream, his sayings and his commitment towards youths. For all- rural development of our youth today we are according it a legal status.

Sir, in 1997, I came here as a Member of Parliament. Shri Ram Vilas ji also came here as a Member of Parliament from Hajipur after getting more votes than me and I was placed second. We were very young at that time. We had seen Rajeev Gandhi. We, politician should see those reasons and should also remember it. It was the dream of Rajeev Gandhi to transform India as a developed, literate and first world nation. Therefore, he recognised the youth power and granted the adult suffrage to youth of 18 years. This is not an ordinary decision. ...(Interruptions) He integrated youths into the mainstream with a view to strengthening the democracy. We have seen him speaking against separatism and terrorism. Hatred that is created in the country or the jealously created against this family, I do not like to illustrate here. Today is his death anniversary. He was assassinated due to environment of hatred and dirty politics. After the martyrdom of Late Indira ji, the country accepted Rajiv Gandhi as its Prime Minister. Today the people who talk about corruption, was accepted frankly by Rajeev ji that - if Central Government releases one rupee for poor, not even 25 paise reaches them. He accepted this brutal fact. He suggested ways to curtail corruption in

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this country. He started a movement to take the country out of the shadow of separatism. He himself became a victim of terrorism. He is no longer with us. I on behalf of my party offer our tribute to him. He wanted to make India a modern country. So, he assured harder not only promoting sports and sportspersons but also for education among youth. Therefore, we are moving this act today. He talked about the importance of science and technology by saying that youth of the country if wanted to compete with the world will have to equip with these two tools. More investment and funds should be given in these fields. Our implementing agency should be powerful and effective. This is my suggestion.

Today people talk rubbish. Dynastic culture is being talked about. I am also accused of dynasticism ...(Interruptions) When will our children go? We have seen that after Indira ji, Rajeev Gandhi led the country very efficiently. Even though I used to criticise him in those days as I was in the opposition. But today similar situation is being created. The leader, the party which are not able to come into power are creating environment of hatred in the country. If I tell the truth then people will say that I am praising them. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him now. Nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: When will their sons and daughters go? Today Akhilesh Yadav has become the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. The people has accepted him. Win and defeat are part and parcel of election. People work hard. The country will not progress if hatred in the politics continue. People should stay away from dirty politics.

Sports is being discussed here. My son, Tajasvi Yadav did not express his desire in this regard. But Reports are publishing in the newspapers that Lalu Yadav is nurturing his successor. I am nurturing my successor as if I have become old. A person on his death bed talk about successor. If he has to become my successor then he will.

The tragedies that Madam Sonia ji has faced in his life, no other leader in the country can undergo. ...(Interruptions) Will politics of hatred will continue in the

country? It is said that the Congress Party has suffer a defeat in the election. Rahul Gandhi has managed to win some seats for Congress Party in Uttar Pradesh. But all will be attributed to dynasty. We should stay away from the politics of hatred. It should be our commitment to bring the youth in the forefront of politics. ...*(Interruptions)* This commitment has fulfilled. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please do not disturb him.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Today is the day when he attain martyrdom. I know that the great leader of the country was such a soft spoken person, had such a peaceful mind and was a great thinker. We all appreciate his qualities. His thinking was way ahead of his time. He wanted to bring youth in the forefront. He wanted to bring mainly youths in the forefront that is why we are passing this law. ...*(Interruptions)* Please keep quiet. Today is the special day. Otherwise I would have given you befitting answer. ...*(Interruptions)* I strongly support this Act. What is included what is left, as this Act is another matter. But it is the dream of Rajeev Gandhi to encourage youths in the field of sports such as Kabbadi, wrestling as well as other fields also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I on behalf of my party support this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RADHEY MOHAN SINGH (Gazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly give me also one minute time. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: We have to conclude this matter before four o' clock. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you please start.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: We have to conclude this matter before four o' clock. If it continues to be like this, this will

not be possible. Today's date has an importance. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please stop this. Please cooperate with the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Respected. Chairperson Sir, through you I ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to start at 4.00 p.m. another discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except the hon. Minister's reply.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Hon'ble Chairperson, I wish to thank all hon'ble Members who have participated in today's discussion. ...*(Interruptions)* All of you have given very important suggestion ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: You come and see me ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot make an exception. There are other Members also.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: You see me separately. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please stop cross-talk.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: You see me separately. I will try my level best in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, your colleague has already spoken. Please go to your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say through you, that he should come and see me. ...*(Interruptions)* Talk to me. We will discuss in this regard ...*(Interruptions)* We will do. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to thank all Hon'ble Member. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain the decorum. Please sit down now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: All those Members who have supported this ...*(Interruptions)* All Members have supported this while speaking here. I would like to thank, through you, all of them.

India is a country of youth. Out of 120 crore population of our country about 55 crore are in the age group of 13-35 years. On the strength of the youths India is known as an economic power in the world today. 25 years ago, a son of the sail, who was a visionary, understood its importance and called this group human resource and in 1985 on international youth day of the United Nations set up the Ministry of Human Resource for their development and promotion. Perhaps, this visionary of India, the youngest Prime Minister of India, dreaming for a good cause of leading the youth of the empowered India to 21st century, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was ahead of normal course of time in his action and thought. He had full trust on Indian

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youth. During his short tenure of five years he did some works having far reaching effects viz the first youth policy in 1988, reducing the age of voting right from 21 to 18 years, new education policy and ensuring place for the youth in the plan of Panchayati Raj. Unfortunately on this day, 21st May, before 21 years ago he left this world permanently in Sriperumbudur in a remote South area of the country and at that time he was having golden dreams for the youth. Here we are working on the idea of declaring the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of youth Development as an institute of National importance through this bill to realise his dream on the land and on the place where he had slept forever. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Hon'ble Minister, Sir, ...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb the proceedings. Nothing will go on record except the Minutes.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, we received many suggestions from various quarters. ...*(Interruptions)* Through you, I would like to tell Hon'ble Members that one point has emerged that there will be 200 students in post graduate, 200 students in diploma, 50 research students, then how this institute would be able to work for 55 crore youth of the country in such a situation. In an idea of an institution of national importance Rajiv Gandhi Institute will work as a think tank, as a group of thinkers. This will have distance education centres and campus in various parts of the country. As on date India has 39 institute of national importance. There are 35 institutes of national importance out of which 35 are in the field of technology, 3 in Medical field and one is in the field of language. There is not a single institute of national importance which may work for the development of the most important resource the youth and their development. This gap will be bridged by this institution in future. Therefore, this institution becomes so important. As I have told earlier there will be four divisions, 9 centres and 8 departments in it. If you see department you may understand yourself,

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how this institutions will touch different youths and will work for them. Department of youth development, department for socially and economically disadvantaged youth development, department of tribal and north east youth development, department of livelihood development, department for differently abled youth development, department of training and orientation, department of documentation and publication; and bureau of youth statistics and analysis. It would be able to work in all these fields for the youth in different parts of India. This is our idea that this will work for all the youth of India. We had formed a mentor group in last March and the group has submitted its report in May 2011. The roadmap given by the mentor group, the bill after being cleared here will be sent to Rajya Sabha and within six months after notification we will make functional this institute after taking all E.F.C. clearance and it will start yielding result. The most important work of the institute will be preparation of youth policy for India. First time in 1988 Rajiv Gandhi made our national youth policy and after that in the year 2002 we found a youth policy. And now after making reconsideration on these and after doing revision we have to make a new policy for the youth as per their expectations.

16.00 hrs.

This institute has already undertaken many jobs in terms of national youth policy. For this eight target groups have been identified. These target groups are for the youth of the different parts of India, viz. Youth in conflict zones, youth in tribal area, youth in urban poor, urban youth, rural youth. By this way eight target groups have been formed for the persons living in different places and there are three priority groups of each of the target group.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please wait.

Hon. Members, at 4 o'clock, we are supposed to start the discussion under Rule 193. But if the House agrees, we could continue with this and pass the Bill. After this, we can take up the discussion.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: In this way, this institute of national importance will work as an apex institute in drafting

policies and performances for the youth in the country. We expect that this will work for realising the dreams of Rajiv Gandhi as per expectations and aspirations of Indian youth in coming future and this will turn into as an institute of national importance.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6 Objects of Institute

Amendment made:

Page 3, for lines 22 and 23, substitute—

"(a) to evolve and achieve an integrated approach to youth development for preparing and empowering the youth for the future, by—

- (i) providing action oriented research inputs for policy formulation;
- (ii) implementation of policy through extension and other programmes;
- (iii) promoting assessment and impact study and conducting teaching, training and other academic programmes;

(b) to set up advanced National Youth Resource Centre commensurate with the international standards to provide for comprehensive and scientifically analysed data on all youth-related issues and matters, with adequate library facility, documentation and publication;". (3)

(Shri Ajay Maken)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 Functions of Institute

Amendments made:

Page 3, line 34, for "7", substitute "7. (1)". (4)

Page 4, for lines 26 and 27, substitute—

"(s) set up distance learning or education centres, in collaboration with Open Universities, to provide access to the aspiring young professionals enabling them to take up a career in the field of youth development;

(t) establish, maintain and manage halls of residences and hostels for students;

(u) lay down conditions of service including a code of conduct for teachers and other categories of employees;

(v) supervise, control and regulate the discipline of students of the Institute and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare;

(w) coordinate student exchange programmes with reputed International Youth Development Institutions;

(x) undertake, assist and promote all such activities conducive or incidental to the attainment of the objectives.

(2) The Institute may receive gifts, grants, donations or benefactions from the Government and to receive bequests, donations and transfers of movable or immovable properties from the testators, donors or transferors, as the case may be.

(3) The Institute may enter into agreements with international organisations, institutions and universities to broaden the scope of the youth work and to facilitate knowledge development and participatory learning." (5)

(Shri Ajay Maken)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12 Establishment of Executive Council

Amendment made:

Page 5, omit lines 25 and 26. (6)

(Shri Ajay Maken)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16 Academic Council

Amendment made:

Page 1, for lines 11 to 15, substitute—

"(2) The Academic Council shall consist of the following, namely:—

(a) Director-Chairman ex officio;

(b) one head of an academic institution of national importance to be nominated by the Chairperson;

(c) one Director from any of the Indian Institute of Technology or the Indian Institute of Management to be nominated by the Chairperson;

(d) Member in-charge of Youth Affairs in the Planning Commission of India ex officio;

(e) one person from any international non-Governmental organisation working in India in the field of youth work to be nominated by the Chairperson;

(f) two representatives from the non-governmental industrial sector to be nominated by the Chairperson;

- (g) one Professor from the Institute, on rotation basis;
- (h) Director of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, *ex officio*;
- (i) two persons from non-Governmental organisations working in the field of youth and adolescent development out of whom one person shall be from the north-eastern region, to be nominated by the Chairperson;
- (j) two students of the Institute out of whom one student shall be female;
- (k) three eminent academicians from among the fields of Social Science, Health Science, Agricultural Science, Skill Development, Management and Law to be nominated by the Chairperson;
- (l) one woman representative from the International Development Organisation to be nominated by the Chairperson;
- (m) an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India dealing with the affairs of the Institute in the Union Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, *ex officio*.
- (3) The term of office of members of the Academic Council and its powers shall be such as may be provided by the Statutes.
- (4) While nominating the members of the Academic Council due representation shall be given to women (by including at least four women), from different regions of the country, weaker sections of the community and differently abled persons." (7)

(Shri Ajay Maken)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 Finance Committee

Amendments made:

Page 7, for lines 23 and 24, *substitute*—

- "(2) The Finance Committee shall consist of the following, namely:—
- (a) Director - Presiding Officer of the Finance Committee;
- (b) Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser in the Union Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;
- (c) Registrar of the Institute;
- (d) one Professor of the Institute on rotation basis, as may be nominated by the Chairperson;
- (e) one Member from the Executive Council to be nominated by the Chairperson;
- (f) Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports dealing with the affairs of the Institute;
- (g) the Finance Officer of the Institute — Member-Secretary.
- (3) The term of office of members of the Finance Committee and its powers shall be such as may be provided by the Statutes." (8)

Page 7, line 25, for "(3)", *substitute* "(4)". (9)

(Shri Ajay Maken)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 to 21 were added to the Bill.

Clause 22 Director

Amendment made:

Page 8, for line 18, *substitute*—

- "(5) The Director shall submit annual report and audited accounts of the Institute to the Executive Council and the Central Government and the Central

Government shall thereupon cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament." (10)

(Shri Ajay Maken)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 23 to 46 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short Title and Commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 6, for "2011", substitute "2012". (2)

(Shri Ajay Maken)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, for "Sixty-second", substitute "Sixty-third" (1)

(Shri Ajay Maken)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.08 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Centre-State relations

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item No.27, Discussion Under Rule 193.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Chairman, Sir, I was trying to find out as to how many times this House had discussed on such an important issue like Centre-State relations. I found that only in 1968 the Lok Sabha discussed Centre-State relations. After 1968 there had not been any discussion on Centre-State relations.

16.09 hrs. (SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI in the Chair)

Sir, 1968 was the first time when this House discussed and debated this important issue and that also remained inconclusive. The debate was not concluded. In 1967 Assembly elections, there had been changes in the number of States; Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and in a number of other States. The demand started coming from various State Governments that the Centre-State relations should be restructured.

Sir, our Constitution, although has a federal structure, is unitary in character. There is always a trend of over centralisation of power in the hands of Centre by weakening the State, although, there was a decline in the use of Article 356 in the recent period. It is because of the coalition Government which is at the Centre for the last one and a half decade. It is also due to the fact that in various States, the Governments run by different political parties or by coalition. What we have seen in the past is that there were political interventions like removing of the State Governments and dissolving State Assemblies by the use of Article 356 by the Central Government.

It all started from Kerala in 1959. At that time, the first elected Communist Government was removed by using Article 356. Then again in 1968 and 1969, the same Article was used to remove the elected State Government in West Bengal.

Sir, in 1983, there was a conclave in Srinagar. For the first time, a non-Communist Chief Minister organised a conclave in Srinagar, where a number of political parties like Akali Dal, National Conference Party, Republic Party of India, Telugu Desam Party and all the Left Parties attended it. There, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu submitted a note and I quote:

"Contrary to what is generally argued, the devolution of economic powers, resources and decision making, instead of weakening the Centre, would actually strengthen its base."

Subsequently, there had been a number of conclaves and many political parties attended them as also took Resolutions on different aspects of Central-State relations. They had also made certain recommendations. Different parties like DMK had also met and took Resolutions. Then, Akali Dal also took a Resolution in its Anandpur Sahib Resolution.

The autonomy of States was gradually eroded after the Independence. We have seen that how the autonomy which was given to Jammu and Kashmir at that point of time was gradually eroded after its secession or merger with India. Then, there was a demand for restructuring of the Centre-State relations.

When there was a demand to strengthen the autonomy of the States, for the first time the Government of India appointed a Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice Rajinder Singh Sarkaria. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: To a great extent, the Sarkaria Commission also recommended for more centralization of power in the hands of States. That Commission submitted its report in 1988. What is the fate of that Commission? Although the Commission has not touched vital and important aspects of Centre-State relations, like article 356, devolution of revenues to the States, role of Governors, etc., but it was widely expected that to whatever extent the Commission recommended the changes, they will be accepted.

Only two important recommendations were there. One was allowing the municipalities to issue interest free bonds and second was to permit consignment tax to the

State Governments. These two recommendations were not implemented by the Central Government because we have not seen the Action Taken Report. The Sarkaria Commission submitted its report in 1988 and the Government of India has not submitted any Action Taken Report on its recommendations.

Now people have forgotten the Sarkaria Commission. What we are seeing these days. Since we achieved Independence, there have been changes in our polity, in the social system and in the economy. Gradually, we found that many of the subjects which were in the State List like education, during emergency period by amending the Constitution, 'education' was brought in the Concurrent List. To have more control over the subject, this subject was brought within the Concurrent List.

We have seen during this period how the powers of the States have been encroached upon. In the recent period also, disturbing approach was being taken by the Central Government. One such matter is the proposal to set up NCTC which we have discussed here. Public order is the first entry of the State List. Although it is the first entry of the State List, by setting up NCTC the central para-military force can inquire into any incident, can take action, can arrest people, etc. Public order which means law and order is the responsibility of the State Government. The proposal to set up NCTC is nothing but encroachment upon the power of the State.

Similarly, they have amended the RPF Act. Many of the Chief Ministers have objected to it. I have seen the statement of the Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik in this regard. The law and order even in the Railway premises and colonies is the responsibility of the State Government. This is the first Entry in the State List. The responsibility that is being discharged now by the GRP which is under the State Government would henceforth, after the amendment of the RPF Act, be discharged by the RPF. They will have the right to arrest and prosecute and also if there is any criminal activity in the premises of the Railway colonies, it would be the RPF who will be discharging the responsibility of handling it and not the RPF. Similarly, additional powers have also been given to the BSF They can enter into any village in a civil area and can discharge the responsibility which is being discharged by the State police. Such a thing also is being sought to be brought in. That is why there has been

a growing demand to have a re-look into the entire aspect of the Centre-State relations.

In the Common Minimum Programme in UPA-I, it was stated that the Sarkaria Commission had last looked at the issue of the Centre-State relations over two decades ago. Nothing has been done in regard to the Sarkaria Commission. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister, when he will get the opportunity to reply to the debate, as to how many recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission has been implemented, if any of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission has been recommended so far. The Sarkaria Commission had last looked at the issue of Centre-State relations over two decades ago and it was mentioned in the Common Minimum Programme of the UPA-I that UPA will set up a new Commission for this purpose keeping in view the sea changes that have taken place in the polity and the economy of India since then. The Government itself had admitted that sea changes have taken place in the polity and economy of India in these two decades and that there should be a Commission. Another Commission was constituted in the year 2007.

[Translation]

It was constituted by your Government and we were supporting you. You had been appointed as Minister of Railways and support was given from outside.

[English]

We extended external support to the Government and because of the insistence of the Left Parties this was incorporated in the National Common Minimum Programme. It was drafted by the present Home Minister, Shri P.Chidambaram. We endorsed it. We had supported some pro-people measures. Our support was not to the Government, but to the National Common Minimum Programme of UPA.

[Translation]

We supported on the basis of common minimum programme.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Your support was to act as deterrent to the Government. Please tell the truth.
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, it is so true.
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Another Commission was constituted in 2007 under Justice M M Punchi. I have brought with me all these Reports. These are all voluminous Reports. There are at least 12 volumes that are kept in the library. One can go and see the volumes. I do not know whether Shri Chidambaram has gone through these Reports or not. I have seen that a questionnaire was sent to the various political parties and the political parties responded to the questionnaire of the Commission. They sent their written replies. The Committee submitted its Report in the year 2010. I do not know whether it has been laid on the Table of the House or not. What has happened to the Action Taken Report? There is no Action Taken Report. As was done in the case of Sarkaria Commission, the same has been done in the case of the Report of Justice M.M. Punchi's Committee also.

What are the problems in regard to the strengthening of Centre-State relations? What are the hurdles in it? Why is there a demand and that demand is growing? It is because the State Governments are not getting justice from the Central Government.

Article 356 will remain in the Constitution. Although after 43 years of adoption of our Constitution, Inter-State Council was constituted in 1990 in order to adjudicate or in order to address the Inter-State disputes or the non-financial disputes. How many times has this Inter-State Council met during these 22 years? So far, it has met for ten times. The last meeting was held in 2006.

I was trying to find out the decision taken in the Inter-State Council on various important issues. The Inter-State Council also discussed about various issues.

Our experience is, after passage of a Bill in the Assembly, it goes to the Governor. The Governor takes undue time to give his assent. The same happens with the President also. The President here means the Home Minister. Unless the Home Minister agrees, how can the President give his or her assent?

So, Inter-State Council took decision that there should be some time limit about this. Has that decision been implemented? No. That decision has not been implemented. The decision was taken by the Inter-State Council under article 263. Article 263 provides for an Inter-

State Council but it was constituted after 43 years in 1990 during the period of NF Government. During the National Front Government, the Inter-State Council was constituted.

The Inter-State Council also discussed about the role of Governors. This House has discussed it. It is not that we have not discussed it. We have discussed some of the aspects of the Centre-State relations and one such aspect is the role of Governors.

We have also discussed article 356. How many times was article 356 unjustifiably imposed? It was imposed for 104 times without any justification.

[Translation]

Our hon'ble Leader must have been remembered. At that time we were supporting Lalaji. The decision was taken to remove him. These people had joined hands together, BJP and all had joined hands together but we were stuck to the issue that we would not let the Leader remove from the Chief Minister's post and ultimately we were succeeded. Hon'ble leader know it all.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

The DMK did it silently and not so vocally. I know it because I am in this House for the last 32 years. In the last 32 years, we could not discuss this issue. So, today my request to the Chair would be to allow me to speak at length.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you not speaking at length? You are speaking at length. There is no interruption in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When I first became a Member in 1980, six State Governments were removed. They were, Madhya Pradesh, I think Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The West Bengal Government was not dismissed. They could not touch West Bengal in 1980. In 1980 itself we got an opportunity to discuss the use or misuse of article 356 and as to how politically it was misused. There was a suggestion that there should be a safeguard. Now, they cannot use it because it is a coalition Government and they do not have majority in both the Houses. They do not

have majority in Rajya Sabha. So, they are afraid to do it. It is also due to the Supreme Court's judgement in the S.R. Bommai case. of course, after that case also they tried to do it, but failed. That was because once it was approved here, but they could not take it to Rajya Sabha, the other House as the Government was in minority there. There is a need to provide enough safeguards so that it is not misused. They have not accepted this suggestion.

The second aspect in the Centre-State relations is the role of Governors. We discussed it here in this House as to how Governors are also used for political purposes. I remember, even though Shri N.T. Rama Rao had a clear majority, he was removed. Nobody from the TDP is present here now in the House. After the removal of Shri N.T. Rama Rao we observed bandh in West Bengal, though West Bengal is far away. We did it because it was an attack on parliamentary democracy. What happened? After one month, his Government was restored. *...(Interruptions)* The DMK Government was dismissed. Then, the AIADMK Government was dismissed one after the other.

The Left Front Government was dismissed in 1967 and in 1969. The first elected Communist Government in Kerala was dismissed in 1959. So, there is a need for a safeguard in the system.

My question is: Is there a need for the post of Governor? We are against the post of Governor. Can you find anywhere in the world the post of Governor, a person appointed or nominated by the Union Government to the State Government? Can you give such an example anywhere else, in any other country? We have that here in our country. If at all you want to continue with the post of Governors, as per suggestion given in the Inter-State Council that there should be a change in the procedure for the appointment of Governors, it should be changed. Justice Sarkaria also recommended change in the procedure of appointment of Governors. What was the recommendation of the Justice Sarkaria Commission? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Achariaji, you are a very, very senior Member. I have already given you half-an-hour. How much time do you want to take?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have not yet come to the very important point and that is about devolution of financial powers. It is the most important point. *...(Interruptions)* This debate will remain inconclusive. Today,

the debate will not be concluded. So, Sir, let me speak at length. ...*(Interruptions)* I am now giving suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kalyan Banerjee, he is a very senior Member. Therefore, I have asked him to complete. I have already given him half-an-hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have spoken at length. You please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have not yet touched the most important point about devolution of financial powers. That is most important point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Achariaji, please be fast.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Now, the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission was that the Chief Minister will send the list of three eminent persons to the hon. President of the India. Out of these three, hon. President will nominate one as Governor to that State. The Sarkaria Commission's recommendation was 'no person who is active in politics should be appointed as Governor'. They have violated it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Now bureaucrats are being appointed as Governors. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Not bureaucrat, politically active people are good for politics ...*(Interruptions)* We can't do anything except listening whatever Laluji is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We would be compelled to address His Excellency to the bureaucrats appointed as Governor. They are appointing bureaucrats to the post of Governor. ...*(Interruptions)* Basu Deb Acharia ji you have suggested to appoint bureaucrats only.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have not said bureaucrat. I have uttered your name also.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Would we have to address them as His Excellency who salute people like us? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Chief Minister will send the names to the hon. President and one of the three eminent persons would be appointed as Governor. The recommendation was within three persons, not more than three persons. That was the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission.

Sir, another important aspect is devolution of financial power. Now, I have the figure of 2004-05. All the development works are being undertaken by the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: No, you have not said, please correct it. Only politicians should be appointed as Governors. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Lalu ji, do you want to be a Governor? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Laluji does not mean it. What he wants to say it that diplomats should not be appointed as Governors. Is it proper to address them as, His Excellency who used to salute us earlier?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, now, I am coming to the important point. There are a number of points. Initially, I requested you to please allow me to speak at length because there are many Members who want to speak.

Sir, this debate is taking place for the first time after 1968. I have the figure of 2004 and 2005 where we have seen that Rs.3,37,000 was spent by the State Governments all put together. How much has the Central Government spent in that particular year? It was to the tune of Rs. 2,42,000 crore. Shri Chidambaram, this is the RBI figure. So, 60 per cent is being spent by the State Governments for the development work and 40 per cent by the Central Government. How much fund are you providing to the State Governments? It is 32 per cent. Now it came down during this period. We fought with the UPA-I Government. In the Common Minimum Programme, it

has been incorporated. It is now 32.5 per cent. That is the devolution of revenue through the Central taxes collected by the Central Government. That collection was done in the States. What is the share of the State Governments? It is 32.5 per cent. So, a major responsibility of development is that of the State Governments. You are giving money. It is not a dole. It is the right of the State governments. How much money are you giving to the States? It is 32.5 per cent.

What were the recommendations of the Finance Commission? It is not the Inter-State Council which does it. It cannot recommend on financial matters. The Finance Commission recommends. It has not recommended 50 per cent. So far, it has not been recommended by any of the Finance Commissions. The Memorandum has been submitted by all the Finance Ministers, even the Finance Ministers of the Congress-led Governments to the Twelfth Finance Commission, again to the Thirteenth Finance Commission and to the Finance Minister. We have also made this demand on the floor of this House that it should be 50 per cent. Why is it 32 per cent? Why is it not 50 per cent? The point is that 50 per cent of the Central Taxes collected by the Central Government should be provided to the States. What is the difficulty?

Then, I come to taxation on residual matters. In the case of residual subjects, Parliament has the exclusive right. The Central Government has the exclusive right and the State has no right. Why? To enact legislation on residual matters, why should the State Governments be deprived of this?

Similarly, about taxation on residual matters, why it should be the exclusive domain on the Central Government? Why not the State Governments do it and get a share out of it?

In regard to royalty and Cess, we have been arguing and fighting in this House with him when he was the Finance Minister earlier also. In addition to the royalty on coal, the Government imposes cess. The Government of West Bengal went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave a judgement in favour of the State's right to impose cess. In spite of that, for many years, the State Government of West Bengal was deprived of Rs.5000 to Rs.6,000 crore. Revision of royalty is also at the mercy of the Central Government. *...(Interruptions)* Why royalty is not decided at the State Government's level?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, please listen to me. I am putting the facts before you. Two hours' time has been allotted to this item under Rule 193. I have given you 40 minutes. What time is left for the other parties?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will take another 10 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not 10 minutes, you take five more minutes. You are one of the senior-most Members. I have already given you 40 minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a senior Member. Therefore, I have honour for him.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Netaji would honour the next point. *...(Interruptions)* A large number of Centrally sponsored schemes, designs of the scheme, estimates of the schemes and everything is done by the Central Government and imposed upon the State Governments. He has drafted the National Common Minimum Programme, where it has been incorporated that all the Centrally-sponsored schemes will be transferred to the States, along with funds. Why that have not been transferred? They have decided that the Central Government's contribution will be 60 per cent and the States will have to contribute 40 per cent as matching grant. In the case of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan*, it is 50:50. Why should the Centre impose on the State Governments? Why can't allow the State Government to decide on those schemes? Why can't you transfer those Centrally-sponsored schemes to the State Governments so that the State Governments will undertake implementation of the schemes?

About the international treaty, we have raised this issue before WTO was signed. We have seen the Agreement which was signed - the GATT Agreement - and which have impact on the States in agriculture.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is a demand to the effect that before the ratification or signing of any international agreement, it should be discussed in the House; it should be approved by the House; and then, the Government should go ahead with ratification or endorsement or signing of the agreement.

The Central Government has every right to borrow from the market. Their share is 85 per cent. The State Governments will not be allowed to borrow more than 15 per cent from the market; the Central Government can borrow. ...*(Interruptions)*

After 1991, post-1992, after the introduction of the new liberal economic policy, there have been changes ...*(Interruptions)* There has been a paradigm shift in the economic strategy. Now, conditionalities are imposed on the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are constraints before the Chair. What can I do? He is one of the senior-most Members.

Please conclude, Shri Acharia.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There are Accelerated Power Development Programme and the Reforms Programme. Unless the State Governments adopt reforms, unless the State Government agree to certain conditions, then, financial assistance would not be given to the State Governments. Why are you imposing conditionalities on the State Governments? This has been initiated since 1991 after the Government of India adopted the new liberal economic policies. The same is about the FRBM. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am concluding. There is further attempt to encroach upon the domain of the State Governments. Unless more autonomy is given to the State Governments, both financial as well as administrative, the country cannot be strong. By making the States strong, we can make the country strong and we will be able to keep our country united. That is why, there is a need to review the policy. The Government should seriously think over it and the suggestions that were made in the past in order to restructure the Centre-State relations should be accepted without further delay. We do not want any more committee to be constituted on this issue. If a committee is constituted, they will deliberate on the issue, they will produce a voluminous report and no action will be taken by the Government. So, some of the recommendations which have already been made in the past can help to restructure the Centre-State relations and that is the need of the hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Achariaji, while you were speaking, you were frequently saying that you want to speak at length. I wanted to know as to what is the measurement of that length! But you have taken 50 minutes!

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am very thankful to you that you have given this opportunity to me to speak on very important issue in the House as Shri Basu Deb Acharia has told that no discussion on the issue has been held since 1968 in the House. Since no discussion has been held on this sensitive issue in the House for decades, I want to draw the attention of this House on some basic issues. The first issue is what is the definition of federal structure of India which the country has at present.

Basu Deb Acharia ji has referred Bommai judgment. Mr. Chairman Sir, with your permission. I want to quote a fine example given by Justice Ahmedi in the said Bommai judgment. I quote:-

[English]

"The Preamble to the Constitution makes it clear that in the people of India vest the legal sovereignty while the political sovereignty is distributed between the Union and the States. The Constitution of India cannot be said to be truly federal in character as understood by the lawyers in the United States of America. Under our Constitution, the State, as such, has no inherent sovereign power or autonomous power which cannot be encroached upon by the Centre. Indian Constitution has, in it, not only features of a pragmatic federalism while distributing legislative powers and indicating the spheres of governmental powers of State and Central Governments, it is overlaid by strong unitary features particularly exhibited by lodging in Parliament residual legislative powers and in the Central Government the executive power of appointing certain constitutional functionaries including High Court and Supreme Court Judges and issuing appropriate directions to the State Governments and even displacing the State Legislatures and the Governments in emergency situations vide articles 352 to 360 of the Constitution."

[Translation]

These words were uttered by Justice Ahmedi in Bommai Judgment.

The foundation of the journey between 1994 to 2012 was laid 103 years ago when Imperial Government in the year of 1909 passed Indian Councils Act. Freedom movement was kicking up in the country and in order to curb the said movement Imperial Government devised a plan to give representation to Indians in the Legislative Council. But the fire of freedom does not doused it Ignated further. After that Montesquieu Chelmsford's report was published and the Government of India Act was passed in the year 1919. I am referring all these because I want to tell how federal structure of the country was set up and it is necessary to know the House and the country about its real perspectives.

In the year 1919, first time subjects had been divided into two parts for the reserved subjects and transferred subjects. At that time, the leaders of India, who were struggling for freedom, had not accepted that list. Simon Commission was set up in the year 1927. Lale Lajpat Rai had to sacrifice his life protesting that Simon Commission who belongs to our Parliamentary Constituency. Round Table Conference was organised during 1930-32 and Governemnt of India Act had come into being in 1935. It had been said about Government of India Act that it is the foundation of present Indian Constitution. The subjects first time included in Government of India Act, 1935, were divided into federal, provincial and concurrent list? The scheme of Government of India Act was not implemented completely. Governments were formed in the States but at that time princely states were not willing to be covered in it and that is why it could not be implemented nationwide.

Second world war was started. After second world war, Labour Party formed the Government. Labour Party in its election manifesto had promised that if they came to power, they would support us in fulfilling the hope, aspirations and struggle and would liberate us from English imperialism. Cabinet Mission was formed and the Mission had made some important recommendations after making deliberation with all stake- holders. It is necessary to draw your attention towards these recommendations. These recommendations were:

[English]

"That there should be a Union of India dealing with three subjects, Foreign affairs, Defence and Communications having the powers necessary to

raise the finances required for these subjects. The Union should have an Executive and a Legislature of representatives chosen from British India and States. All subjects, other than the Union subjects and all residuary powers, should vests in the Provinces. The States would retain all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the Union."

[Translation]

What was its meaning? It meant that Cabinet Mission people sent by Imperial Government wanted to have weak union and powerful States. After that on 28 April, 1947, a federal empowered Committee was set up and the Committee made deliberation on that. Despite all these mandate of Cabinet was quite clear and the Committee under the Chairmanship of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru recommended that not only three subjects but fourteen subjects should be kept in the purview of Union Government. The decision on partition of India had been taken on 3rd June, 1947 and on June 6, 1947 when Federal Constitution Committee was constituted, this Committee was beyond the bindings of referendum of Cabinet Mission and had taken two important decisions.

17.00 hrs.

What was that decision?

[English]

"That the Constitution should be a federal structure with a strong Centre."

[Translation]

Six months earlier we were talking that Center should be weak but leadership of erstwhile India has decided that Center should be strong if India wants to remain integrated to march ahead and to develop.

[English]

and there should be three exhaustive lists- Federal, Provincial and Concurrent

[Translation]

and residual powers should be with the Union Government instead of State Governments. These words were approved by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar in the following terms.

[English]

With your permission, I quote, Chairperson Sir. The Drafting Committee wanted to make it clear:

"Though India was to be a federation, the federation was not the result of an agreement by the States to join in a federation, and that the federation not being the result of an agreement, no State has the right to secede from it."

[Translation]

Indian Constitutional structure was made under such circumstances wherein a strong Union has been put in Center. Much debates were not held from the year 1950 to 1967 about Union versus State and Acharya ji was rightly saying that in the year 1967 when Congress Governments were formed, the Union Government in the changed scenario thought that discussion should be made on the issue and it was Congress' Government, Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi who had constituted first administrative reform committee in the year 1968. Thereafter, during the decades of 1970s and 1980s demands were raised from different states such as Punjab, Assam and North East Region in view of which the Union Government constituted Sarkaria Commission in the year 1983 which submitted its recommendations in 1988. Shri Basudeb Acharya ji is a very senior member, I would like to tell him that out of 248 recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission, 149 have been accepted and implemented. I am not saying this, this has been mentioned in the report of that Poonchhi Commission, of which Acharya ji had made a reference. These was a great revolution across the world in the 90s. The Soviet Union disintegrated the Commission from Eastern Europe vanished, its effect was also seen over India and five important things happened during the 90s. Firstly, the liberalisation, which caused a major power shift from the Governments to the private sector. Besides, the collision Governments started to be formed- both in states as well as in Center. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments were implemented whereby the Panchayats and the Municipalities were accorded the Constitutional status. I sometimes wonder on the point that in this House who advocate decentralisation do desire powers from the Center but are not ready to percolate this power further to the Panchayats and Municipalities. When 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments^a to the Indian Constitution were passed, the

11th and 12th Schedules were also included which contain 47 such subjects that have been given to Panchayats and the Municipalities. They should have been transferred to 29 Panchayats and 18 Municipalities, but now the year 2012 has come since the year 1994, and this task has not been accomplished so far. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): That was the official amendment moved by the Government itself.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: That is right. All I am saying is that those who preach decentralization should also start practising it. Yes, we brought it but, how much as it been implemented? How many powers have really been transferred to the Panchayats and to the municipalities? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): India cant become strong until and unless States are strong. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairman ji, plain speaking is always unpleasant, but there should be the capacity to hear it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ajnala ji, you put forth your point when you get the opportunity. You please sit down now.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, besides the tendency of judicial activism has risen too. The Indian Judiciary started its interference in the subjects or domain of the Executive. Also, in the 50s and 60s, we heard about military industrial complexes in the 90s, post-liberalisation in India, the Media industrial complexes were set up. After that in the power shift that took place, the debate of Center versus remained at the margin, gone dull, since the real power got out of the Governments ambit and went into the hands of other people.

I am saying this because when we talk of the decentralization and Center versus States, an important power shift took place in the last two decades, due to which the Governments- be it the Union Government or the State Governments-appear to be tiny. There is a need for discussion over this in the House too. In view of this changed scenario, the UPA Government on 30 September, 2005, constituted the Poonchhi Commission that submitted

its report on 31st March, 2010 and it is in cognizance of the Union Government.

Those who want to level allegations on the UPA Government that the Government is not sensitive to the States, generally forget that it is only the Congress Party Government or the UPA Government which constituted the first Administrative Commission in 1968, Sarkaria Commission in 1983, then the Moily Saheb led one and then the Poonchhi Commission, and no other Government did so.

Basu Deb Achariaji said that State Governments are discriminated in financial matters. I am not giving these figures just for the reason that I am talking about the NDA or UPA Governments. But I would like to tell that eight years ago when the NDA Government was in power, what their budget estimates show or exhibit.

[English]

I am not making a political point or NDA versus UPA. All I am saying is that those people who talk about discrimination by the Central Government against the State Governments should keep the relevant statistics in mind that over the last eight years there had been a five hundred per cent increase in the funds which were transferred by the Central Government to the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): How much tax had been collected? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Of course, tax was collected. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Form the Budget Estimates of Rs. 1,26,623 crores for the year 2012-13, it may be seen that the Union Government has allocated rupees 5,18,182 crores to the State Governments and the Union Territories. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Banerjee, please sit down. Shri Mahtab please sit down. I am standing now. Please sit down.

I would submit to the hon. Members that every political party will get the time and you reply to the points raised

by Shri Manish Tewari or anyone else at that time. I would request all of you not to interrupt now.

Shri Manish Tewari ji, please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would conclude my point within five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)* Transfer would take place only when the taxes are collected. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: The persons who are saying this. ...*(Interruptions)* Ajanala Sahib, please sit down, you should be courageous to hear the truth too. You please put forth your point when you get the opportunity for the same. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we are being levelled the allegations that we allocated more funds to States because there had been better tax collections, then the credit for the same should go to the then Minister of Finance

[English]

who boosted the tax to GDP ratio whereby we were able to transfer more resources to the States.

[Translation]

At the end, I would like to say something about the NCTC. For the last few I months, efforts have been made to give this issue the colour of Union versus States. I would like to ask as to when Mumbai is attacked, J & K Legislative Assembly is attacked, Kalchuk Army Camp is attacked, Indian Institute of Science is attacked then, whether it is an attack on those States or an attack on India. There is a need to take a decision on this. Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether at that time, the Union Government should just say to the Government of Maharashtra that

[English]

"This is your baby, we will not send the MARCOS; this is your baby, we will not send the NSG; this is your baby we will not send the Central forces to assist you in fighting naxalism"?

[Translation]

We have been suffering from menace of terrorism for the last three decades. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Manish ji, please conclude.

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Just give me five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you conclude within two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: You should have patience to listen others. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, I should be allowed to express my views. ...*(Interruptions)* You will also be given an opportunity to speak, you may speak at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Manishji now, you please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairman Sir, I was wanted to say that India have been facing the problem of terrorism since last three decades. The security situation around India is not very favourable. In such a security situation Union Government and State Governments should have such tools, arms and weapons as may be fit for us to combat danger of terrorism unitedly with coordination. Therefore, NCTC is not an issue between Centre and States, rather it is a system of combating terrorism forcefully by India.

[English]

In the end, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would just like to conclude by reminding this august assembly of those prophetic words spoken by Mr. K.M Munshi in the 1st Constituent Assembly. What he said:

"I would warn the Members to remember one supreme fact in Indian History that the glorious days of India were only the days whether under the Mauryas or the Mughals when there was a strong Central Authority in the country; and the most tragic days were when the Central Authority was dismembered by Provinces trying to resist it. We do not want to repeat this fatal mistake."

All that I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, Sir, is that those words spoken 60 years ago still remain very relevant, very concurrent and very profitable even now.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate on Centre-State Relations.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell Manish Tewari ji and entire House that this is not an issue of Centre versus State because it was an idea of the Constitution makers and they have made the Constitution and at the same time have formed States. Therefore, cannot exist without States. When my friend Manish ji was saying it was an attack on Indian institute. An attack was made on Mumbai and on other places. Wherever any attack was made whether responsibility may be made of that particular State? The Centre also has to fight against terrorism and every State has to fight and for this purpose the Centre should empower every State. Through you and through entire House, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that you are imposing MCOCA in Maharashtra and KCOCA in Karnataka than the reasons for not allowing GUJCO? This was sent three times by Gujarat Legislative Assembly after passing that when it was sent third time you asked for amendment in it. You asked for amendment in it on the lines of Maharashtra. We brought amendment on that line but it is still pending. All States including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan have sent their drafts against terrorism to the Minister of Home Affairs but these are pending till date and have not been passed. In think this is a problem of mind-set. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get time. We cannot have question and answer session that you will ask and he will reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Meghwal ji, kindly be silent, let Anant Kumar ji speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[*English*]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I want to remind our hon. Home Minister that when there was a debate in the Constituent Assembly on federalism, the then Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru Ji moving his Objective Resoultion on 13th December, 1946 reiterated. I am quoting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anant Kumar ji you also address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, while moving his Objective Resolution on 13th December 1946 reiterated that:

"The need for a measure of uniformity in regard to apparatus and machinery of Government at the Central level was to be considered in "cooperation and consultation with the States" and that all power and authority of the Sovereign Independent India, its constituent parts and organs of Government are derived from the people. The Constituent Assembly Members did a commendable job by envisaging a cooperative federalism set up because in the turbulent and bloody circumstances prevailing at that time of partition and in the wake of India's partition, it could have been very easy to swing towards at least a highly centralised federation."

[*Translation*]

Sir, at that time Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru said that apparatus of federalism had to be run on consultative and cooperative mechanism. Through you, I would like to ask Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs whether you are running the country on the basis of consultative and cooperative mechanism? You are bringing NIA, NTCT and initiating other Anti-Communal Violence Bills, whether you have discussed with the States on these matters? Whether you have made any consultation or discussion with the States? There is no democracy in the Congress Party's mindset. The Congress Party is against democracy. The Congress Party is in favour of pariwarvad. I was listening to Laluji. He was appreciating dynasticism and was speaking in favour of dynasticism. I was very much hurt to hear what

he said. I was thinking he had come from the school of Shri Jai Prakash Narayan and Shri Lohia ji but today, he has astray to Sonia Gandhi's side. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, I would like to clarify. I said nothing wrong. I said that Lalu Prasad Yadav ji. ...(*Interruptions*) were active in 1974,1975 and 1977. ...(*Interruptions*) He struggled against dictatorship under the leadership of Jai Prakash Narayanji. ...(*Interruptions*) one who had been disciple of Lohiaji, he gone astray to Sonia Gandhi's side. ...(*Interruptions*) I did not even say 'Sharan' nor 'Charan' ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nishikantji, this is not the way. Shri Anant Kumarji, you please address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: I would say, Laluji can reply that. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: People of the country accept dynasty. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: People of the country reject dynasty. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. This is not the way.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: That is to say, we got clear mandate. Your Janta Party contested election at 102 seats.

*Not recorded.

Bhartiya Janta Party won 91 seats. ...*(Interruptions)* We have set such a record which became an international record. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, today the UPA Government at Centre has become a symbol of misrule and they are maintaining the decorum of Centre-State relationship. It has psychological reasons. ...*(Interruptions)* They maintain that anything will be done by the Centre of the Centre and for the Centre. In other words, nothing will be done for States. What will be done for people, of people and by people, is its psycho-part. Such thinking of Chidambaramji, his friends and Congress Party is because of being a part of a family. ...*(Interruptions)* Their moto is to serve to that family, for that family and by that family. ...*(Interruptions)* The whole Government follow this thinking. This is their psychological rule. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: That is to say, they do not like democracy, they want monopoly. ...*(Interruptions)* They do not want Union Territories. They desire monopoly. ...*(Interruptions)* They do not treat States at par. They discriminate with Hindi speaking States. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Chairman, what are we speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lajuji is capable to reply. Don't worry.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lajuji is capable to reply. Don't worry. Lajuji is capable.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: Sir, my previous Speaker, Manish Tiwari of Congress Party said, I am addressing you, that there should be a consultation process. ...*(Interruptions)* But how will the consultation process work? ...*(Interruptions)* Consultation process will work through the National Development Council. ...*(Interruptions)* I have not yielded. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)* Consultation process will work between the Centre and the States through the National Development Council. ...*(Interruptions)* from 1980 to 1990, i.e. 10 years, Indiraji ruled for 4 years and subsequently, Rajeevji ruled for 4 years. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will also have an opportunity to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: Annual meeting of the National Development Council was not held regularly even once during last 10 years. ...*(Interruptions)* That is to say, only 7 meetings instead of 10 meetings were held during last 10 years. ...*(Interruptions)* The National Integration Council is as per the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)* The National Integration Council should be constituted under the Directive Principles of States contained in the Constitution. The meetings of that Council should be held. It was started in nineties, Home Minister of Home Affairs is sitting here, it was started in nineties and closed down immediately. If anyone who revived the National Integration Policy, I proudly say that he was the former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Lal Krishan Advaniji who started it under the leadership of Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee and it had been held consecutively for 6 years. Sarkari Commission had made 290 recommendations in Chapter 19 and out of these, 203 recommendations had been accepted in six years. All this has been done by my Government. I would like to state

*Not recorded.

about NCTC. NCTC has been conceptualised by our Chidambaramji. Mamtaji, the Trinamool Congress have raised their voice against NCTC. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not expressing my concerns only about Trinamool Congress. ...*(Interruptions)* This country has 10 States, 10 regions whether it is Trinamool Congress in Bengal or Nitish Kumarji of Janta Dal or Naveen Patnaikji or Jaylalithaji, all more than 10 States have opposed NCTC. Mulayam Singhji is sitting here, with his blessings and with the blessings of people of Uttar Pradesh, Akhilesh Yadavji has become the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. I would like to know whether the Samajvadi Party is in favour of NCTC? The operation of search, seizure and arrest will be done there by NCTC directly. Hon'ble Chidambaramji will do it directly. Akhileshji has no power in this regard. Nitish Kumarji will have no power in this regard. Will Akhileshji accept such interference and I would like to ask Hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadavji. They cannot accept this.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): They have opposed it but we shall put our view if we speak now. We shall reply you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: No, you are speaking that's why I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nishikantji, I am grieved to say that more. Interruption is being caused from this side than that side. Will you please allow Shri Anant Kumarji to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUEBY (Godda): Sir, even Hon'ble Minister is also speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: Sir, I want to read out the statement made by Narendra Bhai Modi before the House.

[English]

"There is strong doubt even of operational effectiveness of NCTC. In the absence of clear vision and strong political will, we may be condemned to again witness confused and contradictory approaches as in the case of Batla House encounter on 19n September 2008 wherein even years after the incident the Union Government feels too uncertain whether or not it is genuine encounter between terrorists and the Delhi Police which functions under MHA, Government of India."

Sir, there is a contradiction. Shri P. Chidambaram and his Home Ministry says that Batla House encounter is

real whereas Shri Digvijay Singh and one of the Ministers, Shri Salman Khurshid, says that it is a fake encounter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananth Kumar, please sit down for one minute.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to announce something from the Chair. You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananth Kumar, I am standing; please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain decorum in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I am just quoting what he had said in the meeting of the National Development Council. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananth Kumar, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 5.30 p.m. As per the List of Business, we have to take up Half-an-Hour Discussion. So, Shri Ananth Kumar, you may continue your speech next time.

I am taking Half-an-Hour Discussion now. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request you to maintain order in the House. I am beginning my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Only what Shri Meghwal speaks will go in the proceedings.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ajnala, atleast you please sit down. You have been allotted separated time.

...(Interruptions)

17.33 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Agricultural profession

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Hon'ble Chairman Sir, starred question No.1, dated 13 March, 2012 was asked by our hon'ble Member Shri A.T. Nana Patil regarding plight of agriculture sector and farmer leaving their profession. Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture replied this question and thereafter a decision was taken to have discussion on this issue in the House. Hon'ble Speaker has given assent for half an-hour discussion on this matter. Through you, I would like to thank Madam Speaker.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, agriculture has not remain remunerative profession for the farmers since last few years. As per report of NSSO of Government of India, 41 percent farmers are ready to change their profession if suitable option for earning is available. 41 percent is quite high percentage. The reasons are not getting remunerative price for agriculture produces, continuous increase in prices of agriculture inputs, such as fertilizers, seeds and pesticides, increase in the rate of electricity, increase in wages, damage to crops due to natural calamities, non-availability of gunny bags in case if agriculture production is good, not getting minimum support price and if all goes fine, then non procurement of grains by FCI, grains getting rotten and non-distribution of grain amongst the poor despite directives issued by the Supreme Court. These are the factors which have forced the farmers to commit suicide. If you go through the suicide record, almost 2.5 lacs farmers have committed suicide. The data is not mine

*Not recorded.

but provided by National Crime Record Bureau. National Crime Record Bureau has started recording data of suicide committed by farmers from the year 1995. Two and a half lakh farmers have committed suicide from the year 1995 to 2010. I want to know why such circumstances have arisen? Farmers are 'Anna Daata' of this country. When the country was reeling under crisis of foodgrain and it seemed that we would have to depend on America for foodgrains, but the erstwhile Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri gave a clarion call to farmers to increase the production else we would have to accept the conditions of America. Farmers of this country responded to the appeal of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and made the country self dependence in foodgrains. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri gave a slogan for this "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan". Atalji added a word in said slogan - "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan". Despite all this farmers are still reeling under plight and since last four to five years their condition has worsened.

What are the shortcomings in the policies? This needs consideration. Today 62 percent population of the country depends on agriculture for their livelihood. But, till date, we have no agriculture policy. The policies are in a fragmented manner. There may be horticulture mission, cotton mission or any other national agriculture policy on any one aspect. But, we have not framed any national agriculture policy in a holistic way till date. In 2007, a farmer commission was formed under the Chairmanship of Shri M.S. Swaminathan, an agronomist. This commission framed a national policy and it was presented in the Parliament but the same has not been implemental till date. What is our priority? Whether our priority is farmers or those people who are looting the farmers? This needs a serious consideration. I would like to tell one more thing to you that in 1987, the Government used to spend 27 percent of its budget on agriculture but now this spending has reduced to only 5 percent of the budget. The Government is giving less priority to agriculture. The Government is adopting biased attitude towards farmers.

Sometimes cotton crops are grown in abundance and sometimes farmers face problems due to absence of any proper import-export policy. Sometimes production of potato is in abundance and when he brings it in market, people ask him to sell on much lesser price. Sometimes production of tomato is in abundance and he is asked to sell it on lesser price. Why do not we give priority to agro

processing unit? Today, the farmers who produces and grains are facing starvation while the seller are making profit. What kind of system is this?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say that this kind of situation might be prevailing for the last several years and many circumstances may have been responsible for it. But we did not made any serious consideration on such situation. We discuss it every time during the monsoon session and leave it after making discussion. But we never take any decision on it. This is the reason why the farmers are always in problem. Persons of different lobbies are active against farmers. We come in favour of these lobbies and the farmers are left to face loss and exploitation.

Here, many times, we have heard of Hon'ble Minister of Finance and Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture saying that they have waived off so much loan of farmers. They say that a loan amounting to 68 thousand crore rupees has been waived off. But, even today, 37 percent farmers borrow agriculture loan from public sector banks. For any other work, he borrows loan from money lenders. If there is any marriage in any farmer's family he does not get loan from any bank, but he has to borrow money from the moneylenders. If he has to perform 'Bhat' ceremony in his sister's family he may not fulfill his requirements from any bank but he has to borrow loan from moneylenders. In this way, he falls in the clutch of money lender. The money lender charges 18 to 36 percent interest on that amount from farmer. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Half-An-Hour discussion. Besides you, there are four-five Hon'ble Members who have to express their viewpoint.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the changing scenario in agriculture activities regarding cost price in production, marketing and quality, competition, electricity, irrigation, fertilizer, pesticides, storage, packaging etc, many complex problems need to be solved urgently because 70 percent population resides in villages and is dependent on agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I demand that loans of all farmers should be waived off. Both types of loan whether got from banks or money lenders should be waived off. If loans taken from the moneylenders are not waived the farmers may be compelled to commit suicide.

Seventeen thousand farmers of Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh have given a letter to the President of India that they are going to commit suicide. Punjab is regarded as a rich state in agriculture. Many persons of various districts of Punjab also have given a letter to the President that they want to commit suicide. In Rajasthan the farmers whose wells were rendered useless borrowed loans from banks and thus every one become a loanee of ten lakh rupees. They also want to commit suicide. In such a situation why the government does not bring any holistic policy? Here, there is no fault of farmers, their crops in ruined and wells are rendered useless. The recovery system should be streamlined and loans taken by all farmers should be waived.

Sir, interest on agriculture loan should be charged at the rate of four percent. At present, it is at the rate of seven percent and on timely repayment it is charged at the rate of four percent. My submission is that agriculture loan should be given at the interest rate of four percent. The farmers are feeders of the country. In this regard, there should be no ifs and buts. Many adverse situations arise during crop growing. Sometimes, cold waves blow and sometimes there is frost and due to these reasons he is unable to make repayment. You do not include these in disaster management and the circumstances are out of their control. Therefore there should be no ifs and buts.

The subsidy meant for farmers should be given directly to them. There should be no power outages for agriculture. There is dedicated feeder for industrial area and also for factories. There is no power outages for them but farmers face the problems of power outages. Why there cannot be a dedicated feeder for them? There should be a dedicated feeder for them also.

Sir, water should be provided to each and every farm by implementing the Interlinking of Rivers Project. Farm Income Tax Guarantee Scheme, an insurance scheme guaranteeing income to the farmers should be implemented. Farmers should be granted the old age pension. Reasonable Minimum Support Price (MSP) of all crops should be announced and the MSP should be announced by adding 50 per cent of the cost to the cost of production. The Swaminathan Commission was formed by you i.e. the same Government. Through you, I would like to say that its report should be implemented at the earliest. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am concluding.

The 12th Five Year Plan has started. Of our 11 Five Year Plans, agriculture has been given priority in just one Five Year Plan. It shows what priority has been given to the agriculture in Five Year Plans. Every time, a target of 4 per cent growth rate is fixed in Five Year Plans which has not been achieved till date. Does anyone monitor this or not, this has also to be taken care of.

I am just concluding. I think the subject was very important and I was to speak at length but since you have interrupted me, so I would like to say something about the circumstances that prevail in the country today. A doctor's son becomes a doctor, an engineer's son becomes an engineer, an IAS's son becomes an IAS, an advocate's son wants to become an advocate, but a farmer's son doesn't want to become a farmer, why? Through you, I would like to tell that a farmer's son doesn't want to become a farmer because the farming which is the farmer's occupation, is not profitable. A farmer earns nearly 2-3 thousand rupees per month then why would a farmer's son become a farmer. I would like to say that the country is likely to become hunger stricken, if farmer's son wouldn't become farmer. The children are not likely to get full nutrition, and nutritious food, if the same condition continues to exist. There is a couplet in this regard:

"Yahi haal raha to duniya mein, Bharat ki kahani kya hogi,

Jis desh ka backpan bhukha ho, us desh ki jawani kya hogi."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Meghwal ji, speech is not given after reading some couplet. You, now, please be seated.

As per rule 55, besides a member initiating the half an hour discussion, the four members who have sent their notices before 10 0' clock, are allowed to raise only one question each. Only Shri Shailendra Kumarji had sent his notice before 10 0' clock. I want to call the Minister, you may ask a question from him.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Sir, there was a notice of mine too. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You didn't send your notice before 10 0' clock.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ok, I'll see. Shailendra ji, you speak first please, then I'll see.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The half an hour discussion wherein Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji raised a very good issue pertaining to farmers and facilities to them and at last he read a couplet that is certainly befitting in present times.

I, through you, would like to ask the Government, the Minister of Agriculture should give reply here, but he is not present. It is a fact that a farmer produced foodgrains, vegetables and fruits and milk too which Meghwal ji has forgotten to mention, you should have made a mention of milk too. If we see today a discussion has been held in this House several times that the farmer is not getting reasonable prices for the foodgrains he produces. Even, there are difficulties in moving or transporting the procured or purchased items to the weighing machines. Secondly, there are directives issued by Supreme Court that the foodgrains which is rotten or getting rotten should be distributed amongst the poor, especially the BPL.

I would like to give a suggestion that the Government should substantially give subsidy to the farmers for the purpose of godown preservation, foodgrains storage, the Government should ask the farmers to store themselves their production. I think every farmer is capable of doing so, he might construct the godown too and preserve the foodgrains therein. The farmer should be fully free to export directly his production and the money in return for that should also directly come to him, only and only, then the country's farmer could be prosperous.

The other thing I would like to say today is about fruits. In present times, farmer produces fruits too. He spends his days and nights in gardens and faces every season. Today I was reading a book on conservation of fruits wherein was an information that Maharashtra had suffered a damage of grapes cultivation amounting more than 6000 crores rupees.

Secondly, so far as vegetables are concerned, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind you that the prices

of milk or vegetables or fruits in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or any other States are totally different. In the markets of Delhi, you have to pay more than double prices of milk or vegetables or fruits or foodgrains. Today, the produces of farmers are being purchased at throw away prices. Farmers are not getting reasonable prices of their produces. I would like to get a reply from the Government. Farmers should get reasonable prices of milk, vegetables or fruits or foodgrains. With these words, I convey my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I conclude here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, keeping in view importance of the subject, I permit three more members who had sent their notices first to ask a question each.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Absent.

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Absent.

Shri Jagdish Sharma.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given an opportunity to express my views on a subject that is very important one. I think that the foremost basic need of life is water and the bread. If the world is to survive the two basic needs should be fulfilled. And other things come after above two. This debate is important but Union Governments' sensitive attitude towards farmers may be seen by paying an attention to the attendance in the House. The issue of farmers is not related to only one department. The entire Union Government and all the departments are interconnected with this issue and whenever the Prime Minister does not play an active role to resolve the problems of farmers, people will continue to weep. Members of Parliament will continue to raise their voices and the farmer of the country will continue to suffer. Through you, I would like to make a submission that a special session to pay attention to the concerns of the farmers should be called in. That session may continue five to ten days. I thank if the Union Government is sensitive towards the plight of farmer, if they are sympathetic towards the farmers, then a special session of one weak duration should be called in.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Sir, I am asking a question. Through you, I would like to demand from the Government whether the Government will include representative of farmers in the National Agriculture Pricing Commission or not? The second thing is that the present purchase price

of wheat should be raised to at least 1700 rupees per quintal, paddy at least 1400 rupees per quintal, KCC should be given at 2 percentage and water bodies, conventional sources and reservoirs should be revived and the Center should release funds to the States directly in this regard. The Union Government should waive off the outstanding dues of farmers. This is my demand through you Sir.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Hon. Chairperson, I convey my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak in the House. I myself am a farmer and I think myself as a farmer first and a Member of Parliament after that. My occupation is farming. Recently a discussion was held on agriculture. Through you, I would like to say something to the Minister in brief. There are grown two crops- wheat and paddy by us. Today farmers can easily be identified. A person with faded face in a village may easily be identified that he is a farmer. If any aggrieved person is found you may know that he is a farmer. I, through you, would like to mention that during the debates held in Lok Sabha it has been repeatedly said that our country is a land of agriculture. We want to make farmers prosperous. We want to do welfare of farmers. Today I want to tell you the facts that there is a more price rise today. Today the farmers are not getting urea and DAP at time. They do not get electricity. Agricultural appliances are costly. After a lot of suffering, when the farmers sell their produces they do not get support price of their produces. For example, today the support price of paddy is Rs. 1080. I am putting a challenge before all of you whether anyone may produce a quintal of paddy by utilizing Rs. 1080.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: This is the question. ...(*Interruptions*) Whether the Union Government is in the process of determining the support price of paddy and wheat, they should have a representative of farmers. The support price of paddy should be rupees two thousand per quintal. The support price of wheat should be Rs. 2000/- quintal otherwise the cases of suicide by farmers will not stop. ...(*Interruptions*) Now, the farmers are fed up with the agriculture. ...(*Interruptions*) The Union Government may increase twice the support price of wheat and paddy, only then the plight and condition of farmers may improve.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I would like to draw your attention and through you, the attention of this House and the hon. Minister, to the fact that we have several Ministries, but there is no exclusive Ministry to look after the welfare of the farmers. Farmers constitute about 70 per cent of the population. We have Ministry to look after the welfare of the children, to look after the welfare of women, to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; we have Ministry to look after commerce and industry, and also labour. But we have no Ministry exclusively to look after the welfare of the farmers. So, I demand that the situation has now come when we should have a separate Ministry to look after the welfare of farmers. The hon. Minister should think about setting up a special Ministry exclusively to look after the welfare of the farmers.

In addition to this, we have three sectors - industry, service and agriculture. There is a provision to give pension to industrial sector, to services sector, but there is no provision to give pension to agricultural sector, to the farmers. So, I demand that all the farmers should be provided with adequate pension and responsibility should be shouldered both by the Union Government and the State Governments. I hope that the hon. Minister will respond to these two demands.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended upto the end of the completion of the discussion and the zero hour.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say?

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I would like to say that the credit card that is being issued by the Government and when the farmer's harvest doesn't get sold, in such case, the credit given should be treated as the value for his harvest. What I want to say is this.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): This a very important point and the hon'ble Prime Minister should give a reply thereto. *...(Interruptions)*

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing, except what Shri Harish Rawat says, will go record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You all are senior members. This is the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. You can't insist upon for a particular Minister to present here. So, Please go to your seat and listen to the hon'ble Minister's Speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Mr. Chairman Sir, In protest we boycott the House.

18.01 hrs.

At this stage Shri Jagdish Sharma and some other hon. Members left the House

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to thank you that you allowed Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji to initiate the half an hour discussion over this important topic. Meghwal ji is a brilliant Parliamentarian. He has very strongly raised certain points. This is absolutely a fact that there has never been any difference of opinion in and outside the House. Farms and farmers-both are each other's integral parts. It is a different thing that as to why my colleague Panda Sahed wants to separate them. He said that matter of agriculture should remain separate from farmer. Some other Ministry should look after the farmer's welfare. *...(Interruptions)*

18.02 hrs.

(Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

Some other Ministry should look into the matters of farmer's welfare. I would like to very humbly submit that the Ministry of Agriculture has very sincerely discharged its responsibility and obligation towards the country. In this, we have always given top priority to the farmer's

* Not recorded

contribution. We are today assured about our country's food security and our farmers played a major role in this achievement. For the last 3-4 years, there has been a record food production. ...(*Interruptions*) This year, approx 252 million tonnes of food is likely to be produced. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only hon. Members reply will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I will come to that point also.

[*Translation*]

You may raise any point and I would put forward the Government's point of view. You please have some patience. I understand that when I give credit to the farmers that there has been a record production for the last 3-4 years, you would also like to join me therein. Some years back, we used to import more than half of our total requirement of pulses from other countries, but today's situation is that we are in a position to produce nearly 75 to 80 percent of pulses in the country itself. Our farmers took that challenge in their hands. We are more hopeful for the future.

My colleague told as to why farmers are leaving the occupation of farming. He said that the farmers desire to resort to other professions. On this issue, he has mentioned a report of the National Sample Survey Organisation. I am very respectfully asking him to go through the NSSO's figures somewhat carefully. According to him 27% farmers think that this profession is not remunerative. We have never conceded this fact. In the country where due to traditional factors, the farming land is being continuously fragmented, holdings are becoming small, more than 80% holdings are below 2 hectares, I think that we should congratulate our scientists and farmers, including Agricultural administrative, the people of states are also states governments. They are still holding 52% people on agricultural sector. In our diversified economy, the people want to adopt various profession, as the sum of a farmer, want to be an engineer, a manufacturer, a businessman,

*Not recorded.

[*English*]

why should we block his way?

[*Translation*]

He should encourage them. Despite this on the basis of data available to us, 27% people think that this is non-profitable profession, 8% think it is risky and 2% people said that this profession lack status. The profession which lack respect is not remunerative, people think that this profession will not give them any status in society, even today it is a matter of pride to be a farmer in the country and many of US feel proud to be called a son of farmer.

There were about 70 millions total cultivators in 1951. Today this number has risen upto 127.3 million. If we talk about the year 1971 when green revolution started, there were 78.2 million cultivators and 47.5% were agricultural labourers. At present the total number of farmers are 127.3 million and agricultural labourers are 106.8 million. Similarly, according to the data regarding land usage, in 1951 there were 131.89 million hectares land under cultivation which increases to 195.10 million hector in 2008-09. It is not that people are leasing the agriculture profession and not willing to adopt it. This is alone a fact that in this area of economic growth we want people to learn skill. General as well as specialized sectors should have skilled persons. Other sectors should come forward to help the agriculture sector. The government always re-oriented his policies in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a friend has stated that how we give MSP to farmers. Two facts have been said in this regard. The first one is that CACP's Constitution is such that there is no representation of farmers. CACP should have representation of farmer and in this regard methodology should further be strengthened and participating culture should be inculcated. There is no other opinion this regard. We receive such suggestiorubut the fact is...

[*English*]

The CACP is composed of a Chairman, a Member Secretary and two official Members and three Non-official Members. The Non-official Members are representatives of the farming community.

[Translation]

To say that there is no representation from farming community. ...*(Interruptions)* is not right.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Chairman, in the last few years, the pressure from farmer organisations and the questions ask in this regard in Parliament have helped this organisation to perform. CACP have now involved farmers and farmer organisations in its working and I think that if our member have filled cases for greater involvement and that it is justifiable to say that the interests of farmers are being ignored is not correct. A point is always raised about Minimum Support Price. If the farmer are setting food price for their producer in the market, there is no compulsion on farmers, the price of Cotton in the previous year were high. The farmer opted to tell their produce outside. But when the prices are low then farmers get respite through Minimum Support Price. I with great regard would like to say that the Minimum Support Price for paddy have increased to about 93% in comparison to 2004-05. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: 90.3 % increase in Jwar has been recorded in 2004-05. Similarly, Ragi and Manduan, which is staple diet of the poor people has been recorded 103.9% increase. The prices of Arhar, Urad and Moonga have increase 130.2%, 134% and 148% respectively. Similarly, the price of wheat has been recorded 101% increase, prices of Barley increased 81.8 %, gram 96.5% and sugarcane 110.7%. In toto, the argument against the Government that he is not sensitive towards MSP, is not correct. I think that the statistics, I put forth clearly that each and every staff of the Ministry of Agriculture want that farmer should get maximum price for their produce but

*Not recorded.

keeping in view of large consumer base economy, we have to maintain a balance. While maintaining that balance, the Government has always made constant effort to ensure that the farmers get MSP for their produce. As regards, procurement mechanism, we all know that we are dependent on machinery of the State Governments. Arjunji knows much better than me. The FCI gives logical support, monetary support and helps in formulation of policy. However, the remaining works would have to be done by the States. We are thankful to the States. This year we faced a little problem regarding shortage of gunny bags but now that problem has been overcome. Some Hon'ble Members have mentioned about storage. I would like to say that this year, we have been provided an outlay of around Rs. 800 crore for rural storage scheme. The FCI is doing a great job by giving incentive to the private sector. We have talked about creating 151 million tonnes of storage capacity. We can say that it is a healthy condition in the circumstances which we have been facing with regard to storage capacity.

Ramesh Baisji hails from neighbouring State of Madhya Pradesh. He also knows that the Government of Madhya Pradesh was not expecting that this year the production of wheat would be very high. It has become a challenge for the State Government. The production is more than our expectation. The offtake of foodgrain has declined while our foodgrain reserve is around three times. You have the right to criticize regarding the position of the storage, however, I request you to understand the problems of the Government. Arjunji, kindly ask your colleagues to understand our problems and appreciate our good work.

Shri Arjun Meghwal ji has raised the issue of farmers' suicide and mentioned about report of NCBR. I would like to say that NCBR is collecting data. I am not challenging that. NCBR is preparing the list of farmers who are committing suicide irrespective of the reason behind their death. It is not right to distrust the data and list provided to us by the States. Ours is a federal structure. We cannot deny what is stated by the States. I would like to tell that there were 557 suicide cases that were found eligible for compensation in agrarian sector during 2006-2007 in Andhra Pradesh. These includes the burden of loan on farmers also. But only 109 cases have been registered during 2011-12. Similarly, 176 cases were reported in Karnataka during 2006-2007, however, as per report of

2011-2012, only 77 cases have been registered. There was total of 1031 cases in Maharashtra during 2006-2007 but now only 123 cases have been reported. In Kerala this data is nil. Kerala has fully utilised its package. In Tamil Nadu also this figure is nil. There has been a little change in data of Punjab in 2011 in comparison to the data of 2006. The conclusion is that these suicides have been reported from farming sector and the number of cases has come down. But even single case of suicide of a farmer due to agriculture related reasons is a challenge for us.

I would like to thank the Hon'ble Prime Minister, UPA Chairperson, Sonijai, the Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon'ble Minister of Finance for implementing loan waiver scheme and this is the outcome of the said initiatives. These schemes have encouraged farmers. The loan waiving scheme, implemented in 2008, have benefitted 369 lakh of farmers and a loan amount of around Rs. 65318 crores was waived off. I think there is no country in the world where such a huge amount of loan has been waived off. The special package given by Hon'ble Prime Minister to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra has proved to be beneficial to farmers. Regarding this, sample surveys have been conducted by several independent agencies but I do not want to go into details.

I just want to say, that these efforts have brought an effective change and the farmers and other persons have got benefit of that. I would like to thank Arjunbhaji for raising the issue of loan to farmers here and for requesting to raise the limit of loan being provided by Government institutions and banks. The Government have already started implementing such schemes. There was a loan of Rs. 86981 crores under agricultural sector on farmers during the years 2003-2004. It increased to Rs. 4,68,299 crore during 2010-2011. I am a little weak at Mathematics, hence unable to calculate the percentage quickly. The people of that side are quick to calculate the quantum of increase in percentage. Clear instructions have been issued to the banks for considering this sector as a priority lending area and the target has been fixed for this sector and the efforts are being made by the banks to achieve that target.

You have asked to reduce interest rate and it is being implemented as well. Now, effective interest rate is 4 per cent. This is true that you have an objection to it and you have raised some ifs and buts in this regard. You

know that the farmers have to be encouraged. Also for timely repayment of loan because the banks are also our institutions. We will have to strike a balance between these two. If a farmer does not make repayment of loan for a long period of time then how he will get loan further? Therefore, I think that a decision of bringing difference in interest rate on conditional basis has been taken after a due consideration. You will be happy to know that 90 per cent farmers are adopting this pattern. We hope that they will adopt this if we encourage them and there will be a craze for this.

In the House, we will say that an effort should be made to bring interest rate from 4 per cent to 3 per cent. With this, we will be able to ensure good return. The cooperatives who are holding a big responsibility of lending at mirco-level are working excellently in some States but are unsatisfactory in others. We have passed an amendment in the House through which the cooperatives have been included in the Fundamental Rights and this landmark decision was taken by the Parliament. We hope that the suggestions and amendments in the cooperatives based on the Vaidyanathan Committee will strengthen our rural credit system and will decrease the farmers' dependency on private lenders.

During the last few years you raised the issue that we haven't attempted to strengthen the agriculture. Being a student of agriculture I know that this Government has allocated much more in this sector as compared to any other Governments. Altogether a lot of investment has been made in the agriculture sector. ...(*Interruptions*)

Two or three points have been raised here. The first point is, we have not taken any new initiative. For this we had National Policy for farmers, under the NFSM and RKVY. The way we have aided the States, it has led them to allocate more in the agriculture sector. This has increased the public investment in agriculture and as a result we have succeeded in 3.5 per cent growth rate in agriculture sector despite draught and flood in some areas. We expect to achieve the 4 per cent dream growth-rate in agriculture within the initial one or two years of 12th Five Year Plan. It has been possible through various schemes like National Horticulture Mission, support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms and National Agriculture Insurance Scheme. We are bringing modified

insurance scheme and it is being implemented. I suppose this scheme is being implemented in more than 100 districts. I can correct the statistics but we have fulfilled many things through new initiatives in the agriculture sector. You see that last year the Finance Minister has opened up several new areas under the Budget proposals, which incorporated our second Green Revolution and the window projects for our Eastern States. But we have earmarked a substantial amount for the extension of agriculture in North-Eastern States. We have selected over sixty thousand villages as pulse villages, so that we can become self-sufficient in pulses. Shri Shailendraji had expressed his concern over the unequal prices of vegetables, we have balanced it so that there is no sudden increase in the prices due to supply chain and there is no burden on farming. For this, we have started a project for the production of vegetables, and it will surely yield benefits. We have surplus milk and the big companies have so much milk powder that there is a demand for export, but despite this, we have formulated a separate mission in the 12th Five Year Plan in order to increase the production of milk. We have launched a new mission in the food processing area in order to boost the processing. We are striving to increase the storage capacity in National Horticulture Mission through National Horticulture Board and other mediums. We are trying to bring FDI in retail in order to strengthen the food processing, the cold chain system and the storage. We hope that we will get equal support from the House. Your reviews are welcome so that we can improve it the next time based on the facts. Do not doubt our intentions because we don't doubt yours. We trust your intentions. We suppose that the Government will perform better, therefore you find new reasons for criticism. We salute this tendency, but I am placing everything which is being done by the Government. I am concluding my speech at the behest of the Chairman as it is as half an hour discussion.

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, allocation of Spectrum was made in the year 1990, which was allocated to four companies. These companies were Airtel, Vodafone and two other companies. Spectrum was sold to these companies on the basis of single band cumulative frequency, whereas these companies have been making payments to the Government on the basis of single band till date while they were to pay for both ways. This fact has been concealed in the JPC

too. Through you, I would like to demand from the Hon. Minister of Communications and tell him that it is a frequency like when a vehicle passes through one side on the Highway then payment has to be made, and when it returns from the other side on the same highway, even then payment has to be made. But in this case, payment is being made for one way and concealed such an important issue in the JPC too. Therefore, I would like to demand that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any material which you want to send to the JPC, they will definitely consider it. You can write a letter to the JPC Chairman. He will definitely look into this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say that the Hon. Minister of Communications should seriously get such an important issue investigated and action be taken against those who committed the scam, and money recovered from them which would be in the interest of the country.

[English]

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much.

In Tamil Nadu in the Cuddalore District, the contract workers are on strike in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. More than 10,000 workers are on the strike for the last 30 days, but from the Corporation side there is no good response. Till now, the Corporation is not involved in the dialogue with the striking workers. So, the management's attitude is not a good one. Also, they bring outsiders and outside workers are staying in the mines. They are doing the jobs whenever the contract workers are on strike. So, it is not good.

Sir, due to the strike, there is no surplus lignite there. The position is hand to mouth. So, if any problem arises, the whole power production would be stopped. Sir, for the last 20 years, the workers have been continuing as contract labourers. After the intervention of the Madras High Court and the High Court gave a strong ruling, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation prepared the seniority list, but the Corporation has not obliged with the list. Whenever and

wherever the permanent workers retire, the contract worker should be posted in that post according to the seniority. But the management is not willing to fill up the vacant posts.

Sir, even though it is a *Navaratna* Company still it is acting like Sylac attitude. The equal work and equal payment is a universal concept. But it is rejected in the Neyveli Corporation.

Sir, contract worker's salary is very low. Even a masan gets Rs. 6007- in our area, but the contract worker gets only Rs. 320/-. It is a very low salary. I know personally so many workers there. More than 1,000 workers are working there for the past 20 years as contract workers. The unskilled labour gets Rs. 302; semi-skilled worker gets Rs. 311/- and skilled worker gets only Rs. 320/-.

Sir, now the Corporation has recruited 100 engineering students in the Neyveli Corporation from the campus interview like a private company. Sir, this is a public sector company. So, this procedure is not good. As a company, it should call for the students through advertisement and conduct the examination and then held interview and then select the students. But the Neyveli Corporation trespassed everything. So, I want to convey my opinion through this august House that the hon. Minister of Coal should stop these postings and announce the new postings.

Also, the hon. Coal Minister should intervene in the workers' strike and settle the workers' problem. Then only, the problem would be solved.

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalakydy): Sir, I wish to draw the attention to an important matter today in this House. There are thousands of students in Kerala who pursue professional courses such as Engineering, Medicine, Nursing, MBA, MCA, etc. which involve lakhs of rupees as course fee. They mainly depend on education loans to pay their course fee. The very idea behind the education loan is to advance loans to help the students belonging to poor financial background and the repayment starts only after gaining a job or after one year of the completion of the course. The Central Government's direction is already there to give interest subsidy to the loan amount advanced after April 2009. The banks in the country act in a way to defeat the noble idea of the concept and thereby drag the students to suicide-like situations. In

Kerala, the problem is more serious on the eve of the suicide of a number of students due to the denial of education loans to continue their studies. The latest incident in Kerala is the suicide of a Second Year nursing student Sruthi Sreekanth due to denial of education loan from the HDFC Bank. She was studying at Sree Chaithanya Nursing College, Tirupati. Besides, banks also deny educational loan to the students getting admission in management quota.

Hence, I request that the Government may immediately interfere with the matter and may take immediate action to compel the banks to disburse education loans in the manner prescribed by the Government and the RBI and thereby save the students from the situation of frustration and depression due to such arbitrary denial of education loans. Besides, steps may be taken to extend interest subsidy to all educational loans irrespective of the date of the loan period.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.T. Thomas, Dr. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi and Shri M.B. Rajesh are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri K.P. Dhanapalan.

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA (Chamrajnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak during the 'Zero Hour'.

I would like to draw the attention of the House regarding the man-elephant conflict in my constituency.

My constituency is Chamrajnagar which is situated in the Karnataka-Tamil Nadu border. Out of the total geographical area of 6854 sq. kms. in Mysore District and 5101 sq. kms. in Chamrajnagar District, 1450 sq. kms. and 2791 sq. kms. respectively of forest areas are covered. There are two tiger projects. One is the Bandipur Tiger Project - the BRT Tiger Project. One National Park called the Rajiv Gandhi National Park comes under my constituency.

Regarding the man-elephant conflict, elephants were moving towards farmers' crop area and destroyed the growing crops. So, the compensation given by the Government is not scientific. The compensation given to the farmers is like this. For example, for Paddy, it is Rs. 660 per quintal which the Government is giving. For maize/jowar, it is Rs. 620 per quintal. For ragi, it is Rs. 600 per quintal. For groundnut, it is Rs. 1550. For sugarcane,

it is Rs. 81 per tonne. So, this is not scientific. The farmers are facing a lot of problems.

Hence, I would urge upon the Government to increase the crop compensation in a scientific way. So, I would earnestly appeal to the Government to increase the rate of crop compensation, release sufficient funds to settle the pending cases. About pending cases, I would like to say that 1120 cases are pending. The Government has not paid compensation to the farmers.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests to immediately give money to the farmers.

There is one more point. To avoid man-elephant conflict, erection of solar fencing is very necessary. So, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAO (Sitamarhi): Sir, there is an issue that is very important for the entire country, especially the farmers. I would like to draw the attention of the Government as well as the House to this. The number of Nilgai in these areas, the plain areas which lies in the foothill of the Himalaya, of the Ganga, the earthmount belt is increasing at a large scale. The crop of the farmers of these areas is being damaged due to these Nilgai. Hundreds of the Nilgai damage the crop in area, particularly in Sitamarhi, Kahananpur and Bokhra blocks under my Parliamentary Constituency. They damage the green crops, including the crops of potatoes and other crops that remain under the soil, by rooting out these crops with their feet. When the farmers of the areas approach the Government officials or police for sending their assistance to get rid of this problem, it doesn't benefit them in any way. The Government has no arrangements to avoid the damage caused by the Nilgai.

Through you, I would like to know from the Government of our colleagues have also discussed this that the farmers at various areas in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are also at large facing the menace and nuisance created by the Nilgai. The farmers of a village in my Constituency have started migrating to other places because they cannot grow crops due to menace of the Nilgai. They are not able to grow any crop in the village Jaanipur. The Government has not been able to make a legislation advocating trapping of these Nilgai and keeping

them at a place safe and conducive to them. I have just learnt that Nilgai prefer to habitat in plain areas as well as greenfields. They don't prefer to habitat in forests. These Nilgais have been destructing the crops at large for a long period of about 15-20 years. On the one hand, the occupation of farming is getting costly, but even then the farmers grow crops, and on the other, the Nilgai destroy their crops. These Nilgai are not useful from any point of view. But there exists a religious sentiment amongst the people of Hindu society that the Nilgai is a sub-species of cow, no matter its sub-species is not there and anyone doesn't make it decay. This issue has been raised in the House by various modes that the Government should develop a mechanism to save the farmers from the destructing activities of the Nilgai, and until and unless such a mechanism is developed and put place, a new provision seeking payment of compensation to farmers by assessing the quantity of farmers crops so destroyed, should be made. I demand this from the Government.

[English]

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): Respected Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak in this august House. A place named Kesharpur under my parliamentary constituency, Mayurbhanj, where a huge deposit of copper and silver is expected. Some years back, an exploration of investigation was undertaken by the Geographical Survey of India and a report was also circulated in this regard. But I am sorry to say that the report was manipulated for no reason. I also gave a notice for Question in the House in this regard. The reply to the unstarred question No.3737 by the hon. Minister was not clear. The answer was not true to line. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government of India, through you, Sir, to give an instruction to the Government for fresh exploration of copper and silver at Kesharpur so that we get a thorough report in this regard.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the House that atrocities are being done to 40 persons from Gujarat and 1200 persons from across the country in Angola of Africa. These people have gone to work in a cement factory at Angola through many agencies. Those people have worked these for about four to five months but they were not given any payment. They worked overtime

but they were not given salary for that. They demanded their salary, but they were tortured, they were fired bullets. This incidents took place around two weeks ago. They went underground. Many of them were held hostages, their passports were seized and they had to hide themselves into forest to save their lives. They are in very pitiable condition. They are shocked and they are moving here and there to save their lives.

Recently, four people from Gujarat and about 40 people of India have come here four days ago. They have narrated their misery which is very shocking. They hide themselves in containers. They did get any help from the embassy. The Chief Minister of Gujarat wrote to Prime Minister of India but there is no progress so far in this regard. The attitude of the Ministry of External Affairs is very lackadaisical in this regard. Through you, I request the Government of India to get those persons released who are being tortured and facing the threat to their lives and property and they should be forced. Strict action should be taken against the agency and punishment should be given to that agency which have sent them there. This is my demand.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Rajendra Agarwal and Shri K.D. Deshmukh are allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been waiting to raise this issue throughout the entire Session.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to an important issue relating to Kashmir. It is almost two years since stone pelting youth took to streets protesting against the high handedness and unaccountable actions of the security forces. Over 120 people, mostly youth, lost their lives in police firing during the protests. Following the turmoil in the Kashmir Valley, Members of Parliament across the political spectrum visited Kashmir and promised to pursue steps to restore peace and normalcy. The Union Government also appointed a 3-member team of interlocutors to recommend steps to resolve the crisis. The team had submitted its report in October, 2011. However, nothing has happened since then and there has been no initiative by the Union Government towards restoring

normalcy in Kashmir. It is precisely this insensitive approach which breeds frustration and alienation among the Kashmiri youth.

Sir, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has been demanding a phased withdrawal of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act from Kashmir. This demand has received support from many quarters. Phased withdrawal of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and gradual reduction of troop levels in the Kashmir Valley will be a substantive confidence building measure.

The Public Safety Act has also been used to harass and intimidate innocent persons who have no links with terrorism. These draconian laws need to be withdrawn to restore normalcy. Fighting terrorism does not require harassing innocent people using draconian laws.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Otherwise, I am going to call the next Member.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: So, I urge upon the Union Government to take immediate steps to repeal the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and the Public Safety Act which will go a long way in restoring peace and normalcy in Kashmir.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of the Government of India towards the National Highway No. 7 passing through my Constituency Satna. Now, the Ministry has decided to connect this highway into four-lane highway and the acquisition of land for this purpose has been started. There is a Shri Ram Darbar Temple in Pudi village after Maiher City visited by lakhs of pilgrims. This temple is made on a lease land. The Sanctum Sanctorium of the temple is being affected due to the widening of the roadway resulting lakhs of devotees are facing a lot of difficulties. I had given an attentive suggestion and had also informed the Minister in black and white. But any effective action has not been taken so far. Since the construction of highway is to be undertaken with public private partnership mode. So, the land towards east direction may be acquired for the said site in any extra expenditure would not be incurred in this regard. I, through you, demand the Government of India that the feeling of the people should be cared by making slight changes in alignment.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman Sir, Maharshi Valmiki has a very special place in cultural and historical tradition of India. He is an epitome of mercy. Compassion in his poetry is quite elaborative. Watching the pain of crane bird, poetry came out spontaneously from his heart. That is why Maharshi Valmiki is revered as the 'Adikavi'. Narration of story of Lord Rama in the form of epic is his unique contribution to the entire humanity. It is Maharshi Valmiki who took Sita into his shelter after she was abandoned by Lord Rama as he was bound by 'Rajdharma'. Maharshi Valmiki like Lord Rama was a wonderful and gigantic personality.

Sir, he is equally worshipped and revered by all sections of the society in entire country. Most deprived community of our country i.e. Valmiki community especially worship him as their 'Adi Purush'. Many representatives from various section of society have been demanding national holiday on the birth anniversary of Maharshi Valmiki but the Government has not paid any heed towards this demand.

Sir, I request through you to the Union Government that the Government should respect the long pending demand and declare his birth anniversary as a National Holiday.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Ganesh Singh, and Shri K.D. Deshmukh are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Chairman Sir, Government of India, after relaxing the LTC Rules 1958, has declared to give LTC facility to almost fifty lacs of Central Government employees to travel North East and Jammu and Kashmir against home town conversion. As per the said rules, a Government employee can avail this facility once in the block of four years for visiting anywhere in India and twice for visiting home town. Government has relaxed the said rules so that employees can avail the facility to travel North-East and Jammu and Kashmir against home town. This is a welcome step.

Andaman Nicobar Islands has been affected badly after Tsunami. Rate of unemployment is high, fields are still submerged under water. It is necessary for Government employees to visit national monument Cellular Jail in Andaman Nicobar Island. If people will visit that place, which is saga of patriotism, it would inculcate the feeling of patriotism among people which would be helpful in checking corruption. Tamils, Telugu, Hindus, Muslims and Christians live in harmony in Andaman and Nicobar Islands without any feeling of casteism. The visiting Government employees would see harmony there. Therefore, I request you to amend the LTC-80 and include Andaman and Nicobar Islands along with Jammu and Kashmir and North-East.

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Sir, I would like to raise an urgent matter regarding acute shortage of reservation in all trains bound for Southern region as well as trains plying in Tamil Nadu, especially, during summer vacation.

More than 50,000 people are on wait list up to June 10 of this year for the trains running between Kanyakumari and Chennai alone. This is the case with all routes and in prominent routes other than the above the wait list is running into several lakhs. Even Tatkal Reservations are sold in seconds' time.

Trains are running jam-packed. There are huge crowds in all the reservation centres in spite of having e-mail ticketing facility. People are travelling on footboards due to huge crowds inside the coaches. The children and elderly people are suffering a lot while travelling.

Sir, recently a person, who was carrying his four children to Mumbai from Salem fell down inside the track while he was trying to board the train as he could not enter because of huge crowd inside the coach and succumbed to death. These types of incidents and accidents are taking place everyday and everywhere across the country.

Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways to forthwith direct all the Zonal Railways to add more coaches in all the trains when there are passengers outnumber its capacity.

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): Sir, I want to bring a matter of great importance to the notice of the Government and the Railway Minister. As is known to the hon. Members,

Izzat pass is issued to serve the downtrodden and economically weaker sections of society and also city vendors by the Railways on the authorization of the concerned MP. With this Izzat pass, these deprived sections of the society can travel within a range of 100 kms. In this year's Railway Budget, this distance has been increased to 150 kms.

Sir, now I come to my parliamentary constituency, Tiruvallur. It has come to my knowledge that suddenly, without any information to the concerned MP, the Railway authorities and the Travelling Ticket Examiners (TTEs) started asking for income certificate and the residential proof in the declaration form to issue Izzat passes to these people. My contention is, when an MP has been authorized by the Railways to sign the form for issuance of Izzat passes to these deprived sections of people, how can they take away this privilege given to the MPs without even informing them in advance? This is highly objectionable and completely condemnable.

In my parliamentary constituency, the TTEs have gone to the extent of tearing Izzat passes, which is an insult to the Members of Parliament. I want the hon. Railway Minister to step in and set right the situation by ordering an enquiry to find out who were these TTEs who torn the Izzat passes. I would further urge upon him to find out on whose directions the Railway authorities in my parliamentary constituency, Tiruvallur of Tamil Nadu, decided to change the formalities to be filled up for issuance of Izzat passes overruling the earlier procedure which gives the privilege to MPs to sign the form endorsing the genuineness of the persons from the concerned parliamentary constituency availing this facility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M. Anandan and Shri R. Thamarai Selven are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. P. Venugopal.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikara): I thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

Sir, the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Bio Technology in Trivandrum is one of the prestigious Institutions in the country. The Institution successfully research different kind of diseases of human being, animals and plants. They have also researched for 'Swine Flu' disease and submitted their observations to the country.

The Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Bio Technology has requested the Central Government and the Ministry of Science and Technology to declare it as an Institution of national importance. The Government of Kerala has also requested the Central Government to enact legislation for declaring this Institution as of national importance. The Government of Kerala has also offered land for the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Bio Technology but the Ministry of Science and Technology has not taken any decision on it so far.

Sir, more than 17 hon. Members of Parliament have signed a Memorandum and submitted it to the hon. Prime Minister. The Prime Minister's Office has also given instructions to the Ministry of Science and Technology but some officials are acting against the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Bio Technology. That is why this Bill has not come to the Parliament.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government and the Ministry of Science and Technology to introduce a Bill in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha to make the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Bio Technology, an institution of national importance.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Around Rs. 65 crore has been sanctioned for face-lifting of the ESI Hospital at Choudwar in my Constituency, District Cuttack of Odisha. But it is learnt that the Archeological Survey of India is not according permission citing Ancient Monument Preservation Act.

This ESI Hospital is functioning since 1965 and this money which has been sanctioned two years back is only to expand and do little bit of face-lifting. This ESI hospital has been functioning in Choudwar for decades and is located more than 500 metres away from the protected monument area. The law says that nothing should be constructed within 100 metres area. This hospital has been functioning since 1965 and is 500 metres away.

My only request here is this. I would urge upon the Government to accord 'No Objection Certificate' for the face-lifting of ESI hospital at Choudwar at the earliest as recently the Archeological Survey of India has declined to give 'No Objection Certificate'. I think the Government should reconsider it and provide 'No Objection Certificate'

at the earliest for the investment and for the face-lifting of this hospital.

[Translation]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Sir, I may please be allowed to speak from this place.

Thank you very much Sir, that you have allowed me to raise a very important issue in the Zero Hour. Cultivation of cotton is being done at a massive scale in the entire country. Labour of the farmers is giving fruitful results because they are doing farming honestly and their hard work is yielding results. As a result, cotton is being produced in good quantity. The farmers are happy in bumper production but they get disheartened to know the market price of cotton, they feel shattered after knowing the price of cotton. Many farmers have committed suicide because of this. I also belong to a farmer's family. It is also a known fact that present price is not even sufficient to meet the cost of seed, fertilizers and their labour. Many farmers commit suicide after knowing the price.

I through you, would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture that Monsoon is going to come in June and farmers are praying to the God of rain (Varuna) for good Monsoon. This is an important issue. We are having half an hour discussions on agriculture but hon'ble Minister of Agriculture has left the House. Another matter of great concern is that farmers are not getting high quality seeds in the market. Right quality seeds are not available for farmers in the market and one can get the said seed in black market. Sub-standard seeds are being sold in the market and farmers are not able to get certified seeds of cotton. This is quite shameful for Ministry of Agriculture. It is very shameful for the Central Government and Ministry of Agriculture.

19.00 hrs.

The present Government is not able to provide certified seeds and fertilizers on time. If the hard working farmers don't get seeds and fertilizers on time, then it is shameful for the Government in power.

Sir, the Monsoon season is about to set in, therefore, through you, I would like to make a submission to the Ministry of Agriculture that if the Ministry helps the farmers by sending a Central team to monitor the prevailing situation in all districts of the state, then perhaps such sort of situation would not arise.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, 150th anniversary of Guru Ravindra Nath Tagore was celebrated in the current year, 150th anniversary of Swami Vivekanand is also being celebrated in this year itself. Earlier 100th anniversary of the poet Gopal Singh Nepali, 100th anniversary of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was celebrated and 150th anniversary of Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya is also being celebrated. The congressmen have forgotten Madam Mohan Malviya ji. 150th anniversary of Malviya ji is being celebrated, but they are unaware of it. As a result of this anniversary, renowned literati from across the world have just gathered in the Pustak Sanskriti Mahotsava on the invitation from the leader of the Rashtrakavi Ramdhari Singh Dinkar Trust. People in large number have gathered therein. The dialogues of Baba Sahib Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi are being showcased and displayed. By way of that Jayanti Pustak Sanskriti Mahotsava a law relating to the libraries should be enacted since such a law exists in only a few states libraries law does not exist in all states across the country, so these should be a National Libraries Law in the country. The Book culture should be celebrated as a festival for the country's youth and citizens. Book culture should be spread. Libraries and books are needed, not the wine and wine shops and bars. To develop this culture, the Government of India should make it a mission to enhance the number of libraries. They should enact a law on libraries and implement that as a mission. Only then our country is likely to figure at the top amongst the countries of the world, and nothing could act as an impediment in the way of its becoming the super power of the world. With these words, I draw your attention towards this.

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to raise a very important matter of public importance regarding the plight of the Indian workers in Angola.

Sir, as reported in the print and electronic media, near about 1200 Indian workers are facing a problem in Angola. A sizeable number of workers are from my Lok Sabha constituency, that is, from Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts of the North coastal Andhra Pradesh. The employers have taken away their passports and treating them inhumanly. Their families are agitating at the Srikakulam district Collectorate leading to tension and

police intervention. We need to understand the agony of the family members.

Similar incidents of ill-treatment of the Indian workers are being reported regularly. All these people are going to earn some extra income to improve the financial condition of their family but they are facing life threatening problems.

I, on behalf of the affected family members, would request the Government through you, Sir, to take immediate steps to bring back all the Indian workers from Angola, who wants to return to India. I would urge the Government through you, Sir, to come up with a long-term policy so that no Indian worker is affected in any part of the world. It is high time that the Government should take measures to sensitize the Indian workers, who are going abroad for employment so that these Angola types of incidents would not be repeated in any part of the world.

SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jajpur): Sir, the Scheme of Jana Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) is a unique Scheme crafted by the Government of India to accelerate the people's education focusing on the poor and also the illiterates. The JSS not only provides for skill development but also links literacy with vocational skill.

But it is a matter of regret that in my Lok Sabha constituency, Jajpur of Odhisa, the district JSS headed by one so-called NGO, that is, Laxmi Narayan Seva Pratisthan is doing nothing in my district. The work of JSS is going only on paper. Not only myself but also even the MLAs, Chairmen of different Blocks, elected Zila Parishad members, Sarpanch and Samiti Members of different Gram Panchayats are not even aware of where this programme is going on in Jajpur district. There is no work, no accountability and no transparency in the JSS work. It is pertinent to mention here that since 2007-08, about Rs. 1.25 crore have been provided by the Government to the said NGO to carry out the scheme. But it is only in theory. In practice, there is no work.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to take appropriate action, to conduct a high level inquiry, to evaluate the implementation of the scheme and to unearth the corruption in this regard.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising an urgent matter of public importance on which the Central Government should act early.

This is with regard to conducting examination of various Central Public Sector Undertakings and also of various Departments of Government for recruitment in both technical and non-technical posts. Now, for filling up these posts, the examinations are being conducted only in Hindi or English. Some of the Departments like the Railways are the exceptions. The candidates mostly hailing from the non-Hindi speaking areas are put to disadvantage.

Therefore, in order to ensure quality, parity and to put an end to discrimination, I would urge upon the Central Government to take suitable and immediate steps to permit candidates to write in these competitive examinations for recruitment to various posts in their regional language, that is, their mother tongue.

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak over this important issue. India is a land of agriculture. The public sector bank take it as a burden to provide financial assistance to the farmers. The Land Development banks have been contributing in rural areas for about 55 years to enable farmers of the country to spend money for developmental agricultural activities on their farms. NABARD, which has been established to also meet the financial requirements of the agriculture sector, is creating several types of hindrances rather than facilitating the provision of loans for agricultural activities. Due to its policies. NABARD is not acting upon the announcements made by the Government, that are required to be addressed by it. Agricultural growth is facing many difficulties due to the anti-agriculture and management system existing in it. Section 25(1)(v) of the NABARD Act, 1981 provides that an announcement of concessions of 1 per cent, 2 per cent and 3 percent respectively in the budgetary provisions for crop loans 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 to the farmers repaying timely the loans of State Land Development Banks, has been made. This has not been done in case of these Land Development Banks so far. Discrimination is being done by the NABARD as well as the Government in providing loans to farmers through the Land Development Banks and public sector banks. This is not appropriate for agriculture growth, as Land Development Banks are working better than the cooperative banks at several places. The farmers of those areas are not getting the benefits of government facilities and amenities.

Sir, through you, I request the Government that the Land Development Banks should be provided refinance at the rate of 45 per cent as per the declarations made by NABARD and the Government because Land Development Banks have been working for 55 years. The re-financing would boost the morale of the banknds agriculture sector could get an impetus for development.

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA (Saharanpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the House that there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya in Municipal Corporation of Saharanpur in my Parliamentary Constituency. I have informed the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India by writing letters several times but no action has been taken so far for construction of Kendriya Vidyalaya in my Parliamentary Constituency. Last week, despite completing 60 years of parliamentary system, it is very surprising to note that local people of various Parliamentary Constituencies are deprived of Kendriya Vidyalaya.

Education level of my Parliamentary Constituency Saharanpur is continuously decreasing due to absence of Kendriya Vidyalaya. Due to lack of education, poverty and unemployment are increasing in the area. I would like to know through the House whether Kendriya Vidyalayas exist in all Parliamentary Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh. Whether the Government has formulated any scheme to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in all Parliamentary Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh or whether any such scheme is under consideration of the Government?

Therefore, through the House, I demand that the Union Government extend financial assistance to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in Parliamentary Constituency, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh on priority basis in view of need of education in public interest.

Besides, I would like to inform you about another very important issue related to my Parliamentary Constituency that we have been demanding a university in Saharanpur for almost 30 years and about which I had already informed. Due to non-existence of University in Saharanpur division, level of education is decreasing continuously and because of it employment and poverty are increasing in the area and people have to go to other States for getting education in absence of University. Therefore, I demand that Government of India may open

a university in Municipality Corporation of Saharanpur division at the earliest. I want to make you aware of another very important issue of Parliamentary Constituency of Saharanpur division. There has been a demand for setting up a university in Saharanpur division for almost thirty years about which I had informed earlier. Education level of Saharanpur division is degrading continuously in absence of University. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Kendriya Vidyalaya matter will only go on record. Nothing else will go on record. Your second matter will not go on record. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to say that India is the largest democratic country. There are different governments in the country. In our State Jammu and Kashmir, Panchayat elections took place a year back. After that, elections of block committee and district councils were due but could not be held. Because of this, the panchayats have no power as on date.

[English]

There is no democracy.

[Translation]

We boast of being a democratic country. Ours is a small state located in a corner. The Panchayats are small but they cover large area. At present, these Panchayats are not participating in democratic process. They can't inspect any school, drinking water supply condition, road etc. Sir, therefore, I request you that these Panchayats should be brought in democratic process and they should be given power. The democracy should be implemented at local level.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on matter of urgent public importance. On 18th May, 2012

*Not recorded.

recruitment for 30 posts in territorial army was conducted in Govingarh town Jaipur, Rajasthan in which candidates from 16 districts of Rajasthan including candidate from Goa, Daman Diu, Nagar Haweli, Kerala, Tamil Nadu had participated. Twelve thousand candidates for 30 posts reached at the town and out of which 497 candidates were declared successful. Unsuccessful candidates had created much nuisance. They stopped vehicles and pelted stones on vehicles due to which the glasses were broken. Trains were stopped by them and efforts were made to set rail engine on fire and rail tracks were uprooted leading to cancellation of tickets by thousands of passengers. A police vehicle was set on fire. Two other vehicle were also set ablaze. The highway was jammed. They destroyed the crops by entering the nearby farms. Incidents of molestation of women have been reported. The Shopkeepers were beaten up and the town seems to be living in undeclared curfew. People were compelled to remain behind their doors and the administration looked helpless even after using lathi charge and tear gas. The army took the charge. Such incidents happen regularly during recruitment drive in the army. I would like to submit through you that massive unemployment is prevailing and as a result thereof 12 thousand people appeared for 30 posts. I want to say that people's representatives have been making demands continuously that recruitment in the army should not be held at town level. I demand from Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defence that the exercise of recruitment in army should be done either at the Army Headquarter or at few kilometers away from the cities with proper arrangement of Police and Administration and the army should be provided with budget for the said purpose so that instructions may be issued to State Governments to avoid such incidents of chaos.

[*English*]

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Sir, there are 1087 Central schools spread throughout the country with 10,58,450 students receiving quality education. Since inception in 1965, the Central schools have come to be known as centres of excellence in the field of secondary and senior secondary education promoting national integration and a sense of Indianness among the children while ensuring their total personality development and academic excellence. However, out of 1,087 Central schools, there are only 37 schools in Tamil Nadu. Even important ancient towns in Tamil Nadu do not have Central

schools. Kumbakonam and Mayiladuthurai are historical towns in the Cauvery delta. There are many Central Government offices and institutions like Railways, Postal Services, CPCL, ONGC and Telecommunications services in these towns. At least one Central School should be opened in these two towns in the ensuing academic year. The Centre should take steps to open Central schools in other towns of Tamil Nadu where there are no Central schools.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention towards the personal of hilly States. Our National Highways are normally constituted by using between. Now, we are currently using RCC based concrete roads- I want that situation used roads does not last long in the hilly areas, snow bound areas and shady areas and its life is upto there to five years. But if we construct the road using RCC method of cemented concrete roads then it lasts upto 15 to 20 years. I want that in Shimla district of my Parliamentary Constituency there is a stretch of 10 kilometers from Chharabara to Phagu should be taken up as pilot project because about 90 per cent supply of apple is transported through this road. This particular road remains too much damaged due to rain, cold season and snowfall. I want that the Government should make special budgetary provision to construct that particular road through RCC method so that we may construct that road in a proper way.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balabhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my thanks for allowing me to speak during Zero Hour. I have been elected from Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. Balaghat district is considered to be most widely affected district among 34 districts of the State facing Naxalite problem. It is also most backward district. The Central Government had asked for the proposal for the construction of roads and bridges under LWE Scheme from State Governments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh had sent proposals regarding construction of roads and bridges in Balaghat district. Two years have elapsed since then but financial approval for these roads has not been cleared till date.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while the Central Government wishes that the naxalite affected districts should be

developed but in the absence of financial approval how it is possible? Development cannot take place in this situation. Therefore, I demand from the Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Finance and Minister of Road, Transport and Highways through you, that the proposals been sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh under the LWE Scheme and, pending since the last two years may be approved immediately, so that this work may be completed at the earliest.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow, that is, 22nd May, 2012.

19.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 22, 2012/Jyaistha 1, 1934 (Saka).

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