

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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SUBJECT

COLUMNS

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 10, 2014/Magha 21, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour. Q. No. 261
Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav ji.

...(Interruptions)

11.01¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri S.P.Y. Reddy and some other
hon'ble Members came and stood on
the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Cleaning of Rivers

*261. +
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether the pollution level in various rivers of the
country including those in Bihar has increased in the recent
years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor,
river-wise and the steps taken by the Government to control
pollution in those rivers along with the agencies involved
therein;

(c) the amount allocated and expenditure incurred on
cleaning of rivers during each of the last three years and
the current year, river-wise;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any plan
to promote ecofriendly industries to control pollution in
rivers and environment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL
GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid
on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The pollution load on rivers of the country,
including those in Bihar, has increased over the years due
to rapid urbanization, industrialization and untreated waste
water being discharged into the rivers on account of
inadequate treatment facilities.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has
identified 150 polluted stretches along various rivers in the
country based on BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand)
levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The details of
polluted river stretches in various States is at Annexure-I.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective
effort of the Central and State Governments. This Ministry
is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in
abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various
rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP),
including NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority)
programme, for implementation of projects on a cost sharing
basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP
& NGRBA programmes presently cover 42 rivers in 195
towns spread over 20 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs.
9852.51 crores. Various pollution abatement schemes taken
up under these programmes, inter-alia, include interception
and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage
treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities,
setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river
front development. The Central funds are released to the
State Governments for implementation of pollution
abatement schemes through the implementing agencies
functioning under their control. Till date, sewage treatment
capacity of 4842 million litres per day (mld) has been
created under the Plan. In addition, State Governments,
apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also
accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage
infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment
plants, in various towns under other Central sector schemes
like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal
Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development
Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban
Development.

(c) Details of funds allocated by the Ministry and expenditure incurred by the States under the NRCP, including NGRBA programme, during the last three years and current year, State-wise, are at Annexure-II and III respectively.

(d) and (e) To promote eco-friendly industries, the Ministry has formulated Central Sector Schemes to facilitate and support development and promotion of clean technology and waste minimization strategy to help small

and medium scale sector, with the primary objective of protection of environment. Steps have also been taken by CPCB to promote low waste and no waste concept leading to Zero Liquid Discharge by grossly water polluting industries, particularly those located on the river banks. In addition, eco-friendly technologies have been demonstrated for sectors like pulp & paper, sugar and distilleries, with the emphasis on reuse and recycling to reduce water consumption.

Annexure I

State-wise details of polluted river stretches

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the River	No. of polluted stretches
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Krishna, Manjira, Musi, Maner, Nakkavagu, Pennar and Tungabhadra	9
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill and Kalong	4
3.	Chandigarh	Attawa choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna choe	3
4.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
5.	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amlakhadi, Bhogavo, Baleshwar Khadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari, Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati, and Tapi	19
6.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9.	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula & Mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kundalika, Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Girna, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Purna, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna, Ulhas, Rangavali and Bhatsa	28
10.	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western Kali (partly covered), Kali Nadi (Eastern), Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11

1	2	3	4
14.	Manipur	Nambul	1
15.	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16.	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela & Kichha and Bahalla	3
17.	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18.	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19.	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2
20.	Bihar	Sikrana	1
21.	Chattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22.	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23.	Odisha	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai	4
24.	Pondicherry	Arasalar	1
25.	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26.	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, Maney khola and Ranichu	4
Total			150

Annexure II

Details of funds released, State-wise under the National River Conservation Plan (including NGRBA programme)

Sl. No.	State	River	Funds released (Rs. in crore)			
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto December, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari & Musi	--	--	--	--
2.	Bihar	Ganga	20.00	--	--	85.41
3.	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga & Subarnarekha	--	--	--	--
4.	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindhola	0.39	--	41.71	--
5.	Goa	Mandovi	--	--	--	--
6.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga & Pennar	0.96	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi & Panchganga	11.82	--	5.07	22.42
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal & Mandakini.	--	--	--	--
9.	Odisha	Brahmini & Mahanadi	--	5.00	--	--
10.	Punjab	Satluj & Beas & Ghaggar	45.75	47.53	45.36	98.04
11.	Rajasthan	Chambal	--	20.00	--	--
12.	Tamilnadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai & Tambarani	--	--	--	--
13.	Delhi	Yamuna	83.29	34.88	--	--
14.	Haryana	Yamuna	4.00	--	38.20	10.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga, Gomti & Ramganga	238.59	70.75	107.31	81.31
16.	Uttarakhand	Ganga	31.88	--	11.30	11.78
17.	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda	194.13	--	--	--
18.	Kerala	Pamba	--	--	--	--
19.	Sikkim	Rani Chu	26.14	9.30	21.65	15.00
20.	Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri	--	--	--	--
Total			656.95	187.46	270.60	429.27

Annexure III

Details of expenditure incurred, State-wise under the National River Conservation-Plan (including NGRBA programme)

Sl. No.	State	River	Expenditure incurred, including State Share (Rs. in crore)			
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto December, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari & Musi	22.00	--	--	1.94
2.	Bihar	Ganga	--	17.60	27.17	27.86
3.	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga & Subarnarekha	--	--	--	--
4.	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindhola	--	--	13.98	9.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Goa	Mandovi	--	--	--	--
6.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga & Pennar	--	--	--	--
7.	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi & Panchganga	--	24.25	11.27	41.57
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal & Mandakini.	2.57	0.64	--	--
9.	Odisha	Brahmini & Mahanadi	--	15.26	3.89	--
10.	Punjab	Satluj & Beas & Ghaggar	30.90	97.14	120.46	73.28
11.	Rajasthan	Chambal	22.41	14.31	10.82	6.38
12.	Tamilnadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai & Tambarani	2.54	6.01	5.72	--
13.	Delhi	Yamuna	162.63	122.95 ⁺	73.19	--
14.	Haryana	Yamuna	2.57	0.19	3.94	54.43
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga, Gomti & Ramganga	197.67	201.29	242.65	70.60
16.	Uttarakhand	Ganga	0.22	20.04	19.28	17.21
17.	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda	53.46	84.84	66.22	38.60
18.	Kerala	Pamba	--	--	--	--
19.	Sikkim	Rani Chu	39.10	--	17.75	11.35
20.	Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri	--	--	4.85	6.56
Total			536.07	604.52	621.19	359.53

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, this is a reply to my question...*(Interruptions)* You know how dirty and polluted Yamuna is, Ganga is also dirty and polluted...*(Interruptions)*. He has said in response to the question that they have made a program Gap 2 which enlists 59 Cities of 5 States for which 522 crore rupees have been spent. It also includes some dirty rivers of my State ...*(Interruptions)*. He hasn't spent a single penny on rivers like Damodar, Motihara, Mayurakshi, Swarnrekha and Shankh ...*(Interruptions)*. He is misleading the House ...*(Interruptions)* I want your protection that he has spent 522 crore rupees ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, I am asking that there is no allocation made for Swarnrekha, Damodar, Mayurakshi and Shankh ...*(Interruptions)* in the last three years and if these rivers are getting polluted ...*(Interruptions)* or the origins of these rivers are getting polluted, what work plan does he have to tackle these problems?

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam, this is mainly a State subject. Even then the Government of India has worked out this programme...*(Interruptions)*. As far as the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) are concerned presently they cover 42 rivers in 195 towns spread over 20 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 9852.35 crore...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Thank you so much, Mr. Minister. Nobody can hear.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Environment Clearances to Projects

[English]

*262. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) the details of the project proposals received from various States pending for environmental and forest clearances during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the reasons for the pendency alongwith the time since they are pending, State/UT-wise and project-wise during the said period;

(c) the number of projects cleared during the said period State/UT/year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/strategy proposed by the Government to facilitate early clearances of pending projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) State/UT-wise details of pending/cleared project proposals received in the Ministry seeking environment/forest clearance during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. The Ministry processes the cases of Environmental Clearance as per provisions in the EIA Notification, 2006 and its further amendments, which inter-alia prescribes the time limit for consideration of the proposals at various stages. Sometimes, delay occurs due to receipt of incomplete proposals, requirement of site inspection, public hearing and non-submission of the requisite information.

The proposals seeking diversion of forest land are examined and only those proposals where diversion of forest land is a bare minimum, and unavoidable, are accepted by the Central Government. Detailed site inspection is required in proposals involving more than 100 ha of forest land. Quite often the proposals received are not complete in all respects and the Central Government has to seek further details/ documents viz. Differential GPS Map of the area proposed for diversion, details of area identified for compensatory afforestation, details of compensatory levies realized from the user agency, compliance of Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, etc. from the concerned State Governments. These are the main reasons of pendency of the proposals.

(d) This Ministry has taken various steps for bringing improvement in systems, so as to facilitate qualitative, sustainable, holistic decision making in a transparent and objective manner. It is a continuous process. Various steps taken by the Ministry to fast track the environment clearance process without compromising the quality of the appraisal or the integrity of the environment include continuous monitoring of status of pending projects, regular and longer duration meetings of Expert Appraisal Committees for consideration of projects in different sectors, streamlining of process etc. For further simplifying the process for grant of Environmental Clearance, the Ministry has recently issued guidelines for categorization of Category 'B' projects/ activities into Category 'B1' & 'B2'.

To facilitate scrutiny of the proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in an effective manner, an elaborate institutional mechanism, both at the Central as well as State/Union Territory Governments level has been set up. In addition to this, MoEF has taken various initiatives for simplification of procedures for grant of forest clearances such as exemption of Border Road Organization (BRO) roads from the compliance of the Schedule Tribe and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, relaxation to carry out compensatory afforestation (CA) over an equivalent area proposed for diversion in a degraded forest land, exemption of linear projects from obtaining the consent of Gram Sabha(s) unless rights of Primitive Tribal Groups are affected, etc. The Ministry takes prompt action to consider the projects for forest clearance when projects, complete in all respects, are received.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of project proposals received/pending for environmental/forest clearance during the last three years and the current year (upto January 2014).

Name of the State/UT	Industry	Thermal		River Valley & Hydro-Electric		Mining (Coal)		Mining (Non-Coal)		CRZ, Infra-structure, Construction Industrial Estates & Misc.		Nuclear		Forest		
		pending	cleared	pending	cleared	pending	cleared	pending	cleared	pending	cleared	pending	cleared	pending	cleared	
1. Andhra Pradesh	10	135	0	2	1	1	8	0	4	14	9	21	0	1	21	18
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	2	50
3. Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	34
4. Assam	0	38	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	4
5. Bihar	1	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	6	38
6. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
7. Chhattisgarh	2	36	1	8	0	0	8	13	1	11	0	3	0	0	8	39
8. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	105
9. Daman and Diu	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
10. Delhi	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	5
11. Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	0	0	0	0
12. Gujarat	17	150	1	11	0	1	0	0	4	8	18	3	0	0	99	451
13. Haryana	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	1	1	564
14. Himachal Pradesh	0	9	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	1	1	5	0	0	6	161
15. Jammu and Kashmir	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	0
16. Jharkhand	1	50	1	36	0	0	12	31	5	23	0	40	0	0	10	67
17. Karnataka	5	57	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	1	54	39
18. Kerala	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	19	0	0	0	10
19. Madhya Pradesh	3	24	5	7	5	0	10	9	1	8	0	36	0	0	8	123
20. Maharashtra	5	37	2	12	3	0	5	19	2	5	10	0	0	2	40	260
21. Manipur	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
22. Meghalaya	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	64
23. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	624
24. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
25. Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
26. Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
27. Odisha	4	53	3	5	0	0	6	13	3	54	1	17	0	0	18	88
28. Punjab	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	26	0	0	0	0	7	882
29. Rajasthan	4	34	0	6	0	0	3	0	3	47	3	57	1	0	4	76
30. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	38
31. Tamil Nadu	4	26	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	6	13	4	0	1	1	24
32. Tripura	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	24	15
33. Uttarakhand	1	8	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	13	3	2	0	0	1	411
34. Uttar Pradesh	2	11	4	7	0	0	2	0	4	15	0	21	0	0	7	418
35. West Bengal	3	65	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	21
Total	67	816	20	121	20	17	58	85	57	246	70	384	1	5	226	4638

[Translation]

Six Laning of Bypasses

*263. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake six-laning of bypasses on various National Highways of the country including the Indore-Devas bypass on National Highway No. 3 in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof, State-wise along with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the time by which six-laning of these bypasses is likely to be completed;

(c) whether service roads provisions have also been made in portions of such bypasses and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is facing hurdles in the construction works of sanctioned six-laning projects in the country including Madhya Pradesh as per the Master Plan chalked out in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and project-wise along with the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) About 6,500 kms of National Highways including Indore-Devas are being six laned under National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) Phase-V which includes bypasses also. No standalone bypasses have been taken up for six laning.

(c) Construction of service road is provided in the six-laning projects keeping in view the site requirement and viability of projects.

(d) and (e) In general, construction work is affected due to problems such as land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental and forest clearance, approval for rail over bridges, law & order problem as well as shortage of skilled/semi-skilled manpower, poor performance of contractors and economic slowdown. In addition, some of the six-laning projects are not able to take off due to non-achievement of financial closure and non-declaration of appointed date.

In order to expedite implementation of the projects, Regional Offices have been set up by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Manager with delegated powers. Special land acquisition units are

also set up to expedite land acquisition. Chief Secretaries of State Government have also been nominated as Nodal officers to expedite pre-construction activities. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Headquarter as well as field units. Recently, the issues of delinking environmental clearance from forest clearance and exempting linear stretches from the requirement of NOC from Gram Sabha have been resolved. Reserve Bank of India has given dispensation to treat the debt due to lenders, to the extent assured by Project Authorities in terms of concession agreement, as secured loan. Disinvestment of 100% equity to other willing buyers has been allowed after completion of the construction and also substitution of concessionaire allowed after achievement of financial closure to salvage the languishing projects. The NHAI has also constituted Negotiation/Reconciliation Settlement Committees and also High Level Expert Settlement Advisory Committee to settle the claims/disputes.

[English]

ESIC Hospitals

*264. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

(a) whether the service rendered by the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals to its beneficiaries/patients is not satisfactory due to the shortage of doctors/nurses in the hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of vacant posts of doctors and nurses in these hospitals, State-wise including Mangalore and Koppal hospitals;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for filling up the said vacancies along with the time by which they are likely to be filled up;

(d) whether the Government proposes or has any proposal to increase the number of posts of doctors/nurses for the hospitals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, state-wise and hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The services rendered by the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals to its beneficiaries/patients are generally satisfactory. However, there is some shortage of doctors/nurses in the ESIC hospitals.

(b) State-wise details of vacant posts of doctors and nurses in Employees' State Insurance Corporation Hospitals is given in the enclosed Statement-I. ESI Hospital, Mangalore and ESI Dispensary, Koppal are run by States Government and the details of vacant posts of doctors and nurses at these institutions are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Filling up of vacant posts of doctors and nurses is an ongoing process-Steps taken/being taken for filling-up the said vacancies at ESIC hospitals are as follows:

- Written test for filling up 122 posts of Insurance Medical Officers was conducted in January-2014.
- Applications for filling up 13 posts of Ayurvedic Physician have been invited vide advertisement issued in January-2014.
- Applications for filling up 131 posts of Specialist have been invited vide advertisement issued in August-2013.

The selection process in respect of above three posts is likely to be completed within six months.

Nurses are being engaged on outsourcing basis as a stop-gap arrangement pending regular recruitment.

(d) and (e) Post of doctors and nurses for the hospitals are sanctioned from time to time based upon the ESIC norms approved by ESI Corporation.

Statement I

State-wise details of vacant post of doctors and nurses in ESIC Hospitals

Sl.No.	State	Vacant post (Doctors)	Vacant post (Nurses)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	51
2.	Assam	4	6
3.	Bihar	6	27
4.	Chandigarh	3	14
5.	Delhi	111	201
6.	Gujarat	41	118
7.	Haryana	24	83
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	30
9.	Jatnmu and Kashmir	7	25

1	2	3	4
10.	Jharkhand	18	48
11.	Karnataka	10	150
12.	Kerala	97	86
13.	Madhya Pradesh	45	100
14.	Maharashtra	78	31
15.	Odisha	14	10
16.	Punjab	41	87
17.	Rajasthan	17	20
18.	Tamil Nadu	19	64
19.	Uttar Pradesh	18	48
20.	West Bengal	47	53

Statement II

Vacancy position in ESI Hospital, Mangalore Hospital and ESI Dispensary, Koppal

Sl. No.	Name of Hospitals	State	Vacant post (Doctors)	Vacant post (Nurses)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ESI Hospital Mangalore	Karnataka	21	2
2.	ESI Dispensary Koppal	Karnataka	1	Nil

Land Policy for Major Ports

265. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/approved new policy guidelines for major ports in the country to leverage their land resources for commercial benefit;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the policy;

(c) whether the Government has invited comments of various stakeholders before finalisation of the new policy guidelines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the capacity of various ports is proposed to be augmented, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The new policy intervention by Ministry of Shipping in the form of 'Policy Guidelines for Land Management by Major Ports, 2014' was formulated by Ministry of Shipping after extensive consultation with various stakeholders and was approved by the Union Cabinet on 02.01.2014. The said Policy Guidelines will provide a framework for the Major Ports, to lease out and to license land held by them and all other associated transactions associated with land. The salient features of the policy are:

- (i) Dominant method of allotment of land is through a transparent tender-cum-auction mechanism;
- (ii) Special dispensation provided for security agencies, government departments, statutory-agencies, Central and State Public Sector Undertakings and for PPP Projects;
- (iii) Concessional regime of providing upto 75% discount on allotment of land to agencies engaged in essential port services and core security functions and also for government schools and colleges have been provided for;
- (iv) The valuation of the land is linked with market value and is to be notified by Tariff Authority of Major Ports (TAMP);
- (v) The Policy also provides for pro-active disclosure mechanisms and transparency in land related transactions.

(e) There are 30 capacity augmentation projects which are targeted in the current year in the Major ports involving an investment of Rs. 26405.50 crores and entailing a capacity addition of 282 MTPA. Port-wise breakup of capacity augmentation projects are enumerated hereunder:

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Capacity (in MTPA)
1.	Vishakapatnam	33.27
2.	Kandla	84.62
3.	VOCP	12.27
4.	Cochin	0.3
5.	Kolkata	37.7
6.	Ennore	22
7.	New Mangalore	6.00
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru	76.64
9.	Paradip	3.00
10.	Chennai	5.00
11.	Murmagao	0.2

One Rank One Pension Scheme

*266. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any anomaly in the pension being given to the various categories of ex-servicemen in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated 'One Rank One Pension Scheme' to remove the anomaly in the pensions of the ex-servicemen;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of ex-servicemen benefited by the said scheme; and

(e) the mechanism put in place by the Government to address the demands of ex-servicemen and to resolve their grievances expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) After the implementation of the recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission, some anomalies in pension of ex-servicemen were identified broadly in the areas of Classification Allowance (CA), Disability/War Injury Pension, commutation of additional amount of pension etc. These anomalies were considered by the Anomaly Committee constituted by the Ministry of Defence.

(c) and (d) Keeping in mind the spirit of the demand of the ex-servicemen, a Committee was set up under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary in 2009. Recommendations made by it were implemented by the Government at an outgo of Rs. 2200 crore per annum benefitting 12 lakh pensioners. Recently Government constituted another Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary in July, 2012 to look into Pay and Pension related issues of Armed Forces personnel & Ex-servicemen. Recommendations of the Committee, including the one relating to bridging the gap in pension of armed forces pensioners have been implemented at an annual cost of nearly Rs. 1700 crores and has benefited around 12 lakh pensioners. This has narrowed the gap in pension of pre-2006 and post-2006 pensioners to a large extent. Pension reform is a continuous process.

(e) There is a Pension Grievance Cell in the Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare which deals with grievances of the ex-servicemen. Similar Grievance redressal cell exists in the office of respective Pension Sanctioning Authorities (PSAs). Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) organizes 6 Defence Pension Adalats in a year across the country and local Army

Commands organize Army Melas. The other two services also have similar arrangements to address the grievances of the ex-servicemen.

Increase in Pension

*267. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) the details of pension being paid to various categories of employees at present;

(b) the total deposit as contribution from the employees towards provident fund pension alongwith the ratio of contribution of the employees, the employers and Government to the Employees' Provident Fund Pension Scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes or has any proposal to enhance the minimum amount of pension under the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of persons likely to be benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Types of pension admissible to employees' under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, (subject to minimum pensions) are as under:

(i) New members who joined the EPS, 95 on or after 16.11.1995-Pension is calculated as per Para 12 of EPS, 1995. No minimum has been prescribed.

(ii) Member having service prior to 16.11.95 (under erstwhile EFPS 1971) and total service not less than 24 years: Pension is calculated as per Para 3 of EPS, 1995 subject to the following minimum pension depending on the date of commencement of pension.

After 16.11.2005 : Rs. 800/- p.m.

Between 16.11.2000 and 16.11.2005 : Rs. 600/- p.m.

Before 16.11.2000 : Rs. 500/- p.m.

(iii) However, where service is less than 24 years, and the calculated pension is less than the above minimum, the pension is proportionately reduced subject to minimum pension as follows:

Member having service prior to 16.11.1995 (under erstwhile EFPS 1971) and total service not less

than 24 years are eligible for following minimum pension depending on the date of commencement of pension.

After 16.11.2005 : Rs. 450/- p.m.

Between 16.11.2000 and 16.11.2005 : Rs. 325/- p.m.

Before 16.11.2000 : Rs. 265/- p.m.

(iv) Disabled Member Pension: Rs. 250/- p.m.

(v) Widow/Widower/Nominee/ Dependent Parents Pension : Rs. 450/- p.m.

(vi) Children/Disabled Children: Pension : Rs. 150/- p.m.

(vii) Orphan/Disabled Orphan : Pension : Rs. 250/- p.m.

(b) The total corpus of the Pension Fund as on 31.03.2013 is Rs. 1,83,405.36 crore. Out of the employers' contribution of 12% of wages of members, 8.33% goes to Pension Fund while the Government contributes 1.16% of wages of members limited to the wage ceiling of Rs. 6500/-. There is no contribution from the employees to the Pension Fund. In the financial year 2012-13, the Employers' and the Government contributed Rs. 14,734.01 crore and Rs. 1400 crore, respectively, to the Pension Fund.

(c) and (d) Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance vide their O.M. dated 21.01.2014 has agreed to this Ministry's proposal for enhancing the minimum monthly pension of Rs. 1000/- per month to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 by way of providing budgetary support for the financial year 2014-15 on an actual basis amounting to Rs. 1217.03 crore with the stipulation that further adjustments shall be made based on an actuarial valuation and further subject to certain conditions. Necessary action for soliciting the requisite approval in the matter is underway.

Approx. 28.73 lakh pensioners under EPS, 1995 and erstwhile Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971, will be benefited by proposed increase in minimum pension.

[Translation]

Disabled Trainee Officers

*268. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the trainee officers getting disabled during training at various military academies in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to absorb such trainee officers including those disabled during training at Indian Air Force Academy, Hyderabad, in suitable alternate employment;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the proposed scheme is likely to be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to rehabilitate the disabled trainees?

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

(a) Details of the trainee officers including NDA cadets invalidated from various military academies during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
2011	14	2	5
2012	21	1	5
2013	9	5	9
2014 (Till date)	1	1	Nil

(b) and (c) Presently there is no scheme to absorb trainee officers invalidated on medical grounds during training. However, in the specific case of a Flight Cadet who got disabled during training at Indian Air Force Academy, Hyderabad his retention in service was approved due to his exceptional performance in previous stages of training.

(d) Officer cadets, who are boarded out on medical grounds attributable to their military training, are included under priority-I category for employment as per Department of Personnel & Training's Office Memorandum dated June 04, 1997. Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET) under Ministry of Labour and Employment is the nodal agency for rehabilitating such disabled trainees. In addition to the above, financial support is also provided as per extant rules.

[English]

FDI Policy

*269. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

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

(a) whether the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow in the country has declined during the last one year and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of FDI proposals approved by Foreign Investment Promotion Board and actual FDI inflow during the said period;

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the investment environment in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review FDI policy particularly in pharmaceuticals, agricultural land, multi-layered marketing and direct selling industry to attract more foreign investment in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the study, if any, conducted by the Government to ascertain its impact on various sectors including rural development works and pharmaceuticals companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows from April, 2011 to November, 2013 and number of FDI proposals approved by Foreign Investment Promotion Board are as under:

Sl.N.	Financial Year	Total FDI Inflow (US \$ billion)	No. of FIPB approvals
1.	2011-2012	46.56	158
2.	2012-13	36.86	119
3.	2013-14 (Upto Nov., 2013)	22.54	95

(c) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly. Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in the recent times, to ensure that India remains an attractive investment destination.

Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. International Cooperation for industrial partnerships is solicited both through bilateral and multilateral arrangements. It also coordinates with apex industry associations, such as FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM, in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation, both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives intended to stimulate inflow of foreign direct investment into India.

The Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial

Policy & Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors and to act as a structured mechanism to attract investment.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration of Government, in the matter.

(e) The question does not arise.

Environmental Clearance to Steel Plant

*270. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether the Government has granted environmental clearance to POSCO steel plant project in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been any objection from the stakeholders including the National Green Tribunal against the setting up of POSCO steel plant projects in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the concerns of the stakeholders?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) had accorded environmental clearance to M/s. POSCO India Private Limited on 19.07.2007 for setting up of an Integrated Iron and Steel Plant of 4 MTPA capacity with a Captive Power Plant (4x100MW) at Kujang, near Paradip, Jagatsinghpur in Odisha, subject to various environmental safeguards. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has extended the validity of the environmental clearance on 07.01.2014.

(c) to (e) Before according the environmental clearance, consultation on the project was done through a Public Hearing conducted by the Odisha State Pollution Control Board on 15.04.2007. The Ministry of Environment & Forests received representations regarding Palli Sabha Resolution received from the POSCO Parthirodha Sangram Samiti on the transfer of forest land vis-à-vis the forest rights of the tribal and forest dwellers under the Forest Rights Act, 2006. Based on the comments of the State Government of Orissa on the said Palli Sabha Resolution and the provisions of the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1964, the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the Forest Rights Rules, 2007, the Ministry of Environment and Forests accorded Stage-II forestry clearance on 04.05.2011 under

the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land subject to compliance of various conditions. In addition, the MOEF also imposed environmental conditions in its letter dated 31.01.2011 based on a four-member committee constituted to address concerns raised by various stakeholders.

An appeal was filed in the National Green Tribunal (NGT) challenging the environmental clearance granted on 19.07.2007 along with additional conditions imposed by the Ministry on 31.01.2011. The Ministry in pursuance of the directions given by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal on 30.3.2012 constituted an Expert Committee with relevant expertise. The recommendations of this Committee headed by Shri K.Roy Paul and the plan of action of M/s POSCO thereto were considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (Industry) of the Ministry. The EAC(I) recommended extending the validity of the environmental clearance dated 19.07.2007, subject to environmental safeguards on land optimisation, water storage including rainwater harvesting particularly during lean period, water usage including recycling and treatment and earmarking of 5% of the total cost of the project towards 'Enterprise Social Commitment' based on local needs.

Based on the recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee (Industry), MoEF has revalidated the Environment Clearance accorded to M/s Posco India Private Limited on 7th January 2014 subject to various environmental safeguards.

[*Translation*]

Welfare of Textile Workers

*271. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the unsatisfactory condition of powerloom/handloom weavers/entrepreneurs in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government provides financial assistance to the powerloom and handloom weavers including the minority community engaged in textile industry particularly in the backward regions of the country including Uttar Pradesh for development of powerloom/handloom sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the financial support or loans at subsidised rate provided to the sector; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to control the price of cotton yarn and to mark the exact price on the

packets of cotton yarn and if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to implement the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. K. S. RAO): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Handloom weavers face hardships/constraints primarily due to stiff competition from powerloom & mill sector, low productivity, limited scope for technological up gradation, inadequate credit availability at reasonable rate of interest and marketing facilities. However, various schemes viz. Integrated handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS), Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS), Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS) and Revival Reform and Restructuring Package (RRR) are being implemented for the welfare of handloom weavers and their condition is improving.

Powerloom weavers also face hardships due to technological obsolescence, lack of continuous power supply, inadequate credit flow at reasonable rate of interest, shortage of skilled manpower etc. Out of 23 lakh powerlooms in the country, only 1.15 lakh looms are shuttleless looms. In order to improve the technology level of the powerloom sector, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme is implemented with more focus on powerloom sector. Besides, various other schemes, such as, Group Insurance Scheme (GIS), Group Workshed Scheme (GWS) etc., are being implemented for the welfare of the powerloom weavers/entrepreneurs in the entire country and their condition is improving.

(c) and (d) The Government is providing financial assistance to powerloom weavers including minority community engaged in Textile Industry including backward regions of various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh in the following forms:

- (i) Of the total premium of Rs. 470/- per weaver for Group Insurance Scheme, Rs. 290 are borne by Government of India and Rs. 100/- paid from the Social Welfare Fund. The contribution of powerloom weaver/worker is Rs. 80/- only for one year. The details of number of powerloom weavers enrolled under Group Insurance Scheme and the GOI share of premium paid is given in the Statement-I attached.
- (ii) Subsidy is provided to powerloom weavers for construction of loom-shed under the Group Workshed Scheme. Rate of subsidy has now been increased to Rs. 300/- per sq. feet as against Rs. 160/- per sq. ft. Details of subsidy released under Group Workshed Scheme is given in the Statement-II attached.

- (iii) Re-imbusement of actual to & from train fare in sleeper class plus incidental expenses of Rs. 5000 per weaver is provided by the Government for exposure visit of powerloom weaver from his cluster to the place of developed powerloom cluster. During the past 6 years, 29977 powerloom weavers were taken to developed powerloom clusters and Rs. 74 lakh was paid towards incidental expenses.
- (iv) Financial assistance is provided by the Government for conducting Buyer-Seller Meets (BSM) for marketing their products under a common platform thereby eliminating middlemen and establishing direct business network with the buyers. Scale of assistance ranges from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 15 lakh for 5 days per event depending upon the class of cities. During the past 7 years, 69 Buyer Seller Meets were conducted for which GOI released Rs. 4.88 crore.
- (v) Powerloom weavers/entrepreneurs are given increased benefits Under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme. The interest subsidy has been raised from 5% to 6% and Capital subsidy has been increased from 10% to 15% in the 12th Plan. Margin Money Scheme for powerlooms under MSME sector has also been increased from 20% to 30%. More than Rs. 409 crore has been released as subsidy to small powerloom weavers/entrepreneurs under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme. The details of subsidy released is given in the Statement-III attached.
- (vi) New Schemes are also launched from this year for welfare of the powerloom weavers/entrepreneurs for implementation during the 12th Plan period. This include Health Insurance Scheme for powerloom weavers, Intitu-Upgradation of plain powerlooms, Hire-purchase for powerlooms weavers/entrepreneurs, Yarn Bank Scheme, Coomon Facility Centre and Tex-Venture Capital Fund. The details of the new schemes are given in the Statement-IV attached.
- (vii) Budget provision for all ongoing powerloom sector schemes has been increased substantially for the 12th plan period. As against Rs. 66.51 crore for allocated for the 11th plan period, the plan outly for the 12th Plan period is Rs. 335 crore for the powerloom sector Schemes. The details of the fund allocation may be seen in the Statement-V attached.

In so far as handloom sector is concerned, various schemes viz. Integrated Handloom Deveopment Scheme (IHDS), Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS), Handloom Weavers comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS), Diversified handloom Development Scheme (DHDS) and Revival Reform and

Restructuring Package (RRR) are being implemented for the welfare of handloom weaves including minority community. Financial assistance under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) and Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS) is released to the States Governments including Uttar Pradesh, while funds under other schemes are released to the identified implementing agencies to pass on the benefits to the handloom weavers. Statement showing the State-wise details under IHDS and MEPS during last three years and current year are given at Statement-VI. The details of funds released under other schemes are given of Statement-VII. The details of loan provided to the weavers at the subsidised rate are given at Statement-VIII.

(e) At present there is no proposal to control the yarn prices and to mark the exact price on the packets of cotton yarn. The prices of yarn are determined by the market forces. Monthly price trend of cotton yarn (40s count) is given in the Statement-IX attached.

Statement I

Details of group insurance scheme

Year	No. of persons enrolled	Gol Share of premium paid (Rs)
1	2	3
2003-04	60338	3945480
2004-05	109802	7092420
2005-06	96396	6338430
2006-07	94051	6241140
2007-08	121937	9659580

1	2	3
2008-09	114011	17101650
2009-10	138935	20840250
2010-11	154229	23134350
2011-12	156196	23429400
2012-13	151429	35155590
2013-14	92402	26796580
Total	1289726	179734870

Statement II

Details of group workshed scheme (Rs. in lakh)

Year	No. of Project Approved	Subsidy released
2007-08	2	112.50
2008-09	13	136.50
2009-10	9	276.30
2010-11	11	176.00
2011-12	16	233.00
2012-13	08	366.00
2013-14 (up to Dec. 13)	-	182.00
Total	60	1482.30

(1 project has been approved on 17.01.2005 during 10th plan period. Accordingly total 60 projects have been approved under Group Workshed Scheme).

Statement III

Progress of 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy/Margin Money Subsidy (CLCS@ 20%- TUFs/MMS@ 20% TUFs) (Amount in Rs. (Crore)

	Application Received		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
	No.	Amount (cost of Machinery)	No.	Amount (subsidy amount)	No.	Amount (subsidy Amount)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2003-04	4	0.48	4	0.10	4	0.10
2004-05	323	83.86	150	6.00	150	6.00
2005-06	564	501.03	368	23.00	368	23.00
2006-07	863	353.23	953	68.90	827	59.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Against backlog of 2006-07	0	0.00	0	0.00	131	9.03
2007-08	470	184.09	436	35.92	436	35.92
2008-09	470	233.73	455	37.95	404	32.48
2009-10	301	133.53	364	30.59	363	30.57
2010-11	361	182.20	243	18.73	233	17.72
2011-12	128	53.48	177	11.45	176	11.38
2012-13	3	4.93	7	0.39	7	0.38
2013-14 (As on 30.09.2013)	0	0.00	5	0.36	5	0.36
Restructured TUFs						
2011-12	338	207.90	133	14.66	120	12.94
2012-13	504	439.81	544	66.13	526	63.25
2013-14 (As on 30.09.2013)	172	137.20	176	25.6	157	22.37
Total	4501	2215.47	4015	339.77	3907	325.36

**Progress of 15% Credit Lined Capital Subsidy/Margin Money Subsidy
(CLCS@ 15%-TUFs/MMS@ 15% TUFs) (Amount in Rs. Crore)**

	Application Received		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
	No.	Amount (cost of Machinery)	No.	Amount (subsidy amount)	No.	Amount (subsidy Amount)
2008-09	695	137.24	416	10.07	307	7.52
2009-10	946	210.28	610	15.46	608	15.43
2010-11	921	178.54	512	12.03	472	11.05
2011-12	164	35.92	399	10.87	397	10.68
2012-13	1	0.75	21	0.75	21	0.75
2013-14 (As on 30.09.2013)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restructured TUFs						
2011-12	314	90.83	204	6.47	176	5.83
2012-13	697	250.96	582	23.32	563	20.9
2013-14 (As on 30.09.2013)	241	103.96	234	13.51	194	11.75
Total	3979	1008.48	2978	92.48	2738	83.91

Statement IV*New intervention/initiatives for powerloom sector*

• **Hire-Purchase Scheme for Powerloom Sector under TUFS-** To support small weavers in acquiring modern upgraded technology in weaving by way of adopting the hire-purchase model of financing. As per the theme of the scheme, the hirer (SPV) would procure the machines and then provide them on hire-purchase basis to the weavers. Under the scheme 30% Subsidy on machinery will be provided. In addition, 3% additional up front credit risk cover will be provided if the beneficiary provides at least 50% collateral security to the SPV. Else this 3% benefit will be passed on to the SPV, where no collateral security is offered, to create a debt security pool. 2% Extra costs towards additional interest and administrative expenses to enable the SPV to meet initial loading of installments due to extended tenure of Hire-Purchase *i.e.*, 10 years than the loan repayment period of 7 years under TUFS.

The overall outlay for implementation of Hire purchase scheme on pilot basis is Rs. 300 crore.

• **Pilot Scheme of In-Situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms-** The prime objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to economically weaker low-end powerloom units where the benefits of the TUFS has not reached, to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading existing plain loom with certain additional attachments and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. Financial assistance will be provided to the extent of 50% of the cost of the upgradation attachments/kits, dobby and jacquard subject to maximum subsidy of Rs. 15,000/- per powerloom limited to eight powerlooms per unit.

The overall outlay for implementation of the scheme on pilot basis is Rs. 150 crore.

• **Group Workshed Scheme-** In order to organise powerloom units in a cluster and to provide improved working condition in terms of more space, work environment, improve the work efficiency to enhance their competitiveness in the global market the revised Group Workshed Scheme has been approved with enhanced benefits. The rate of subsidy of Rs. 160/- per sq.ft. has been increased to Rs. 300/- per sq. ft. The eligible area under the Group Workshed Scheme would be restricted to maximum 400 sq.ft. per loom. Group will consist of at least 4 weavers/ entrepreneur(s) having separate legal entity. At least 48 Number of single width shuttle less looms or 24 Numbers of wider-width shuttleless looms (*i.e.* 280 cm and above) are to be installed in the Workshed. Each beneficiary should have at least 4 Number of Looms. In exceptional cases, where there is adequate justification and if beneficiaries/applicants for shuttle less looms are not available elsewhere benefit may be extended for installation of Auto looms (subject to maximum 200 sq. ft. per loom).

The overall outlay for implementation of the scheme is Rs. 59.16 crore.

• **Health Insurance Scheme for powerloom weavers-** To provide a comprehensive healthcare assistance for a wide range of ailments including a

substantial provision for outpatient (OP) services. Health Insurance cover to the powerloom weavers would eventually increase man-hours of work and productivity levels of this highly labour intensive powerloom industry. The premium is in consonance with premium rate prescribed for RSBY *i.e.* in ratio of 75:25 between Govt:State Government in states other than J&K and NER where the ratio would be 90:10..

The overall outlay for implementation of the scheme on pilot basis is Rs. 23.29 crore.

• **Yarn bank-Small weavers in decentralized powerloom sector** have no capacity to purchase yarn in bulk from the open market due to high rate. They depend on local supplier of yarn for their day to day consumption. The local supplier sells the yarn at high rate and takes advantage of fluctuation in price. Due to this the small Powerloom weaver is not able to get yarn at reasonable price and unable to plan his production. In order to mitigate this problem, an interest free corpus of Rs. 1.00 crore will be provided for setting up of yarn bank. A minimum of 11 members are required to form an SPV (preference to 50 active members and above) to join the proposed SPV.

The overall outlay for implementation of the scheme is Rs. 400 lakh.

• **Common Facility Centre -** The common facilities centre will house design centre/studio, testing facilities, training centre, information cum trade centre and common raw material/yarn/sales depot, water treatment plant for industrial use and common pre-weaving facilities *viz.* warping, sizing etc. There can also be other tangible assets that could be set up in clusters, as long as they are put to common use. The Common Facility Centre is entitled to the different levels of assistance from the Government on the basis of grading of powerloom clusters *i.e.:*

- i. Grade - A - upto 60% of project cost.
- ii. Grade - B - upto 70% of project cost.
- iii. Grade - C - upto 80% of project cost.
- iv. Grade - D & clusters in NER/J&K upto 90% of project cost.

The overall outlay for implementation of the scheme is Rs. 1000 lakh.

• **Tex-Venture Capital Fund -** The TEX Fund is an innovative Pilot project proposed to be included under existing Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development as a new pilot scheme, which will also cover organisations which are in partnership/ proprietorship form with the aim to convert them into company form of organisation, so that the Fund is able to invest in them. "TEX Fund" would be a dedicated fund with a corpus of minimum Rs.35 crore for investing primarily in companies engaged in manufacturing and services activities in the powerloom industry and allied products/services.

The overall outlay for implementation of the scheme is Rs. 2450.00 lakh.

Statement V

Fund allocated and expenditure incurred during 11th plan period & 12 plan outlay for Powerloom sector Schemes (Rs. In crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	11th Plan Fund allocation & Expenditure		12th Plan Outlay
		Allocated	Actually spent	
1.	Group Insurance Scheme	9.74	9.19	20.51
2.	Integrated Scheme for Powerloom cluster Development	42.525	39.10	57.54
3.	Group Workshed Scheme	14.245	9.325	59.16
4.	Scheme for In-situ upgradation of plain power looms	-	-	150.00
5.	Health Insurance Scheme for powerloom weavers/workers	-	-	23.29
6.	Pilot Scheme for Tex-Fund Venture Capital Fund for Textiles	-	-	24.50
Total		66.51	57.61	335.00

Statement VI

Details of releases made during last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and the current year i.e. 2013-14 to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. no.	Name of the state	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme*				Marketing & Export promotion Scheme*			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 31.3.2013)	2013-14 (as on 31.1.2014)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 31.3.2013)	2013-14 (Upto 31.1.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.93	9.58	9.17	0.00	2.04	3.26	0.59	1.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.88	4.72	1.25	1.32	1.75	0.39	0.00	0
3.	Assam	10.25	10.97	11.83	0.81	5.73	4.60	3.48	2.36
4.	Bihar	1.78	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.39	0.43	0.04
5.	Chattisgarh	2.59	0.94	0.83	0.34	1.12	2.06	1.42	0.79
6.	Delhi	3.01	0.16	0.20	0.00	0.16	0.09	0.06	0
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Gujarat	0.77	2.00	1.33	0.00	0.27	0.89	0.03	0.45
9.	Haryana	0.47	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.15	0.05	0.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.44	3.43	1.88	0.16	0.61	0.58	0.32	0.29
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.92	0.71	1.12	0.00	0.28	0.35	0.32	0.27
12.	Jharkhand	3.84	8.94	0.00	0.73	0.18	0.00	0.00	0
13.	Karnataka	1.73	5.62	0.73	0.22	1.37	1.86	1.04	1.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Kerala	1.24	9.17	2.15	1.42	0.00	0.21	0.19	0.03
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3.09	2.80	3.95	0.09	0.93	0.74	0.80	0.73
16.	Maharashtra	3.10	2.22	0.62	0.42	0.99	1.84	2.03	1.28
17.	Manipur	6.17	19.16	3.47	4.86	1.64	1.72	1.62	-
18.	Meghalaya	2.61	5.46	0.87	0.97	0.42	0.58	0.05	0.13
19.	Mizoram	1.97	0.60	0.72	0.00	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.14
20.	Nagaland	8.02	19.19	4.63	0.15	2.33	2.37	1.77	1.27
21.	Odisha	7.12	14.10	7.28	1.93	1.09	0.59	0.23	0.1
22.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24.	Rajasthan	1.72	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.11	0.60	0.57
25.	Sikkim	0.47	0.67	0.12	0.00	0.13	0.52	0.57	0.43
26.	Tamil Nadu	48.68	44.56	31.65	20.25	1.44	1.70	0.33	
27.	Tripura	2.98	7.05	4.35	0.60	0.44	1.10	0.54	0.67
28.	Uttar Pradesh	13.06	12.01	16.72	1.08	2.09	2.49	1.67	1.88
29.	Uttarakhand	3.06	1.10	0.57	0.17	0.43	0.38	0.33	0.34
30.	West Bengal	9.02	15.94	2.77	0.97	1.80	0.46	1.00	0.11
Total		156.92	202.84	108.21	36.51	28.04	29.57	19.47	14.82

In case of Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Mill Gate Price Scheme, funds are released to implementing Agencies. Hence, State-wise release is not possible.

*from the year 2013-14 IHDS and MEPS schemes were merged with Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme.

Statement VII

BE/RE and Expenditure for the last three years and current year (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	11th Plan						12th Plan					
		2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
PLAN		BE	RE	Expr.	BE	RE	Expr.	BE	RE	Expr.	BE	RE	Expr. (upto 31.01.2014)
1.	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	125.00	172.05	168.00	164.70	236.50	219.49	195.00	156.00	138.96	MERGED WITH CHDS	MERGED WITH CHDS	
2.	Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme	57.00	61.00	58.59	55.60	55.00	53.59	53.00	45.00	41.37			
3.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	170.00	170.00	116.14	160.00	141.05	68.22	150.00	150.00	127.03	95.00	95.00	47.91
4.	Mill Gate Price Scheme ^Y am Supply Scheme	54.00	65.00	65.00	55.60	55.60	54.27	385.00	133.00	122.91	100.00	100.00	91.10
5.	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	20.00	20.00	17.78	24.10	24.10	13.34	20.00	25.00	17.08	MERGED WITH CHDS	MERGED WITH CHDS	
6.	Revival Reform and Restructuring Package for the Handloom Sector				200.00	200.00	200.00	2450.00	600.00	291.03	175.00	271.00	250.00
7.	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme										117.00	142.00	81.08
Total (Plan)		426.00	488.05	425.51	660.00	712.25	608.91	3253.00	1109.00	738.38	487.00	608.00	470.09

Statement VIII

Status of issuance of Weavers' Credit Cards (WCCs), sanction and disbursal of loan during 2013-14 (as on 31.12.2013)

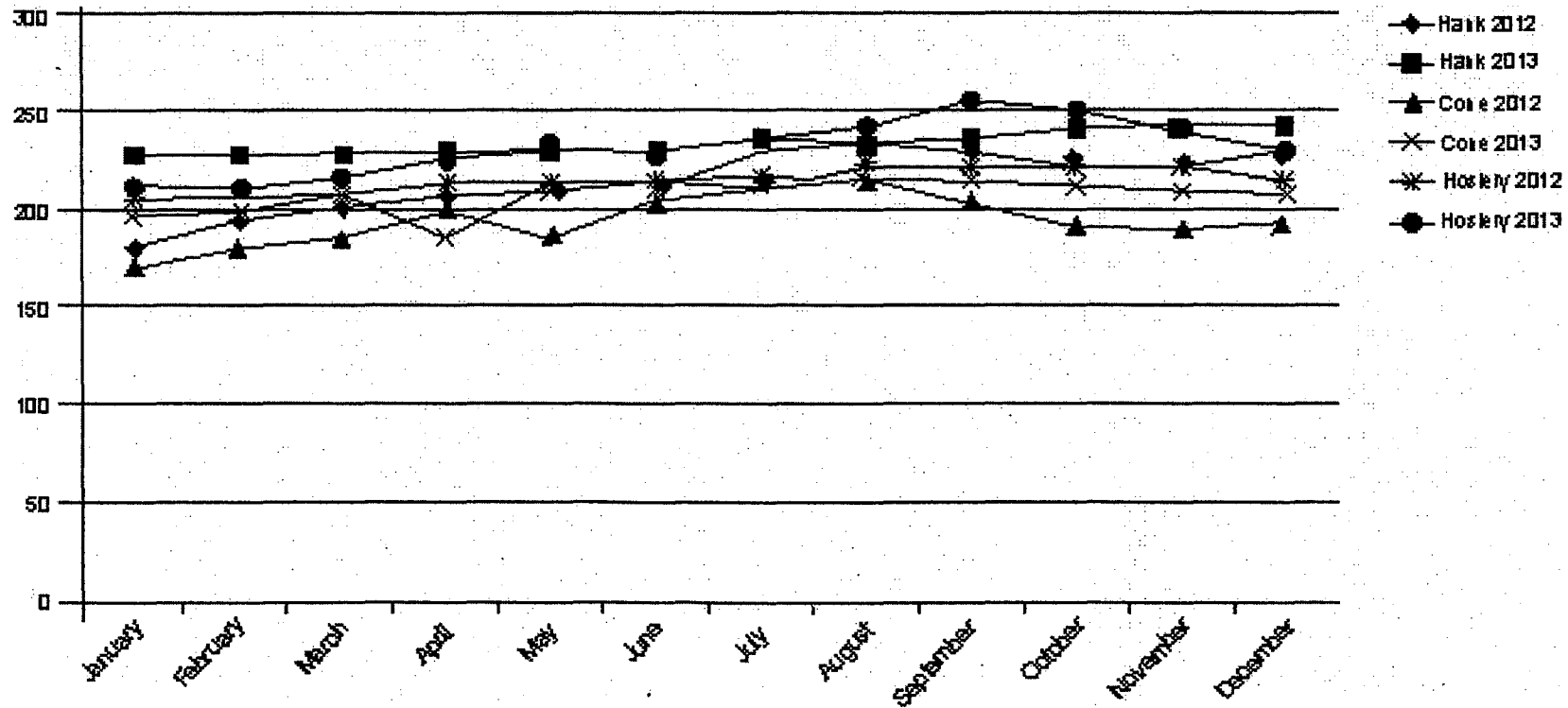
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Weavers' Credit Cards (WCCs) issued in 2012-13	Target of WCCs for 2013-14	Total Camps organised in 2013-14	Total Number of applications received in camps	Total Number of applications pending as on 31.3.2013	WCCs issued in 2013-14	Applications rejected by Banks in 2013-14	Total number of applications pending	Total number of loan sanctioned during 2013-14	Total amount of loan disbursed during 2013-14	
		Number	Loan Amt. sanctioned									[(7+8)-(9+10)]
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15031	4682.36	25000	21	25681	40270	8446	3391	60896	2625.41	2525.24
2.	Bihar	649	251.13	5000			11193	314		10879	59.3	59.30
3.	Chhattisgarh	156	49.25	1500	4	124	1645	156	2	1615	10.25	9.10
4.	Delhi			500			298			298		
5.	Gujarat	134	102.71	1000	6	482	1124	121	321	1806	36.97	54.84
6.	Haryana	107	53.00	1000			1748			1748		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	150	83.20	1500			223			223		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	112	17.10	1500	12		893			893		
9.	Jharkhand	1000	780.00	3500			4044	1000		3044	85	85.00
10.	Karnataka	5210	1166.26	10000	8	894	10569	1576	63	9950	565.11	470.00
11.	Kerala	1415	439.86	10000		38	5651	1215	401	4875	297.41	170.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	131	28.55	1500			806	34		772		8.70
13.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	1500			1391			1391		
14.	Odisha	4905	1397.29	20000	20	8576	21825	7161	2600	25840	2122.00	1600.00
15.	Rajasthan	570	158.43	1000			708	0		708		
16.	Tamil Nadu	10677	2616.00	25000	30	23272	18960	19182	9183	32233	4934.95	4718.35
17.	Uttar Pradesh	6477	2800.00	25000	52	12432	22715	7251	10772	38668	1925.00	721.00
18.	Uttarakhand	200	130.13	1500			1808	252		1556	142	720.00
19.	West Bengal	4966	1370.47	20000	7	13420	74832	6266	14053	96039	831.00	572.00
	Total	51890	16125.74	156000	160	69998	220703	52974	40377	278104	13634.4	11245.75
	NER											
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	423	416.00	2500			4289			4289		
2.	Assam	960	408.06	20000		5217	4369	2000	261	7847	800	500.00
3.	Manipur	199	182.00	15000			29391	4500	148	25039	480	287.00
4.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	1000			2658	161		2497		
5.	Mizoram	3	1.50	1000			1497			1497		
6.	Nagaland	0	0.00	2500			13631			13631		
7.	Sikkim	153	67.12	1000			1093			1093		
8.	Tripura	0	0.00	1000			0	6661		-6661		
	Total	1738	1074.68	44000	0	5217	56928	6661	409	55893	1280.00	787.00
	Grand Total	53628	17200.42	200000	160	75215	277631	59635	40786	333997	14914.40	12032.75

Statement IX

Monthly Price trend of Cotton Yarn (40s Count)

Rs./Kg.

Period	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Hank 2012	179	195	201	205	210	211	228	230	229	223	221	226
Hank Hank 2013	228	229	229	230	230	230	232	233	236	240	241	241
Cone 2012	170	179	185	199	184	203	212	213	202	189	188	191
Cone Cone 2013	196	198	205	184	214	214	216	214	213	211	208	205
Hosiery 2012	205	207	207	213	213	213	211	220	220	220	220	211
Hosiery Hosiery 2013	211	211	215	225	234	227	236	241	255	249	239	228



*[English]***Ganga Action Plan**

*272. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made in regard to cleaning of Ganga river in the country under Ganga Action Plan Phase - II;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure incurred so far; and

(c) the achievement made so far during the phase-II?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The efforts towards conservation of rivers started with the launching of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I in the year 1985. Subsequently, GAP Phase-II was initiated which included the tributaries of the river Ganga, namely, Yamuna, Gomti and Damodar. The Plan was expanded to cover other rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in the year 1995. GAP Phase-II was reviewed in a meeting chaired by the Prime Minister on 04.11.2008 and it was decided to declare Ganga as the National River and to set up a Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA). Accordingly, in February, 2009, the NGRBA has been constituted as an empowered, planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority with the objective to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach.

(b) and (c) Under GAP-II for main stem of river Ganga, 59 towns in 5 states namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal have been covered for undertaking pollution abatement works. These works include interception and diversion of raw sewage flowing into the rivers, setting up of sewage treatment plants for treating the diverted sewage, creating low cost sanitation facilities, setting up electric/improved wood crematoria and River Front Development, etc. A total of 314 schemes costing Rs. 591.05 crore were sanctioned, of which 264 schemes have been completed. A total sewage treatment capacity of 229 million liters per day has been created under GAP-II for river Ganga. Central funds amounting to Rs. 522.11 crore have been released and a total expenditure of Rs. 505.31 crore has been incurred till December, 2013.

*[Translation]***Removal of Concrete Surrounding Trees**

*273. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has instructed for the removal of concrete surrounding trees in the country including Delhi;

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

(c) the follow-up action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the remedial action taken by the Government to save the trees from concretization already done?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. In the Original Application No. 82 of 2013, National Green Tribunal (NGT) vide order dated 23rd April, 2013 has directed all the public authorities particularly the Central Public Works Department, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, National Highway Authority of India and Public Works Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to take necessary action including removal of concrete surrounding the trees within Delhi.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has requested all the concerned Ministries, Departments and agencies for strict implementation of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi's order dated 19.09.2007 in W.P. (C) No. 1772/2007 wherein it is stated that concretization around the trees should be stopped and remedial action taken to save the trees from concretization already done. As per the report received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the work of deconcretization surrounding the trees has been completed in several colonies. The log of deconcretization activities is maintained. The Department of Forests & Wildlife, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi conducts random checking to ensure that proper deconcretization is done by different agencies.

*[English]***Coastal Regulation Zone**

*274. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

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

(a) the key points of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011;

(b) whether the clearance issuance mechanism as per new CRZ Notification is based on the pollution potential of the projects within the CRZ areas;

(c) if so, the details of the mechanism for the projects which have low pollution potential and do not attract provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification;

(d) whether some States have demanded for revision of issuance process for the projects which attract provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 declares Coastal stretches up to 500m from High Tide Line (HTL), the stretch between Low Tide Line (LTL) & HTL and water portion up to 12 nautical miles as CRZ area. It also declares 100m or width of the creek and backwater and distance up to which tidal effect of the seas is experienced in rivers, creeks and backwaters as CRZ area.

The main objectives of the CRZ Notification 2011 are to conserve and protect coastal stretches, to ensure livelihood security to the fishing communities and other local communities living in the coastal areas and to promote development in a sustainable manner based on scientific principles, taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas and sea level rise due to global warming.

The Notification provides the clearance procedure, post-monitoring and enforcement mechanism. The Notification also provides special provisions for Mumbai, Goa and Kerala in view of the geographic nature and development of the areas.

(b) and (c) The para 3 of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 prohibits certain activities within CRZ area such as setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries, discharge of untreated wastes, storage of hazardous chemicals, etc. with certain stipulations. Para 4 of the CRZ Notification regulates permissible activities which *inter-alia* include foreshore facilities such as ports and harbors, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwater, lighthouses; projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy; pipelines; building construction etc. As regards the permissible activities not listed in the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, the same require clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(d) and (e) The Government of Maharashtra requested revision of issuance process for certain projects like reconstruction of buildings of archeological and historical importance, pipelines, roads, bridges and the same is under examination.

Noise Pollution

275. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the noise levels in metro cities are above the prescribed limits;

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

(c) the details of the guidelines issued by the Government to check noise pollution; and

(d) the mechanism put in place by the Government to monitor noise pollution in metro cities effectively?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Ambient noise levels are monitored in seven metro cities, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Lucknow on 24x7 basis at 35 locations. Five stations have been set up in each of the above named seven cities. There are different ambient noise norms for day time (6.00 am-10.00 pm) and night time (10.00 pm-6.00 am) for various zones depending on land use. Time series data for two years *i.e.* 2011-12, 2012-13 and the current year for these cities is available. The data, so generated, in respect of aforesaid cities reveals the following:

- In Delhi, noise levels are exceeding the prescribed standards at all stations except East Arjun Nagar both for day time and night time.
- In Kolkata, noise levels are exceeding at SSKM Hospital both for day time and night time and New Market and Patauli for night time. Noise levels are within prescribed limits at remaining two stations both for day time and night time.
- In Mumbai, noise levels are exceeding the prescribed standards at Thane MCO for day time and remaining four stations both for day time and night time.
- In Hyderabad, noise levels are exceeding the prescribed standards at all stations except Jeedimetla both for day time and night time.

- In Chennai, noise levels are exceeding the prescribed standards at all stations except Guindy both for day time and night time.
- In Bengaluru, noise levels are exceeding the prescribed standards at BTM and Nisarga Bhawan both for day time and night time and at Parisar Bhawan for night time. Noise levels are within prescribed limits at remaining two stations both for day time and night time.
- In Lucknow, noise levels are exceeding the prescribed standards at Indira Nagar at night time and remaining four stations both for day time and night time.

(c) The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 are in place which have been last amended in January, 2010. Salient features of the said amendment are: (i) Stress laid on making the night time (10.00 pm-6.00 am) less noisy; (ii) 'Public place' defined and the occupant of a public place required to restrict the volume of public address system, etc. (iii) Similarly, the occupant of a private place required to restrict the volume of music system, etc.; and (iv) A duty cast upon the concerned State Governments to specify in advance, the number and particulars of days, not exceeding fifteen in a year, on which 2 hours exemption for permitting the use of loud speaker, public address system and the like (10.00 pm to 12.00 mid night) would be operative.

(d) The Central Government has set up a national ambient noise monitoring network through the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs).

[Translation]

Bhagalpur Silk Industry

*276. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/financial assistance provided by the Government to Bhagalpur silk industry for their promotion in India and globally;

(b) whether the Government has formulated schemes to assist Bhagalpur weavers for selling their products in metropolises, trade fairs and exhibitions to increase their profits;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from various States particularly from Chhattisgarh to set up

design and technology development workshop at urban haat and to organise exhibition there; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposals are likely to be implemented along with the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. K. S. RAO): (a) For promotion of Sericulture activities in Bhagalpur, the Central Silk Board has established the following 3 units, mainly for the development of tasar silk industry:

- i. Basic Seed Multiplication and Training Centre (BSM&TC) for production and supply of superior quality basic tasar seeds to the state government units, for further multiplication and supply of silkworm seeds to the tasar rearers.
- ii. Demonstration-Cum-Technical Service Centre (DCTSC) for demonstration of improved technologies to reelers and weavers and to provide required training to the beneficiaries.
- iii. Sub-Unit of Tasar Raw Material Bank (TRMB) for providing local market support for the producers of tasar cocoons, by providing a remunerative price for their produce.

The Government of India has been implementing the following schemes across the country, including Bhagalpur, for development and promotion of handloom sector both in India and globally.

1. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)
2. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)
3. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.
4. Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS)
5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS)
6. Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for handloom sector.

During 12th Five Year Plan Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme have been merged in one scheme with certain modifications which is now known as Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme (CHDS) and Mill Gate Price Scheme also has been modified and will be known as Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS).

For overall & holistic development of handloom weavers of Bhagalpur, the Government of India has

sanctioned one large cluster covering 5000 weavers, 5 small clusters covering 2172 weavers and so far, Rs. 383.81 lakh has been released for the development of these clusters. For promotion of handloom products including Bhagalpur silk globally, the Government of India provides financial assistance for airfare upto Rs. 50,000 per exporter, including silk handloom exporters of Bhagalpur, besides infrastructure and publicity assistance, for participation in international fairs and buyers-seller meets.

Further, Government has setup one weaver service centre at Bhagalpur for providing various services such as skill upgradation, design and product development etc.

(b) and (c) All the above schemes are implemented in all States, including Bhagalpur, for the benefit of weavers. The Handloom Marketing Assistance component of Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme provide a marketing platform to the weavers to sell their products directly to the consumers and financial assistance is provided to State Governments and State Handloom organisations to organise marketing events like, National Handloom Expos, Special Handloom Expos wherein weavers from different parts of the country including Bhagalpur participate and sell their products. For implementation of Handloom Marketing Assistance component, Rs. 58 lakh has been allocated for Bihar, including Bhagalpur, for 2013-14 for organizing marketing events. Central Silk Board also organises Silk Mark Exhibitions where weavers and exporters from Bhagalpur region also participate in large numbers.

(d) No such proposal has been received.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Intermediate Jet Trainer

*277. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a substantial delay by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) in handing over Intermediate Jet Trainer (IJT) Sitara to Indian Air Force (IAF);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for missing several deadlines by HAL since 2007;

(c) whether any new target date has been fixed for handing over IJT Sitara by HAL to IAF; and

(d) if so, the time by which IJT Sitara is likely to have the initial operational clearance and is handed over to IAF for intermediate training of pilots?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) The project was sanctioned in 1999 and the first and second prototypes flew in March 2003 and in March, 2004 respectively.

The prototypes were initially flight tested with the LARZAC engines from SNECMA. To meet the technical parameters, a higher powered engine, AL-551 from Russia, was selected based on a global tender. Due to developmental issues in Russia, flight-worthy engines were supplied to HAL in January, 2009 against the contractual schedule of January, 2007. Flights with these Engines commenced in May, 2009 after resolution of Engine-Aircraft Interface issues with the Russians.

The Progress of project was affected due to loss of prototype during flight testing which necessitated major changes like total redesign of flight control system and associated increased number of design iteration for recovery and resolution.

(c) and (d) Presently, the development of IJT is in the advanced stages of certification with more than 800 test flights completed so far. The activities are progressing well with completion of Sea-level trials, Night flying trials, High altitude trials as well as weapon and drop tank trials. The activities left for obtaining Final Operational Clearance (FOC) are the refinement of stall characteristics and thereafter spin testing.

All efforts are being made for achieving FOC by December 2014. Production of the aircraft will commence immediately thereafter.

Handloom Clusters

*278. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing handloom clusters developed by the Government in various parts of the country including the number of incentives/benefits extended to people employed therein;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish more handloom clusters across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, along with the funds allocated for the purpose and the number of persons enrolled and benefited by these clusters during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has achieved the desired success in the clusters development programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. K. S. RAO): (a) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms has taken up 613 handloom clusters, each having 300-500 handlooms for their integrated and holistic development in various States under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) during XI Plan and 2012-13 & 2013-14 (till December 2013). Besides, 20 clusters, each having about 5000 handlooms have been taken up. Further, 6 mega handloom clusters, each having atleast 25000 handlooms have been taken up. In these clusters, financial assistance has been extended to benefit the weavers towards various inputs like margin money, new looms and accessories, skill up-gradation, design development, corpus fund for yarn supply, up-gradation of handlooms, setting up of Common Facility Centre/Dye house, marketing, construction of Worksheds etc.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. A new Scheme "Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme (CHDS)" has been recently introduced, which provides for taking up new clusters, each having 200-500 handlooms and 2000-5000 handlooms to be developed in a time period of 4 years. The scheme has several components and therefore, based on the receipt of viable proposals and availability of funds, financial assistance is released to the Implementing Agencies through the State Government concerned. A statement showing State-wise funds released and number of weavers benefited during the last 3 years and current year (upto January 2014) is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Handloom clusters have been taken up in different years of XI Plan and current Plan, of which some have been fully implemented while remaining are in different stages of implementation. Independent evaluation of the Cluster Development Programmes has revealed positive outcomes in terms of increase in productivity, increase in income, increase in number of working days etc.

Statement

State-wise funds released and beneficiaries covered during last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and current year (2013-14 as on 31.1.2014) in Clusters taken up so far

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	Number of Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	925.58	5415
2.	Bihar	283.23	369

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	232.19	739
4.	Delhi	16.83	0
5.	Gujarat	24.94	0
6.	Haryana	17.25	332
7.	Himachal Pradesh	199.61	1397
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	329.67	1250
9.	Jharkhand	1014.53	3107
10.	Karnataka	626.62	4792
11.	Kerala	662.72	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	347.58	635
13.	Maharashtra	111.00	2515
14.	Odisha	1047.36	2073
15.	Punjab	0.00	0
16.	Rajasthan	83.42	1118
17.	Tamilnadu	1420.11	3777
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1184.62	2343
19.	Uttarakhand	306.55	1322
20.	West Bengal	962.47	1752
	Total	9796.27	32936
	NER		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	546.38	2500
2.	Assam	1223.66	11663
3.	Manipur	1932.84	15276
4.	Meghalaya	267.94	620
5.	Mizoram	76.75	371
6.	Nagaland	1288.46	6000
7.	Sikkim	0.00	0
8.	Tripura	525.23	2077
	Total	5861.26	38507
	Grand Total	15657.53	71443

Wages to Contract Labourers

*279. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed minimum wages for the employment of contract labourers in Government Offices and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the contract labourers employed by certain establishments do not get minimum wages;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether any inquiry was conducted in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring in comprehensive laws for various workers in the farm and unorganised sector in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government for the welfare and to provide social security to such workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Madam. Both Central and State Governments are Appropriate Governments under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the Scheduled Employments under their respective jurisdictions. The minimum wages

fix by the Appropriate Government and the Minimum Wages Act are equally applicable to contract/regular/casual workers in Government Offices. A copy of the minimum wages fixed for the Scheduled Employment for Central Sphere is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, such violations do come to the notice of the Government through complaints or during inspections by the Inspecting Officers.

The erring employers are given opportunity by the Inspecting Officers to rectify the violations of payment of minimum wages to the workers. If the same is not rectified and compliance is not made within a specified period, the erring employers are prosecuted by way of filing prosecution in the Appropriate Court. In case of payment of wages less than the prescribed minimum wages, the Inspecting Officer files claims before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) and the Authority under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 who after hearing both the parties, decide the issue and give directions to the party by way of an order. The enforcement details of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the details of claims filed before the Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 in Central Sphere are attached as Statement-II, Statement-III and Statement-IV.

(d) and (e) In order to provide social security to the workers in the unorganized sector, the Ministry of Labour & Employment has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. Under this Act various schemes ha've been formulated for welfare of workers to provide health, maternity benefits, death and disability cover, old age protection and other benefits. A list of such schemes is attached as Statement-V.

Statement I*Area wise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere as on 01.10.2013*

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A per day (in Rs.)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	203.00	184.00	182.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	222.00	205.00	187.00
	Skilled/Clerical	241.00	222.00	204.00
	Highly Skilled	268.00	248.00	222.00
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation & removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:			
	(a) Soft Soil		207.06	
	(b) Soft Soil with Rock		313.05	
	(c) Rock		415.16	

1	2	3	4	5
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift		165.26	
	Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size			
	(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		1288.37	
	(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		1100.85	
	(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches		643.64	
	(d) Above 5.0 Inches		528.48	
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	310.00	257.00	207.00
4. Watch and Ward	Without Arms	342.00	291.00	241.00
	With Arms	377.00	342.00	291.00
5. loading and Unloading	Unskilled	310.00	257.00	207.00
6. Construction	Unskilled-	310.00	257.00	207.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled-Supervisory	342.00	291.00	241.00
	Skilled/Clerical	377.00	342.00	291.00
	Highly Skilled	410.00	377.00	342.00
7. Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground	Below Ground	
	Unskilled	207.00	257.00	
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	257.00	310.00	
	Skilled/Clerical	310.00	360.00	
	Highly Skilled	360.00	410.00	

Name of Scheduled Employment	Nomenclature
1	2
1. Agriculture	Agriculture
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act; 1993
4. Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward
5. Loading and Unloading	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goodssheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports
6. Construction	Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other

Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply lines and Sewerage Pipe lines

7. Non-Coal Mines

Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barvtes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA

AREA- "A"

Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad
Navi Mumbai				

AREA-"B"

Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur		Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA)	Jaipur	(UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)
Amravati		Kota		Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana		Jalandhar-cantt.	
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Dhanbad	(UA)
Bhavnagar		Meerut	(UA)	Dehradun	(UA)
Bikaner		Moradabad	(UA)	Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)
Bhopal		Mysore	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)
Bhubaneshwar		Nasik	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Pune	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Patna	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)	Warangal	

Cuttack	(UA)	Rajkot		Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur		Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur		Sholapur		Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati City		Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur		Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)	Beigaum	(UA)
Indore	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)	Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Varanasi	(UA)		

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Statement II

Enforcement of the minimum wages Act, 1948 in central sphere establishments (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14)*

Sl.No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1.	No. of inspections conducted	16780	15155	15460	5698
2.	No. of irregularities detected	305796	289525	291116	195976
3.	No. of prosecutions launched	6008	6879	5267	2322
4.	No. of convictions	6124	6746	4914	2322

*Provisional upto September, 2013.

Statement III

Details of the claims filed before the authority under the minimum wages Act, 1948 (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14)*

Year	Claims filed	Amount Recovered
1	2	3
2010-11	3091	18474821

1	2	3
2011-12	3614	54334644
2012-13	3336	55300928
2013-14*	1129	17822788

*Provisinal upto September, 2013

Statement IV

Enforcement of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14)*

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1.	No. of inspections Conducted	7327	7268	8146	2647
2.	No. of prosecution Launched	4908	4962	4671	1654
3.	No. Irregularities	148731	192418	148838	86749
4.	No. of convictions	3643	4962	2871	1626

*Provisional upto sept, 2013

Statement V**Schemes under the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008**

1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
2. National Family Benefit Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
3. Janani Suraksha Yojana. (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare)
4. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
5. Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
6. Pension to Master Craft Persons. (Ministry of Textiles)
7. National Scheme For Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension. (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)
8. Janshree Bima Yojana and Aam Aadmi Sima Yojana. (Combined into one scheme by Department of Financial Services)
9. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Labour & Employment)

Regulation of Private Placement Agencies

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

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

(a) the details of the various laws/guidelines which regulate the functioning of private placement agencies in the country;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated the effectiveness of these laws/guidelines in regulating/monitoring the activities for the private placement agencies;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the existing laws/guidelines to check exploitation by the placement agencies effectively; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) The Acts which

regulate different type of placement agencies are given below:

- I. Manpower Export and Placement Agencies (known as Recruiting Agents) covered under Emigration Act 1983;
- II. Labour Contractors covered under Contract Labour (Abolition & Regulation) Act, 1970 and the Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979; and
- III. Private Securities Agencies governed by Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005.

Guidelines on operation of Private Placement Agencies catering to specific placement requirement of the labour market not falling under the above categories were issued in 2003 to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. They have also been requested in 2010 to register the private placement agencies providing domestic workers under the Shop & Establishment Act.

The relevant laws/guidelines are reviewed/ amended from time to time by the concerned Ministry based on the feedback received from the implementing agencies, States, UTs, etc.

(d) and (e) M/o Labour & Employment has entrusted a study on ILO Convention 181 regarding private placement agencies to V.V. Giri National Labour Institute. The scope of study *inter-alia* includes a gap analysis of existing legal framework at both national and state level.

Review on Report of WGEEP

2849. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) whether the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has received comments on the report from the States and has decided to set up a committee to review the report of WGEEP in the country; and

(d) if so, the details and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Western

Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests has submitted its report to the Ministry. The major findings of the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel report *inter alia* include, (i) demarcation of ecologically sensitive zones in Western Ghats, (ii) measures for management of these ecologically sensitive zones, (iii) measures for preservation, conservation and rejuvenation of this environmentally sensitive and ecologically significant region and (iv) modalities for the establishment of Western Ghats Ecology Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has received comments on the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel report from all the six states of Western Ghats Region *viz.* Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K Kasturirangan, Member, Planning Commission vide office order dated 17.8.2012 to *inter alia* examine the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel Report in a holistic and multidisciplinary fashion keeping in view the comments received from the concerned State Governments/Central Ministries/Stakeholders and other related important aspects such as preservation of precious biodiversity, needs and aspirations of the local and indigenous people, sustainable development and environmental integrity of the region, climate change and constitutional implications of centre-state relations and to recommend further course of action to the Government with respect to the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) Report.

The HLWG submitted its report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 15th April 2013 and it was thereafter put in public domain by hosting it on the Ministry's website seeking comments of all stakeholders. The concerned State Governments were also requested to give their views. Thereafter, on completion of a transparent process, the Ministry has accepted the High Level Working Group (HLWG) Report "in principle" subject to certain stipulations as stated in Office Memorandum (OM) of the Ministry dated 20th December, 2013. A copy of this OM is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

No. 1-4/2012-RE (Pt.)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests

Paryavaian Bhavan
CGO Complex, Lodi Road
New Delhi-110 003
Dated: 20th December 2013

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: High Level Working Group Report on Western Ghats-reg.

1. The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member (Science), Planning Commission vide office order dated 17.8.2012 in order to study and make recommendations on how to protect, preserve and nurture the rich biodiversity and environmental integrity of the Western Ghats and suggest steps and the way forward to prevent further degradation of the fragile ecology of the Western Ghats. The HLWG was also tasked with the mandate to take a holistic view of the issue and to bring synergy between protection of environment and biodiversity and the imperatives of equity for the indigenous residents of the Western Ghats area, particularly disadvantaged sections of society, so that their rightful aspirations for inclusive growth and sustainable development are also protected and addressed.

2. The HLWG submitted its report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 15th April 2013 and it was thereafter put in public domain by hosting on the MoEF website, and also disseminated to all stakeholders including the six Western Ghat States for feedback and comments. All stakeholders were also invited to offer their views on the HLWG report. Thereafter, on completion of a transparent process, the MoEF has taken the following view on the HLWG report:

The Ministry has accepted the HLWG report "in principle" subject to the following:

- (i) The definition of the extent of the Western Ghats as demarcated by the HLWG is accepted
- (ii) The Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) as identified and delineated by the HLWG in Western Ghats is accepted.
- (iii) The HLWG has identified approximately 37% of the Western Ghats as ecologically sensitive. The identified Ecologically Sensitive Area covers about 60,000 sq. km. of natural landscape of Western Ghats and represents a continuous band of natural vegetation extending over a horizontal distance of 1,500 km. The Ecologically Sensitive Area is spread across six states of Western Ghats region *viz.* Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The ESA also includes Protected Areas and World Heritage Sites of Western Ghats.
- (iv) The recommendations of the HLWG to completely ban mining, quarrying and Sand mining as also thermal power plants and Red category of

industries in the Ecologically Sensitive Area are also accepted.

- (v) Hydro Power being a relatively clean source of energy has been recommended to be allowed in the ESA by the HLWG subject to stringent conditions. This recommendation is accepted by the Ministry.
- (vi) Wind energy is permitted in the Ecologically Sensitive Area subject to applicable regulations.
- (vii) The following category of new and/or expansion projects/activities shall be prohibited in the identified Ecologically Sensitive Area except those cases which have been received by EACs/MoEF or SEACs/SEI AAs before the date of putting HLWG report on the website of the Ministry, *i.e.*, 17.4.2013 and which are pending with EACs/MoEF or SEACs/SEIAAs. Such projects will be dealt under the guidelines and rules applicable at the time of application before the respective EACs/MoEF or SEACs/SEIAAs.
 - (a) Mining, quarrying and sand mining
 - (b) Thermal Power Plants
 - (c) Building and construction projects of 20,000 sq. m. area and above
 - (d) Township and area development projects with an area of 50 ha and above and /or with built up area of 1,50,000 sq.m. and above
 - (e) Red category of industries
- (viii) Project/activities which are not specifically prohibited under the ESA shall be scrutinized and assessed for cumulative impacts and development needs, before granting environment clearance.
- (ix) The Forest Rights Act shall be observed in letter and spirit. The consent of the Gram Sabha for projects in ESA will be mandatory as recommended by the HLWG.

3. The boundary of the ESA as also the regulatory regime would be finalized after the draft notification to the effect is placed in the public domain for comments/views of stakeholders including State Governments of the region. It is clarified that the Final Notification will be issued after the boundary of the ESA has been fine tuned after receiving inputs from stakeholders/State Governments. Further, State Governments may suggest modifications based upon physical verification.

4. The recommendations given by the HLWG neither put any fresh restrictions on land use in the ESA nor do they in any way impact the continued occupation of land

in possession of the local people and affect their day to day activities or normal livelihood. Further, the recommendations also do not prohibit or restrict any normal activities relating to plantations, agriculture or any other activity except those which have been specifically prohibited/restricted in the ESA and specified at Para 2 (vii) above.

5. It is also reiterated that the prohibition of identified categories of projects/activities as stated under para 2. (vii) above, in the ESA shall apply to new and/or expansion of these activities from the date specified therein. The existing projects/activities under these categories may continue, according to law, except for existing mines which should be phased out within the next 5 years or expiry of their mine lease, whichever is earlier.

6. The High Level Working Group has noted that a substantial portion of the Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri Districts where moratorium has been imposed falls outside the definition of Western Ghats as identified by the HLWG. The High Level Working Group has recommended the lifting of moratorium in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts subject to certain stipulations.

7. All the other major recommendations made by the HLWG particularly with respect to financial arrangements to incentivize green growth in Western Ghats, participation of and involvement of local communities in decision making, data monitoring systems especially the establishment of Decision Support and Monitoring Centre for Western Ghats are accepted.

8. As a follow up to the "in principle" acceptance of the HLWG report by the Ministry, relevant steps would be initiated to operationalise the recommendations of the HLWG. A draft notification declaring the identified region of the Western Ghats as an Ecologically Sensitive Area along the lines accepted by the Ministry would be issued and put up on the website of the Ministry for inputs of stakeholders. A High Level Committee of the MoEF will be set up to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the HLWG in a time bound manner.

This OM supersedes all other OM's issued earlier on the subject.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(Dr. Amit Love)
Deputy Director

Copy to:-

1. PS to MoS (I/C) E&F
2. PPS to Secretary (E&F)
3. PPS to AS (HP)
4. PS to JS (AT)/JS (MS)/Adv (GVS)

Report on Western Ghats

2850. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any directives on Western Ghats to various State Governments based on the report of High Working Group chaired by Dr. K. Kasturirangan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints from various stakeholders including State Governments and civil society organisations etc. regarding the adverse impact on the implementation of the recommendations of Madhav Gadgil and High Level Working Group on Western Ghats;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry had issued Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 dated 13th November 2013, with a view to provide immediate protection to the Western Ghats and maintain its environmental integrity considering unprecedented threats to natural landscape of Western Ghats region. As per these Directions, five categories of new and/or expansion projects/activities which have maximum interventionist and damaging impacts on ecosystems would not be considered for granting Environmental Clearance in the Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA), as identified by the HLWG, in the Western Ghats.

(c) (d) and (e) The Ministry had received comments from stakeholders including from concerned State Governments and central Ministries on the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel report. The Ministry had constituted a High Level Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member, Planning Commission vide office order dated 17.8.2012 to *inter alia* examine the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel Report in a holistic and multidisciplinary fashion keeping in view the comments received from the concerned State Governments/Central Ministries/Stakeholders.

The Ministry has also received representations from stakeholders on the HLWG recommendations with respect to the issues relating to land use, agriculture, plantations and continued occupation of land in possession of local people as also on the status of ongoing projects/activities. The Ministry has addressed these concerns through the

OM issued on 20th December 2013 enclosed Statement. The OM brings out the salient recommendations of HLWG which have been accepted "in-principle" by the Ministry and also provides clarifications on issues mentioned above.

Statement

No. 14/2012-RE (pt.)

Government of India

Ministry of Environment and Forests

Paryavaran Bhavan

CGO Complex, Lodi Road

New Delhi-110 003

Dated: 20th December 2013

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: **High Level Working Group Report on Western Ghats - reg.**

1. The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member (Science), Planning Commission vide office order dated 17.8.2012 in order to study and make recommendations on how to protect, preserve and nurture the rich biodiversity and environmental integrity of the Western Ghats and suggest steps and the way forward to prevent further degradation of the fragile ecology of the Western Ghats. The HLWG was also tasked with the mandate to take a holistic view of the issue and to bring synergy between protection of environment and biodiversity and the imperatives of equity for the indigenous residents of the Western Ghats area, particularly disadvantaged sections of society, so that their rightful aspirations for inclusive growth and sustainable development are also protected and addressed.

2. The HLWG submitted its report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 15th April 2013 and it was thereafter put in public domain by hosting on the MoEF website, and also disseminated to all stakeholders including the six Western Ghat States for feedback and comments. All stakeholders were also invited to offer their views on the HLWG report. Thereafter, on completion of a transparent process, the MoEF has taken the following view on the HLWG report:

The Ministry has accepted the HLWG report "in principle" subject to the following:

- (i) The definition of the extent of the Western Ghats as demarcated by the HLWG is accepted
- (ii) The Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) as identified and delineated by the HLWG in Western Ghats is accepted.

- (iii) The HLWG has identified approximately 37% of the Western Ghats as ecologically sensitive. The identified Ecologically Sensitive Area covers about 60,000 sq. km. of natural landscape of Western Ghats and represents a continuous band of natural vegetation extending over a horizontal distance of 1,500 km. The Ecologically Sensitive Area is spread across six states of Western Ghats region viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The ESA also includes Protected Areas and World Heritage Sites of Western Ghats.
- (iv) The recommendations of the HLWG to completely ban mining, quarrying and sand mining as also thermal power plants and Red category of industries in the Ecologically Sensitive Area are also accepted.
- (v) Hydro Power being a relatively clean source of energy has been recommended to be allowed in the ESA by the HLWG subject to stringent conditions. This recommendation is accepted by the Ministry.
- (vi) Wind energy is permitted in the Ecologically Sensitive Area subject to applicable regulations.
- (vii) The following category of new and/or expansion projects/activities shall be prohibited in the identified Ecologically Sensitive Area except those cases which have been received by EACs/MoEF or SEACs/SEIAAs before the date of putting HLWG report on the website of the Ministry, i.e., 17.4.2013 and which are pending with EACs/MoEF or SEACs/SEIAAs. Such projects will be dealt under the guidelines and rules applicable at the time of application before the respective EACs/MoEF or SEACs/SEIAAs.
- Mining, quarrying and sand mining
 - Thermal Power Plants
 - Building and construction projects of 20,000 sq. m. area and above
 - Township and area development projects with an area of 50 ha and above and/or with built up area of 1,50,000 sq.m. and above
- (e) Red category of industries.
- (viii) Project/activities which are not specifically prohibited under the ESA shall be scrutinized and assessed for cumulative impacts and development needs, before granting environment clearance.
- (ix) The Forest Rights Act shall be observed in letter and spirit. The consent of the Gram Sabha for projects in ESA will be mandatory as recommended by the HLWG.

3. The boundary of the ESA as also the regulatory regime would be finalized after the draft notification to the effect is placed in the public domain for comments/views of stakeholders including State Governments of the region. It is clarified that the Final Notification will be issued after the boundary of the ESA has been fine tuned after receiving inputs from stakeholders/State Governments. Further, State Governments may suggest modifications based upon physical verification.

4. The recommendations given by the HLWG neither put any fresh restrictions on land use in the ESA nor do they in any way impact the continued occupation of land in possession of the local people and affect their day to day activities or normal livelihood. Further, the recommendations also do not prohibit or restrict any normal activities relating to plantations, agriculture or any other activity except those which have been specifically prohibited/restricted in the ESA and specified at Para 2 (vii) above.

5. It is also reiterated that the prohibition of identified categories of projects/activities as stated under para 2 (vii) above, in the ESA shall apply to new and/or expansion of these activities from the date specified therein. The existing projects/activities under these categories may continue, according to law, except for existing mines which should be phased out within the next 5 years or expiry of their mine lease, whichever is earlier.

6. The High Level Working Group has noted that a substantial portion of the Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri Districts where moratorium has been imposed falls outside the definition of Western Ghats as identified by the HLWG. The High Level Working Group has recommended the lifting of moratorium in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts subject to certain stipulations.

7. All the other major recommendations made by the HLWG particularly with respect to financial arrangements to incentivize green growth in Western Ghats, participation of and involvement of local communities in decision making, data monitoring systems especially the establishment of Decision Support and Monitoring Centre for Western Ghats are accepted.

8. As a follow up to the "in principle" acceptance of the HLWG report by the Ministry, relevant steps would be initiated to operationalise the recommendations of the HLWG. A draft notification declaring the identified region of the Western Ghats as an Ecologically Sensitive Area along the lines accepted by the Ministry would be issued and put up on the website of the Ministry for inputs of stakeholders. A High Level Committee of the MoEF will be set up to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the HLWG in a time bound manner.

This OM supersedes all other OM's issued earlier on the subject.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(Dr. Amit Love)
Deputy Director

Copy to:-

1. PS to MoS (I/C) F & F
2. PPS to Secretary (E & F)
3. PPS to AS (HP)
4. PS to JS (AT)/JS (MS)/Adv (GVS)

Recognition to NSFs

2851. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not accorded annual recognition to National Sports Federations (NSFs) for the year 2013;

(b) if so, the details of such Federations and the reasons for not according annual recognition, Federation-wise;

(c) the details of the cases of irregularities by the NSFs reported during the last three years; and

(d) the punitive action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has accorded annual recognition to 53 National Sports Federations (NSFs) for the year 2013. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) During the last three years, a few cases of non-compliance of government guidelines have come to the notice. Government has taken action in such cases. The Archery Association of India has been de-recognized, the recognition of Indian Amateur Boxing Federation has been suspended and recognition to Gymnastic Federation of India and Korfball Federation of India has not been accorded.

Statement

Recognised Federations

Sl.No.	Name of the Federations/Discipline
--------	------------------------------------

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Amateur Athletics Federation of India |
| 2. | Atya Patya Federation of India |

3. Badminton Association of India
4. Ball Badminton Federation of India
5. Amateur Baseball Federation of India
6. Basketball Federation of India
7. Billiards & Snookers Federation of India
8. Indian Body Builders Federation
9. Bridge Federation of India
10. All India Carrom Federation
11. Cycle Polo Federation of India
12. All India Chess Federation
13. Cycling Federation of India
14. All India Sports Council of the Deaf
15. Equestrian Federation of India
16. Fencing Association of India
17. All India Football Federation
18. Indian Golf Union
19. Handball Federation of India
20. Judo Federation of India
21. Jump Rope Federation of India
22. Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India
23. All India Karate-Do Federation
24. Kayaking & Canoeing Association of India
25. Kho-Kho Federation of India
26. Net Ball Federation of India
27. Paralympic Committee of India
28. Indian Powerlifting Federation
29. National Rifle Association of India
30. Roll Ball Federation of India
31. Roller Skating Federation of India
32. Rowing Federation of India
33. School Games Federation of India
34. Sepak Takraw Federation of India
35. Shooting Ball Federation of India
36. Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India
37. Softball Association of India

38. Special Olympics Bharat
39. Squash Racket Federation of India
40. Swimming Federation of India
41. Table Tennis Federation of India
42. Taekwondo Federation of India
43. Tenni Koit Federation of India
44. All India Tennis Association
45. Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India
46. Ten-Pin Bowling Federation of India
47. Tug-of-War Federation of India
48. Volleyball Federation of India
49. Weighliting Federation of India
50. Winter Games Federation of India
51. Wrestling Federation of India
52. Wushu Association of India
53. Yachting Association of India

Pollution by Incinerators

2852. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether a large number of incinerators without Air Pollution Control Devices have been set up in violation of environmental pollution norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) A number of incinerators are installed at common facilities for incineration of hazardous waste, bio-medical waste and municipal solid waste. Besides, such incinerators are also installed in health care facilities and at individual industries. Air pollution control device (APCD) is required to be provided with the individual incinerator to comply with emission standards.

There exist 177 incinerators for common bio-medical waste treatment facilities, 664 captive incinerators at health

care facilities, 25 common hazardous waste incinerators and 127 captive hazardous waste incinerators. As reported by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 233 incinerators in health care facilities are operating without APCDs.

The CPCB has asked the respective state pollution control boards for ensuring compliance of environmental norms for incinerators.

[*Translation*]

Dumping of Debris in Yamuna

2853. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the dumping of debris in Yamuna and other major rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for preservation, restoration and beautification of the entire riverbank in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) An application No. 06/2012 (Manoj Mishra Vs. Union of India & Ors.) has been filed before the National Green Tribunal (NGT) for removal of debris, solid waste, construction material etc. being dumped and lying on the banks of River Yamuna in its Delhi stretch. The Hon'ble NGT on 31st January 2013 directed the state of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Government of NCT of Delhi and East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) to remove debris from the banks of Yamuna river falling in their jurisdiction and to ensure that further dumping does not take place. The Hon'ble NGT also directed that a Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests be constituted to oversee the implementation of its orders. About 2,27,845 metric tonnes of debris has so far been removed from the banks of Yamuna by DDA, EDMC, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department and Delhi Government.

(c) and (d) As per the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 notified by the Ministry, construction and demolition wastes or debris are required to be separately collected and disposed off as per norms prescribed by States/Local Bodies. No separate guidelines have been issued by the Ministry regarding dumping of debris on the banks of rivers, including Yamuna.

(e) The Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 21st March 2013 directed DDA to submit a proposal before an Expert Committee for finalisation of plan for development, beautification and upliftment of Yamuna river banks in terms of horticulture and eco-friendly site free from pollution and other allied fields. Subsequently, on the directions of the Hon'ble Court, the Ministry has constituted an Expert Committee to examine and finalise the Yamuna preservation and beautification plan of DDA and to suggest steps for improvement of plan keeping in view the environmental concerns of river Yamuna.

[English]

Coffee Production

2854. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the total quantity of organic coffee produced and exported in the country, during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to develop organic coffee in the country and if so, the details thereof and the time by which they are likely to be set up;

(c) whether the country has recently achieved bumper coffee production and domestic consumption and exports have increased dramatically and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the coffee production in the country is expected to decline this year due to heavy rains compared to last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the steps taken to boost the coffee production in the country in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) Production figures for coffee are not maintained for organic or non-organic category wise. The total quantity of organic coffee exported for the last three years as per the Coffee Board records is as follows:-

(Quantity in MT)

2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
63.10	210.50	84.80

(b) No, Madam. The Govt. of India however, proposes to provide support for the certification of organic coffee under the scheme 'Integrated Coffee Development Project' for XII Plan.

(c) Yes, Madam. There has been a gradual increase in the production of coffee in the country. The production of coffee in the country increased from 3,02,000 MT in 2010-11 to 3,18,200 MT in 2012-13. The domestic coffee consumption which was at 1,02,000 MT in 2009-10 has risen to 1,15,000 MT in 2011-12 and growing at the rate of 5-6% per annum is estimated at 1,20,000 MT during 2012-13. The exports of coffee have achieved an all time high of 3.33 Lakh MT during 2011-12.

(d) and (e) The details of the total coffee produced state-wise from 2010-11 to 2013-14 are indicated below:-

(In MT)

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Karnataka	2,13,780	2,21,000	2,30,225	2,17,700
Kerala	65,650	68,100	64,200	67,275
Tamilnadu	16,650	18,350	17,370	18,875
Non Traditional Area	5,750	6,330	6,230	7,450
North Eastern Region	170	220	175	200
Total	3,02,000	3,14,000	3,18,200	3,11,500

*Post monsoon estimates.

The Govt. of India and Coffee Board are undertaking various developmental activities to enhance production and productivity of coffee in the country under the respective Five Year Plans.

During the XI Plan period, the Board has implemented the following schemes aimed at development of coffee plantations.

(1) Development Support Scheme which includes the following components;

- (i) Support for re-plantation of senile coffee plantations - to improve production and productivity.
- (ii) Support for water augmentation, quality up-gradation and pollution abatement.
- (iii) Coffee Development in North Eastern Region (NER).
- (iv) Coffee Development in Non Traditional Area (NTAs) (Andhra Pradesh & Odisha).
- (v) Capacity Building for All Stake Holders.
- (vi) Welfare Support to Labourers and tiny coffee growers.
- (vii) Interest subsidy to growers on working capital loans.

(2) Risk Management to the coffee growers-Rainfall Insurance Scheme for Coffee.

(3) Support for Mechanization of farm operations.

It has been proposed to continue the above schemes during the XII Plan with suitable modifications to boost production of coffee in the country.

Sports Promotional Schemes by SAI

2855. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sports promotional schemes being implemented by the Sports Authority of India (SAI);

(b) the funds spent by SAI on the maintenance of Stadia during the last three years, Stadium-wise;

(c) the details of the grants released to various States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the manner in which these schemes help in enhancing the sports skill of youths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) At present, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the under mentioned Schemes for promotion and development of sports in the country.

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- SAI Training Center (STC)
- Center of Excellence (COX)

Under the above schemes, SAI is running about 227 Centers for imparting competitive & scientific training to the elite as well as upcoming sportspersons.

(b) The amount spent by SAI on the maintenance of Stadia during last three years, stadium-wise is as under:-

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	-	2233.37	1303.99
Indira Gandhi Stadium	-	510.98	905.74
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium	-	1005.76	1166.98
Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Swimming Pool Complex	-	528.55	624.71
Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	-	259.57	373.75
Operation & maintenance of JNS Office Complex.	-	59.55	31.81
Total	2638.45[#]	4597.78	4406.98

1	2	3	4
Operation & Maintenance of Regional Centre (other than NER)	642.26	1263.42	1569.86
Operation & Maintenance of Regional Centres (NER)	20.38	36.85	56.61
Grand Total	3301.09	5898.05	6033.45

*No separate stadia-wise bifurcation has been shown in accounts for 2010-11. In past expenditure was being booked under Non-Plan.

(c) SAI does not give grants to the States.

(d) The inmates trained under the schemes have brought laurels for the country in international arena.

Protection of Environment

2856. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed that felling of trees in Aravallis is disturbing the environment of the area and is unduly benefiting the estate developers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to protect the environment in Aravallis?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No such specific assessment has been done by the Ministry. However, with the aim of protecting the forest land in the Mangar Bani Area of Faridabad District, Haryana State, the Ministry has issued directions to Government of Haryana that the Mangar Bani Development Plan be kept in a abeyance till the Geo- referenced forest maps of the area are updated by including the areas which can be defined as "forest" as per dictionary meaning and the narrow strip forests. This matter is also before National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench Delhi in Application No. 269 of 2013 in the matter of Haryali Welfare Society v/s Union of India and others.

(b) As per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, no non forestry activity is permitted on forest land without the prior permission of the Central Government. Further, to protect the Aravali range from environment degradation, the notification dated 7th May, 1992 issued by the Ministry prohibits certain activities without prior permission including location of new industries, expansion/modification of industries, new mining operations, extension of mining leases, cutting of trees etc.

Respective State Governments also take steps as per law to protect trees from unauthorized felling within the State including Aravali Hills.

[Translation]

Repairing of National Highways

2857. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of National Highways (NHs) connecting Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh is dilapidated;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action for their repairing during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned for the purpose during the said period;

(d) whether the repairing work on the said NHs is going on at slow pace; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government to expedite completion of repairing work and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) 3 nos. of National Highways (NHs) namely NH nos. 7, 12 & 12A are passing through Jabalpur in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Some of the portions of these NHs are not in good conditions.

(b) and (c) Various maintenance & repair works, including periodical renewal and improvement of riding quality, amounting to Rs. 251.75 crores have been sanctioned on NH nos. 7, 12, & 12A during the last three years and the current year.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) Some of the works got initially delayed on account of delay in award due to poor response of bidders. These works have since been awarded and now taken up. Some other works got delayed on account of slow progress by contractors. These works are being monitored on regular basis to expedite the progress. Action has also been taken against two contractors by blacklisting them.

Protection to Animals in Hilly Areas

2858. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a note of presence of 'Snow Leopard' in Nandadevi biosphere, Gangotri National Park and Flowers Valley in hilly areas of Uttarakhand;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the 'Snow Leopard', 'Kastura', 'Ghural' and 'Bharal' in higher Himalayan areas of Uttarakhand;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to develop intelligence network to check poachers and smugglers in higher reaches of Himalayan regions of Uttarakhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the State Government of Uttarakhand, presence of snow leopard has been noticed in Nanda Devi National Park, Gangotri National Park and Valley of Flower National Parks.

(c) Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*), Bharal (*Ovis nahura*) and Musk Deer (*Moschus moschiferus*) have been included in the Schedule I and Ghoral (*Naemorhedus goral*) in Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and are legally protected under the provisions of the Act. Further, the Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to the State Governments for protection and conservation of wildlife including Snow Leopard, Musk Deer, Ghoral and Bharal and their habitats under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'.

(d) and (e) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 provides punishment for the illegal hunting and trade of the wildlife. The Act also empowers specified officers to prevent

commission of offences. Protection of wildlife and prevention of wildlife offences are the mandate of the State Forest Departments. The government has also set up the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for, *inter alia*, collecting intelligence related to organised wildlife crime activities and to disseminate the same to State and other enforcement agencies

[English]

Expansion of Road Network

2859. SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka to increase the length of roads or road network in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Madam, The details of the proposals for declaration of roads as new National Highways received from the State Government of Karnataka are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) 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.

Statement

List of proposals (Fresh Priority list) submitted by State Government of Karnataka as follows:

1. Mysore-Hassan-Belur
2. Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)
3. Bangalore-Outer Ring road Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura
4. Bidar-Humnabad-Gulbarga-Siriguppa-Bellary-Hiriyur-Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala-Pandavapura-Srirangapatna-Mysore-Nanjangud-Chanarajanagar

5. Manadavady-H.D.Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salem Road
6. Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road
7. Belgaum-Bagalkot - Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh Border
8. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Hadagali-Harapanahalli-Kudligi-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura
9. Mysore-Hassan-Belur-State Highway road
10. Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border
11. Udupi (NH-17) to Thirthalli (NH-13) via Hebbari-Agumbe of Karkala Taluk in Karnataka (87.60 kms)
12. BC Road (NH-48) to Mulki (NH-17) via Polali-Kateel-Kinnigoli of Dakshina Kannada district connecting NH-13 (48.10 kms)
13. Mulki (NH-17) to Periyashanthi on NH-48 via Mudibidre on NH-13 (102.95 kms)
14. Mani-Ullal Road in Dakshina Kannada district (29.00 kms)
15. Udupi to Manglore Airport via Malpe-Anthradi Junction (68 kms)
16. Byndoor (NH-17) to Ayanoor (NH-206) via Kollur-Nagodi Ghat-Nittor-Nagara-Hosanagara-Ripponpet (180.00 kms)
17. Udupi (NH-17) to Sulya (SH-88) via Karkala-Dharmastala-Kukke Subramanya (208.00 kms)
18. Devanahally on NH-7 to Tanakal in AP via Vijipura-Shidlaghatta-Dibburalli-Chelur-Raicheruvu (117.00 kms)
19. Kuppam-Palmner road in AP (NH-219) to Bagepalli in Karnataka (NH-7) via Rajpet-Bethamangala-Bangarpet-Kolar-Chintamani (149.00 kms)
20. Humnabad on NH-9 to Nanded in Maharashtra via Bidar-Bhalki-Kamaalnagar-Udgir(102.00 kms)
21. Sankeshwara on NH-4 to Jagalur on NH-13 via Gokak-Yeragatti-Munavalli-Naragund-Shelvadi-Gadag-Mundargi-Huvinahadagali-Kottur-Ujjini (335.70 kms)
22. Bagalkote-Guledagudda-Badami-Gajendragad-Yelaburga-Kukunur-Bhanapura (144.20 kms)
23. Gulbarga on NH-218E to Solapur in Maharashtra on NH-13 via Chowdapur-Afzalpur-Dudhani-Akkalkote (79.00 kms)
24. Dobbaspeta on NH-4 to Ananthapur in AP on NH-7 via Uridigere-Koratagere-Madhugiri-Madakshira in AP-Pavagada-Kalyanadurga (118.40 kms)
25. Manandavadi-Tolapatti-Kutta-Ganikoppa-Hunasur-Mysore (150.00 kms)
26. Annigeri-Navalgund-Hebsur-Dharwad-Kalaghatagi to join NH-63
27. Kumta-Sirsi-Hanagal-Bankapur-Gadag-Ron-Badami-Bagalkot to join NH-218 Hosur (NH-207) to B. Kothakota in Andhra Pradesh via Malur-Kolar-Srinivasapura-Gownipalli(124.90)
28. Tadas (NH-4) to Annigeri (NH-63) via Kalhagatagi-Dharwad-Hebsur-Navalgund (132.40)
29. Chamarajanagar to Bidar via Nanjanagud-Mysore-Srirangapatnam-Belur cross-Turuvekere-Hiriyur-Challakere-Bellary-Sindhaur-Lingsugur-Jewargi-Gulbarga (787.92)

Rural Wage Growth

2860. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural wage growth has fallen to 1.4 per cent and nominal rural wages stated to be grown at 15 per cent grew only at an average of 6.8 per cent annually during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) According to Rural Labour Enquiry of Labour Bureau, data has been compiled on sex-wise average daily wage rates in respect of 11 agricultural and 7 non-agricultural occupations on the basis of the information collected by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) from a fixed set of 600 sample villages spread over 20 States of the country.

All-India annual average daily wage rates, by occupation and sex, in rural areas for the years 2010 to 2013 (upto October, 2013) along with their growth rates are given in enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II.

In Statement-II, the growth rate for the year 2013 over 2010 based on nominal wages has been calculated which indicates that there has been a substantial growth in the wages of different occupations during these years.

In Statement-II, the growth rate for the year 2013 over 2010 based on real wages has been calculated which indicates that though there has been a positive growth in

the wages of different occupations during these years, it was however below 10 percent except in case of well digging for men where the rate of growth was 10.24 percent.

Statement I

Occupation-wise and Sex-wise Annual Average Nominal Wage Rates and their Growth Rates in Rural Areas

Sl. No.	Occupations	Nominal Wages (in Rs.)								Growth Rate(s)			
		2010		2011		2012		2013#		Annual Growth rate		Compound Annual Growth Rate	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1.	Ploughing	131	75	158	95	185	108	218	129	22.14	24.00	18.5	19.81
2.	Sowing	114	89	139	108	164	131	189	149	21.93	22.47	18.35	18.74
3.	Weeding	101	86	122	106	146	128	170	149	22.77	24.42	18.95	20.11
4.	Transplanting	109	95	130	114	152	135	176	157	20.49	21.75	17.32	18.23
5.	Harvesting	111	93	135	113	162	133	189	156	23.42	22.58	19.41	18.82
6.	Winnowing	104	86	123	104	149	125	170	140	21.15	20.93	17.80	17.64
7.	Threshing	108	89	128	107	158	127	183	149	23.15	22.47	19.22	18.74
8.	Picking*	109	89	136	110	149	123	163	140	16.51	19.10	14.35	16.30
9.	Herdsman	69	53	84	67	101	81	117	86	23.19	20.75	19.25	17.51
10.	Well-digging	153	83	190	109	232	126	272	143	25.93	24.10	21.14	19.88
11.	Cane crushing	105	76	138	112	163	131	180	128	23.81	22.81	19.68	18.98
12.	Carpenter	180	-	211	-	244	-	281	-	18.70	-	16.00	-
13.	Blacksmith	136	-	160	-	187	-	216	-	19.61	-	16.67	-
14.	Cobbler	96	-	115	-	132	-	154	-	20.14	-	17.06	-
15.	Mason	197	@	231	@	270	@	313	@	19.63	-	16.69	-
16.	Tractor driver	139	-	165	-	195	-	227	-	21.10	-	17.76	-
17.	Sweeper	78	80	94	91	112	100	134	115	23.93	14.58	19.77	12.86
18.	Unskilled Labourers	112	85	134	103	159	121	183	139	21.13	21.18	17.78	17.81

Note: "-" Figures not reported,

@ Quotations are less than five.

** Picking includes picking of cotton bolls/seed pods, jute stalks and tea leaves etc.

Average based on 10 months wage data

Statement II**Occupation-wise and Sex-wise Annual Average Real Wage Rates and their Growth Rates in Rural Areas**

Sl. No.	Occupations	Real Wages (in Rs.)								Growth Rate(s)			
		2010		2011		2012		2013#		Annual Growth rate		Compound Annual Growth Rate	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1.	Ploughing	131	75	145	87	157	92	164	97	8.40	9.78	7.77	8.95
2.	Sowing	114	89	127	99	139	111	142	112	8.19	8.61	7.60	7.96
3.	Weeding	101	86	112	98	124	109	127	112	8.58	10.08	7.93	9.20
4.	Transplanting	109	95	119	105	129	114	133	118	7.34	8.07	6.86	7.49
5.	Harvesting	111	93	124	104	137	112	142	118	9.31	8.96	8.56	8.26
6.	Winnowing	104	86	113	95	127	106	128	105	7.69	7.36	7.17	6.88
7.	Threshing	108	89	117	98	134	107	138	112	9.26	8.61	8.51	7.96
8.	Picking*	109	89	125	100	126	105	122	106	3.98	6.37	3.83	5.99
9.	Herdsman	69	53	77	62	86	68	88	65	9.18	7.55	8.44	7.04
10.	Well-digging	153	83	175	100	197	107	205	108	11.33	10.04	10.24	9.17
11.	Cane crushing	105	76	126	103	138	111	135	97	9.52	9.21	8.74	8.47
12.	Carpenter	180	-	194	-	207	-	211	-	5.74	-	5.44	-
13.	Blacksmith	136	-	147	-	159	-	162	-	6.37	-	6.00	-
14.	Cobbler	96	-	105	-	112	-	118	-	6.94	-	6.51	-
15.	Mason	197	@	212	-	229	@	235	@	6.43	-	6.05	-
16.	Tractor driver	139	-	151	-	166	-	171	-	7.67	-	7.15	-
17.	Sweeper	78	80	86	84	95	84	100	86	9.40	2.50	8.63	2.44
18.	Unskilled Labourers	112	85	123	94	135	102	137	105	7.44	7.84	6.95	7.30

Note: "-" Figures not reported.

@ Quotations are less than five.

*** Picking includes picking of cotton bolls/seed pods, jute stalks and tea leaves etc.

Average based on 10 months wage data

National Parks and Tiger Reserves

2861. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any instructions to State Governments to improve the facilities and food quality to attract more tourists to the national parks and tiger reserves in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds provided by the Government to each State during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan period and the total amount spent during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) A set of comprehensive guidelines has been issued under Section 3801(c) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for tiger conservation and tourism in Tiger Reserves which allows

regulated tourism in their core areas. The guidelines are available in public domain at www.projecttiger.nic.in, which *inter alia*, cover eco tourism with a view to benefit local people and wildlife. No such guidelines have been issued for other national parks.

(c) The State-wise details of the central assistance provided during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan period under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes- 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger' is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" during XI Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Uts	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.86	73.48	85.91	87.872	127.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	168.0553	92.378	102.02	64.341	71.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.05	193.31	193.14	213.197	168.11
4.	Assam	81.775	161.095	114.79	186.63	234.17
5.	Bihar	4.00	37.558	42.29	19.889	00
7.	Chhattisgarh	379.197	323.235	851.15	281.966	241.783
8.	Chandigarh	0.00	00	00	12.29	19.98
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.78	15.62	14.88	00	00
10.	Goa	31.59	41.94	71.03	32.879	21.458
11.	Gujarat	332.084	318.52	426.10	1106.749	1126.589
12.	Haryana	70.03	86.02	17.22	15.114	28.70
13.	Himachal Pradesh	233.319	241.983	265.92	253.80	242.1104
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	221.54	470.87	375.397	537.336	445.085
15.	Jharkhand	98.128	99.753	80.267	63.64	64.2615
16.	Karnataka	630.643	625.1501	566.71	412.252	335.851
17.	Kerala	493.574	864.96	432.48	366.786	941.79
18.	Madhya Pradesh	800.915	613.34	541.98	635.366	506.164
19.	Maharashtra	331.32564	390.22	273.679	343.32	322.391
20.	Manipur	105.8948	100.095	118.31	88.316	86.65
21.	Meghalaya	64.88	58.007	59.75	58.03	43.80
22.	Mizoram	169.46	289.09	186.85	707.763	153.445
23.	Nagaland	19.11	28.415	34.115	33.595	30.333

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Odisha	357.081	576.88	390.95	315.331	331.2651
25.	Punjab	0.00	40.29	36.26	25.12	00
26.	Rajasthan	347.24	414.58	496.746	348.068	291.387
27.	Sikkim	159.22	187.73	240.93	183.78	131.793
28.	Tamil Nadu	274.64	727.91	518.67	334.449	256.027
29.	Tripura	36.00	0.00	13.00	2.84	00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	332.362	307.173	274.45	296.179	204.371
31.	Uttarakhand	76.671	216.09	145.08	134.90	201.144
32.	West Bengal	356.215	345.78	381.318	276.385	246.425
33.	Daman and Diu	4.721	6.12	6.05	00	00
Total		6399.36074	7947.5921	7357.442	7438.183	6873.643

State-wise details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" during XII Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Uts	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 3.2.2014)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109.50	150.38
2.	Andhra Pradesh	180.335	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.3755	232.91
4.	Assam	146.00	138.88
5.	Bihar	64.685	34.87
6.	Chhattisgarh	449.5655	408.74
7.	Goa	148.12	0
8.	Gujarat	517.926	537.84457
9.	Haryana	52.00	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	318.9668	475.846
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	515.957	485.747
12.	Jharkhand	81.6195	97.7655

1	2	3	4
13.	Karnataka	434.5018	351.00
14.	Kerala	1210.08	505.782
15.	Madhya Pradesh	467.707	440.923
16.	Maharashtra	425.883	443.723
17.	Manipur	73.925	80.80
18.	Meghalaya	22.08	25.56
19.	Mizoram	96.392	188.544
20.	Nagaland	25.855	15.375
21.	Odisha	368.2084	341.7448
22.	Punjab	00	0
23.	Rajasthan	478.249	430.884
24.	Sikkim	177.579	129.27836
25.	Tamil Nadu	258.479	258.8328
26.	Uttar Pradesh	319.09	323.531
27.	Uttarakhand	220.27	326.282
28.	West Bengal	164.135	167.1925
Total		7489.4845	6592.43553

State-wise details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Tiger" during XI Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Release 2007-08	Release 2008-09	Release 2009 -10	Release 2010-11	Release 2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.9175	56.9830	138.2540	155.6450	00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	110.2542	246.1710	64.7100	226.7020	236.7857
3.	Assam	95.6140	1092.3790	194.2900	1509.4720	947.5788
4.	Bihar	98.3205	49.6730	8.8560	158.3550	172.193
5.	Chhattisgarh	35.2250	169.8700	1383.5020	1813.7250	702.726
6.	Jharkhand	45.2600	115.3770	117.1386	130.6160	156.3465
7.	Karnataka	1159.7149	689.8390	657.0620	1660.0500	885.7126
8.	Kerala	153.2449	267.0900	311.4200	323.4600	345.08
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2975.9411	6998.5420	2582.4762	3962.730	1484.7212
10.	Maharashtra	295.7191	411.1250	373.5170	2789.0600	719.0165
11.	Mizoram	82.9000	241.4500	2171.000	187.6900	225.288
12.	Odisha	43.2800	625.9900	221.7400	815.2900	555.0761
13.	Rajasthan	410.6800	2708.9500	10694.1700	2368.925	00
14.	Tamil Nadu	45.00	690.8060	258.3540	520.9450	545.266
15.	Uttarakhand	202.0050	462.8500	246.2050	339.9450	319.389
16.	Uttar Pradesh	134.8900	417.5130	431.5170	407.4600	337.4975
17.	West Bengal	308.6741	228.3940	298.7850	502.4800	155.66
	Total	6270.6403	15473.002	20,152.997	17,872.391	7788.3369

State-wise details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Tiger" during XII Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	States	Release 2012-13	Released 2013-14 (as on 03.02.2014)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	404.8904	211.7804
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	420.0872	757.1705
3.	Assam	373.894	809.1465
4.	Bihar	311.064	285.093
5.	Chhattisgarh	532.4624	583.056
6.	Jharkhand	107.4402	251.1680
7.	Karnataka	933.5311	2016.0318

1	2	3	4
8.	Kerala	514.835	485.296
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5772.364	4815.734
10.	Maharashtra	848.4083	3453.3483
11.	Mizoram	468.3100	233.6800
12.	Odisha	163.7560	786.90
13.	Rajasthan	4090.567	498.848
14.	Tamil Nadu	445.9830	763.255
15.	Uttarakhand	160.6900	373.785
16.	Uttar Pradesh	334.0550	525.876
17.	West Bengal	404.916	348.516
18.	Goa	0	2.05
Total		16287.2536	17200.7345

Pushing of Industrial Interest by Developed Nations

2862. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the economically rich countries are forcing costly technology in the name of green economy on the poor and developing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a high profile panel of the United Nations on global sustainability has recommended world to adopt sustainable development targets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Question does not arise. There is, as yet, no agreed definition of Green Economy. The United Nations Environment Programme has come up with a definition, which talks of green economy in terms of low carbon, resource efficient and

inclusive growth. India believes that green economy is a dynamic concept which infuses every activity towards poverty eradication with sustainability, thereby greening the economy as we develop economically, socially and environmentally.

(c) to (e) United Nations Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Global Sustainability submitted its report 'Resilient People, Resilient Planet; A Future Worth Choosing' in January 2012. There are fifty six recommendations in the Report made to Secretary General without giving any sustainable development targets. The Government of India has not accepted this Report.

Old Age Homes for Veterans

2863. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army is considering to establish old age homes for shelterless single elderly veterans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the army is also considering to provide increased family pension, cheaper home loans and pension for mentally and physically challenged children of defence personnel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Army is establishing two Old Age Homes at Panchkula (Haryana) and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh).

(c) and (d) The Government of India constituted a Committee of Secretaries headed by Cabinet Secretary in 2012, to consider various issues on pay and pension of Armed Forces Personnel and family pensioners. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations, the Minimum guaranteed Ordinary Family Pension of pre 2006 Armed Forces Pensioners has been revised upwards and family pension to mentally/physically challenged children of Armed Forces Personnel has been allowed to be continued even after their marriage, as indicated below:-

(a) Ordinary Family Pension:

- (i) Minimum guaranteed family pension at 30% of the minimum pay of the rank in the fitment table for family pensioners of Commissioned Officers.
- (ii) Family pension at 30% of minimum pay of the rank in the fitment table or 60% of the service pension whichever is higher for family pensioners of JCOs/OR.

(b) Special Family Pension:

- (i) Minimum guaranteed Special Family Pension at 60% of the minimum pay of the rank in the fitment table for family pensioners of Commissioned Officers.
- (ii) Special Family Pension at 60% of minimum pay of the rank in the fitment table or 120% of the service pension whichever is higher for family pensioners of JCOs/OR.

(c) Liberalised Family Pension:

- (i) Minimum guaranteed Liberalised Family Pension at 100% of the minimum pay of the rank in the fitment table for family pensioners of Commissioned Officers.
- (ii) Liberalised Family Pension at 100% of the minimum pay of the rank in the fitment table or 200% of the service pension whichever is higher for family pensioners of JCOs/OR.

(d) Pension for Mentally/Physically challenged Children:- The mentally/physically challenged son/daughter of Armed Forces Pensioners are now eligible for Ordinary Family Pension even after marriage.

[Translation]

Violation of Regulations in Steel Plants

2864. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any study/report on environmental pollution caused by the various steel plants under the public and private sectors and if so, the facts thereof along with the names of the steel plants particularly which are causing environmental pollution in their particular regions;

(b) the details of the steel plants where pollution control mechanisms have been installed during the last three years along with the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the details of the steel plants which do not have any mechanism for pollution control and the action taken against such plants along with the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that such pollution control mechanisms are installed in all steel plants;

(d) whether there have been violations in the tender process for installing environmental and pollution controlling mechanism in the Bokaro Steel Plant and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding such violations and if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) inspects industries including steel plants under Environment Surveillance Squad (ESS) on regular basis. Based on observations in inspection reports suitable actions are taken. Directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of Air Act, 1981 and Water Act, 1974 are issued to concerned State Pollution Control Board for M/s. Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., Raigarh, Chattisgarh and M/s. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Burnpur, West Bengal and Directions under Section 5 of E (P) Act, 1986 was issued to M/s. Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel City, Jharkhand and Rourkela Steel Plant, Orissa.

(b) The details of the steel plants where pollution control mechanisms have been installed during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Almost all major and integrated steel plants have installed various pollution control mechanism in their respective plants. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) No, Madam.

Statement**1. Steel Authority India Ltd. (SAIL)**

Pollution control devices/mechanisms have been installed and are operating effectively in all the steel plants of SAIL. Regular monitoring of environmental parameters as per the statutory requirements is being done at these plants.

SAIL is spending about Rs. 5000 Crores on various pollution control schemes under the ongoing expansion cum modernization of plants. Some of the major initiatives taken in this regard are as under:-

- Installation of 7 mtr tall Coke Oven Battery with coke dry quenching system and land based pushing emission control system.
- De-sulphurisation plant for treatment of Sulphur in Coke Oven Gas.
- New sinter plant with ESPs for process exhaust and system for space dust extraction along with waste heat recovery from Sinter Coolers.
- Installation of High capacity (4060 m³) state of the art blast furnaces.
- Installation of top pressure recovery turbines at the blast furnaces.
- Installation of gas based power plant.

2. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

- (i) High temperature membrane bag filters in CRMP 1, 2, 3, 4 (Kilns 1, 2 & 3 are complete).
- (ii) Electronic controllers in ESPs of TPP boilers no.1, 2&5.
- (iii) Nitrification - de-nitrification of MBC effluents for control of ammonical nitrogen.
- (iv) Replacement of compressors working on ODS with non-ODS/CWP - Chillers.
- (v) Replacement of ODS with non-ODS refrigeration units of ASP.
- (vi) Coke dry quenching for CDCP - 4 using the waste heat to generate 14 MW power.
- (vii) Appikonda waste water treatment water plant under zero water discharge scheme. An amount of Rs.182 Crores was spent on installing the above facilities.

3. Tata Steel Limited, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.

Pollution control projects implemented at Jamshedpur Steel Works under 2.9 MTPA expansion project (e.g. Raw material, handling, Pellet Plant, Coke Oven Battery- No. 10 & 11, Blast Furnace, Lime Kilns No. 8 & 9, LD3, Ladle Furnaces, Thin Slab Caster & Rolling since Nov. 2011.

A central waste water treatment plant with Reverse Osmosis is being commissioned to treat and reuse the recovered treated effluent from works drain. Once commissioned, the water intake and effluent discharge would further improve.

On line blast furnace slag granulation was commissioned at the cast house of new 1 blast furnace in 2012. Mill scale de-oiling facility was commissioned recently to ensure maximum utilization at Sinter plants.

Over Rs. 689 Crores were the expenditure on Environmental projects during last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13).

4. JSW Steel Vijayanagar Works, Torangallu, Bellary, Karnataka.

JSW Steel Vijayanagar Works has taken the following measures with respect to environment control:-

- Installed 181 bag filters, 18 electro-static precipitators, 24 scrubbers and 518 sprinklers and dust suppression system at 160 junction houses for air pollution control.
- Installed 18 effluent plants and 5 sewage treatment plants to minimize water demand and reduce pollution.
- Extensive water recirculation systems have been provided to recycle 98% of water.
- JSW has commissioned 12 recycling schemes through cascading and treatment techniques to recover nearly 50000 m³/ day of wastewater.
- Gainful utilization of 83% of the solid waste generated.
- 100% use of dust and sludge from air pollution and water pollution control systems through micro pellet and mill scale briquette plants.
- Total investment of over Rs.2000.00 crores has been incurred for installation of pollution control mechanisms.
- Planted over 1.5 Million trees covering an area of 1300 acres.

5. Jindal Steel and Power Limited, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh.*List of Air Pollution Control Devices installed in last three years at JSPL, Raigarh.*

Unit	Location	Pollution control system	Gas volume	Outlet dust load	Approximate Capital Cost (Rs) Incurred
SMS-II	Electric Arc Furnace-I	Bag filter	1440000 m3/hr	< 50 mg/Nm3	10600 lacs
PP - I	Power Plant-I (WHRB-3)	Electrostatic precipitator	180000 m3/hr	< 50 mg/Nm3	185 lacs
Blast Furnace-I	Ground Hopper	Bag filter	25000 m3/hr	< 50 mg/Nm3	24 lacs
DRI - I	Product hopper at G13 - G 14	Bag filter	30000 m3/hr	< 50 mg/Nm3	06 lacs
Sinter Plant	Raw material Handling	Bag filter	160000 m3/hr	< 50 mg/Nm3	185 lacs
SMS - II	Electric Arc Furnace-1 & 2 Secondary	Bag filter	500000 m3/hr	< 50 mg/Nm3	500 lacs
	Ground Hopper	Bag filter	335000 m3/hr	< 50 mg/Nm3	200 lacs
SMS-III	FAFA	Bag filter	30000 m3/hr	< 50 mg/Nm3	12 lacs
PP - I	Power Plant - I (WHRB 4)	Electrostatic precipitator	Flow - 369000 m3/hr	< 50 mg/Nm3	185 lacs

Black Money through Child Labour

2865. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of child labourers in the country at present;

(b) whether black money amounting to crores of rupees is being generated every year through the child labourers as reported by the Child Rights Organisations;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the amount of black money generated through child labourers during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether child labour is the cheapest form of labour; and

(e) if so, the concrete steps being taken by the Government to check this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per 2001 census the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore out of which there were approximately 12 lakh children found working in the hazardous occupations/processes which are covered

under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the numbers of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh.

(b) and (c) Ministry has not received any such report.

(d) and (e) Considering the magnitude and nature of problem of child labour, Government is following a multi-pronged strategy. It comprises off statutory and legislative measures, rescue & rehabilitation, universal primary education along-with social protection, poverty alleviation and employment generation. The objective is to create an environment where families are not compelled to send their children to work. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. The Act regulates the working conditions of children where they are not prohibited from working. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act is liable for punishment with imprisonment or with fine. For rehabilitation of child labour the Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme since 1988. The scheme seeks educational rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations and processes. Under the Project, children rescued/

withdrawn from work are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before appearing for mains; treated into formal education system. The Ministry is also running the awareness generation programme against the evil of child labour.

[English]

Opening of Institutions to Impart Sports Education

2866. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government run institutions imparting sports and physical education in the country, location-wise;

(b) the number of students imparted training in these institutions along with the number of students undergoing training therein during each of the last three years and the current year, institutions-wise;

(c) whether these institutions are providing training for international competition as per international standards;

(d) if so, the details of facilities provided and the number of students who participated in such competitions during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government proposes to open more such institutions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) There are three Government Institutions under Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports which provide Sports & Physical education in the country namely:

- (i) Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE), Gwalior-Provides Physical Education through various courses i.e. B.P.Ed., M.P.Ed. and Diploma Courses.
- (ii) Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports(NSNIS), Patiala - provides courses in Sports Coaching.
- (iii) Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Thiruvananthapuram - provides Bachelor and Master degree courses in Physical Education and Sports Sciences.

Apart from this, Diploma Courses in Sports Coaching are also provided at SAI's Regional Centres at Bangalore, Kolkata and Thiruvananthapuram and six weeks certificate course in sports coaching are provided at various SAI centres and sub centres.

(b) to (d) The number of students imparted degree courses/training in afore mentioned institutions during the last three years and the current year, are as under:

Sl. No	Name of the Institute	No. of students			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (current year)
1.	LNIFE, Gwalior including its regional Centre at Guwahati	809	870	943	1001
2.	NSNIS, Patiala including SAI's Regional Centres (Diploma Courses)	458	424	422	457
	NSNIS, Patiala (M.Sc in Sports Coaching)	06 (2009-11)	NIL	06 (2011-13)	03 (2013-15)
3.	LNCPE, Thiruvananthapuram	177	190	142	154

The students undergoing Bachelor and Master degree in physical education courses and further M.Phil and Ph.D courses at LNCPE, Thiruvananthapuram are provided with training facilities at par with international standards in training related to synthetic tracks, Swimming Pools, Small Area Games Playfields in various games, Modern Fitness Centre Recovery Unit, Sports Science Centre etc. There are no International participants from LNCPE, Thiruvananthapuram during the last three years and the current year. However, the trainees undergoing training

programmes in the said Institution under SAI schemes have participated at international levels and won 7 medals in 2010-11; 4 medals in 2011-12; 14 medals in 2012-13 and 20 medals in 2013-14.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Proposals for setting up of two new Institutes namely National Institute of Sports Sciences and Sports Medicine and National Institute of Sports Coaching are under consideration of the Government.

Institute of Water Sports

2867. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Union Territory of Lakshadweep to revive the institute of water sports in Kadmat and other islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) As per the records available in the Ministry, no such proposal has been received.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Road Safety Fund

2868. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated by the Government to the States/UTs for road safety activities during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to utilise the said funds for construction of wayside amenities along the National Highways; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways provides financial assistance to States/ UTs for setting up of Institute of Driving Training & Research. The details of funds provided to States/UTs during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No Madam.

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

Statement

The details of the funds provided to states/UTs

Rs. in lakhs

Sl.N.	Name of the State	Released Amount during 2010-11	Released Amount during 2011-12	Released Amount during 2012-13	Released Amount during 2013-14 (till date)
1.	Haryana	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Maharashtra	150.00	0.00	700.00	465.00
3.	Rajasthan	150.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
4.	Gujarat	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	150.00	725.00	525.00	0.00
7.	Tripura	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Bihar	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	127.64	0.00
	Total	900.00	1025.00	1852.64	965.00

*[English]***Multipurpose Berths in Ports**

2869. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop multipurpose berths to handle clean cargo at various major ports in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the said multipurpose berths are likely to be completed; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue from the said facility?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government has planned to award following multipurpose clean cargo berths at various major ports during 2012-13:

(i) Construction of a new multipurpose berth No.18 for handling general cargo and containers at New Mangalore Port Trust.

(ii) Development of Multi-cargo berth at Ennore Port Ltd.

(iii) Development of Q1-Q3 berths in Mattancherry Wharf as Multi-purpose Terminal in Cochin Port Trust.

(iv) Development of clean multi-cargo berth in Southern Dock in Paradip Port Trust.

(v) Development of Off-shore multipurpose cargo berth in Mumbai Port.

The above project would be completed within 24 months from the date of signing of the concession agreement.s

(d) These projects will enhance the capacity of respective ports to handle the clean cargo and meet the requirement of the trade.

Welfare Schemes for Seafarers

2870. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the welfare schemes for seafarers in the country including providing safe working environment on ships;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held consultations with various stakeholders before finalisation of such welfare schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Government proposes to finalise such welfare schemes for seafarers in the country?

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

(a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Monthly Ex-gratia Monetary Assistance (MEMA) Scheme is in operation since 01.04.1978. Indian seamen registered in the foreign going sector (Indian on foreign flag) are eligible for this scheme after retirement on superannuation/on attaining the age of 50 years and above or on being permanently disabled and being rendered, consequently unable to pursue the seafaring profession. The widows of Indian seafarers are also eligible to receive financial assistance under the said scheme from the date of the death of the eligible seaman. The amount payable under the said scheme, currently is Rs.200/- per month per such seafarer and Rs. 400/- per month per such widow. Remittances thereto are being made on a half yearly basis, directly to the bank account(s) of the eligible recipient(s). The scheme is presently extended to only registered Indian seamen. For this purpose, the following measures have already been initiated to augment the fund flow requirements and to strengthen the scheme at the earliest:-

(i) Mobilizing collection of all arrears due for payment from the shipping companies.

(ii) Stepping up of the current collection of prescribed dues.

(iii) The statutory levy fee fixed in 2004 already stands revised from August, 2011 from Rs.250/- to Rs.500/- per Indian seaman per year.

(iv) Widening the base of the levy fee structure to include Indian seafarers on (Indian flag) foreign going ships beyond those who are registered.

(v) Exploring the possibility of increasing the standing corpus of the said scheme, including through the route of the Registered Placement Service License (RPSL) holders.

The subject has been discussed with the concerned stakeholders in the meeting of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers (NWBS) held in 2010 and of the Committee of Management of the Seafarers' Welfare Fund Society (SWFS) held in 8th November, 2012.

Patent in Research and Production

2871. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delay in granting of new patent has influenced new research and production methods since last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above. However, it may be pertinent to state here that the Government has implemented a plan scheme in 11th Five Year Plan and has continued it in the 12th Five Year Plan for modernization and strengthening of Indian Patent Office, which has increased the numbers of Patent Examiners and also upgraded the IT infrastructure for comprehensive online filing and processing of patent applications.

Implementation of Environment Friendly Projects

2872. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Green field and Brown field projects by using environment-friendly processing standards to address the environmental issues in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise including Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Greenfield and Brownfield projects of major developmental sectors and activities in the country, including the State of Maharashtra, are required to obtain prior environmental clearance under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 and also obtain Consent to Establish and Operate from the State Pollution Control Board concerned so as to meet environmental standards stipulated under various environmental laws. The process of obtaining environmental clearance involves appraisal of technologies and processes which have least impact on the environment.

Setting up of Warehouses in Latin America

2873. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up warehouses in Latin America to help handicrafts exporters/manufacturers to stock their products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) had submitted a proposal for setting up of Warehouse/Showroom in Uruguay with a funding of Rs.56.50 crore over a period of six years under MAI/MDA scheme. The proposal was recommended by Ministry of Textiles to Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce has informed that the proposal could not be considered due to paucity of allocated budget by Ministry of Finance/Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

Export Oriented Units

2874. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of exports made by the Export Oriented Units (EOUs) in the country in the total trade during the last three years;

(b) the details of the total financial concessions provided to EOUs along with total foreign exchange earned from the exports through these EOUs during the said period;

(c) whether there has been an increase in the number of EOUs during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether EOUs have been able to achieve the desired results during the said period and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government provides incentives under the Export Oriented Units Scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) Percentage of exports made by the EOUs in the country in the total trade during the last three years is as under:

2010-11	7.2%
2011-12	5.7%
2012-13	5.0%

(b) to (e) The EOU scheme, is among the several schemes laid down in the India's Foreign Trade Policy

(FTP) under the Foreign Trade Development and Regulations Act with the major objective of boosting India's exports and earning foreign exchange.

Financial concessions granted to EOUs are extended by various departments of Central/State Govt. like Central Excise, Customs, and Department of Commerce. These may be broadly listed as under:

- (i) Duty free sourcing of inputs including capital goods.
- (ii) Procurement of goods from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) without payment of Central Excise Duty.
- (iii) Supplies by DTA manufacturer are eligible for deemed export benefits under Chapter 8 of Foreign Trade Policy.
- (iv) Full reimbursement of Central Sales Tax.
- (v) Central Value Added Tax (CENVAT) on service tax paid.
- (vi) DTA sale (including advance DTA Sale) upto 50% of F.O.B. value of. Physical Exports permitted on payment of concessional rate of duty.
- (vii) FDI upto 100% permitted as per the guidelines of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

Incentives are being provided by the Government under Chapter 6 of existing Foreign Trade Policy/Procedure

Aluminium:

	(Quantity in tonnes)			
Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto Nov., 2013)
Import	6,98,984	8,70,981	10,48,129	7,32,219
Export	2,71,959	2,78,747	3,07,589	2,31,988

Alumina:

	(Quantity in tonnes)			
Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto Nov., 2013)
Import	2,88,535	5,57,297	11,23,580	9,07,078
Export	27,45,230	9,79,395	10,29,982	8,56,784

(b) to (d) The issue of purchase and sale between customers and sellers of Special Economic Zones and Domestic Tariff Area is a matter of commercial transactions between entities. Government therefore does not prescribe

in addition to the Central Customs and Excise Act, Rules and Regulations.

[English]

Aluminium Trade

2875. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of alumina and aluminium metal imported/exported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that aluminium manufacturing companies do not allow Indian customers particularly from the Special Economic Zones to participate in the tender process for export of alumina and metals;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial action being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) The quantum of alumina and aluminium metal imported/exported during each of the last three years and the current year is as below;

the terms of tender processes between companies/entities. Government has advised NALCO to take decision in the best commercial interest of the Company and in its long term interest so as to maintain Company's competitiveness in the sector.

Environmental Clearances to Road Projects

2876. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways regarding the delay in getting environmental clearances for road projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the projects cleared and the reasons for the projects pending for clearance along with the time limit laid down for environment and forest clearances to road projects in the country;

(c) whether the Government has exempted the provisions of Forest Rights Act, 2006 with regard to road projects in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering uniform Terms of Reference to grant environmental clearances to road projects in the country; 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 YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways requested the Ministry to expedite the approval process and de-link environment and forests clearances. 256 Highway projects were granted environmental clearance under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. As on date, 7 highway projects are under

consideration for environmental clearance. Details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Ministry vide letter dated 5th February, 2013 informed the States and union Territories that Proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 for projects like construction of roads, canals, laying of pipelines/ optical fibres and transmission lines etc, where linear diversion of use of forest land in several villages are involved, unless recognised rights of Primitive Tribal Groups and Pre-Agricultural/ Communities are being affected, are exempted from the requirement of obtaining consent of the concerned Gram Sabha(s).

(c) to (e) Process of obtaining Terms of Reference (ToRs) for widening of Highways has been waived. Environmental Impact Assessment studies for Highway widening projects can now be carried out by the project proponents as per the model ToRs. The other steps taken by the Ministry to speed up the environmental clearance process under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 include :

- i. De-linking of Environmental clearance and Forests clearances.
- ii. Exempting National Highway widening projects up to 100 km. with additional Right of Way/ land acquisition of 40 m in main alignment and 60 m in bye pass alignments from getting prior Environmental clearance.
- iii. No separate clearance for borrow areas for soil and earth for Highway projects. Such projects can be considered along with the Environmental clearance for Highway projects.

Statement*List of projects pending Highway projects*

Sl.No.	Project Name	Reason for pendency
1.	Environmental Clearance for rehabilitation and upgradation of existing 2-lane to 2-lane with paved shoulder and 4-lane of Birmitrapur-Barkot section from km. 211.200 to km. 336.815 of NH-23 in the State of Odisha by M/s HHAI	EAC in its meeting held on 22nd-24th January, 2014 recommended for grant of clearance.
2.	EC for widening of existing Single to 2-lane with paved shoulder of Gulabpura (NH-79)- Shahpura-Jahazpur-Hindole (NH-12)-Nainwa-Uniara (NH-116) (Newly Declared, National Highway NH-148D) in the State of Rajasthan M/s NHAI	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in October, 2013 and recommended the project for clearance, subject to submission of undertaking with respect to involvement of forest land. PP to submit undertaking.

3. EC for widening and up-gradation of existing to 4/6 laning of Goa- Karnataka Border (Km. 93,700) to Kundapur (Km. 283300) Section of NH-17 in the State of Karnataka by M/s NHAJ
EAC in its meeting held on 22nd-24th January, 2014 recommended for grant of clearance.
4. EC for Gadhuli-Santalpur SH project Padan District, Gujarat by M/s Katchh Road and Building Division
EAC considered the project in its meeting held in October, 2013 and recommended the project for clearance, subject to submission of undertaking with respect to involvement of forest land.
PP to submit undertaking.
5. EC for Rehabilitation and Upgradation of existing carriageway of Rajashtan Border (Km. 0.000) to Fatehpur-Salasar (Km. 154.141) Section of BH_65 in the State of Rajasthan M/s NHAJ
EAC considered the project in its meeting held in November, 2013 and recommended the project for clearance, subject to submission of undertaking with respect to involvement of forest land.
PP to submit undertaking.
6. Environmental Clearance for widening and rehabilitation of existing 4 lane to 6 lane of Aurangabad to Barwa Adda (km. 180.000 to km. 400.057) Section of NH-2 in the State of Bihar and Jharkhand by M/s NHAJ, New Delhi
EAC considered the project in its meeting held in October, 2013 and the EAC sought additional information viz. drainage, drinking water, ponds and animal safety.
PP is yet to submit the details.
7. Environmental Clearance for improvement & up-gradation of Nayabazar to Namchi State Highway SK 02 (total length 19.7 km.) in the State of Sikkim under North Eastern State Roads Investment Program-Tranche 1 Roads by M/s Project Director -ADB, Project and Bridges, Sikkim.
To be Placed before EAC in February, 2014

Leather Sector

2877. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for leather sector during the current Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of the schemes formulated by the Government during the 11th Five Year Plan being carried out during the current plan, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) An outlay of Rs. 990.36 crore has been allocated under the scheme titled 'Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP)' for implementation during the 12th Plan period for overall development of Leather sector.

(b) Details of the sub-schemes under 'Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP)' being carried out during the current plan are as follows:

(i) INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF LEATHER SECTOR (IDLS): This sub-scheme is aimed at

enabling tanneries, footwear, footwear components, leather goods and accessories, leather garments, harness & saddlery manufacturing units to upgrade themselves leading to productive gains, right-sizing of capacity, cost cutting, design and development including simultaneously encouraging entrepreneurs to diversify and set up new units. The scheme provides assistance in the form of investment grant @ 30% to Micro and Small Units and 20% to other units within a ceiling of Rs. 2 crore for each product line for their modernization and technology upgradation.

(ii) SUPPORT TO ARTISAN (STA): There are various clusters in India making traditional footwear and other leather goods. The aim of this component is to promote the clusters at various forums as they are an integral part of rural Indian economy and have potential for generating local employment and export. The artisan clusters (both urban and rural) are supported for providing Common Facility Centers, product development, marketing linkages and capacity building etc.

- (iii) **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (HRD):** This sub-scheme targets potential leather work force all over India. This project trains and prepares individuals to work in industrial units. Assistance is provided for placement linked skill development training to unemployed persons, for skill up gradation training to employed workers and training of trainers. The placement of 75% of trained persons is mandatory for availing assistance related to skill development training component.
- (iv) **ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES:** The objective of this sub-scheme is to provide infrastructure by way of establishing two new branches of FDDI to meet the growing demand of the Leather Industry for footwear technologists, designers, supervisors and mechanics.
- (v) **LEATHER TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:** Leather industry and tanning activity in particular is linked to environmental concerns and this sub-scheme envisages measures which are required to be put in place for industries to cope with the stringent norms.

Projects for installation/upgrading Common Effluent Treatment Plants are assisted upto 50% within a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore under this component. Assistance is also provided for Pilot Projects under Technology Benchmarking and environmental management for leather units, for organizing Environment Related Workshops and for Pilot projects for Solid Waste Management.

(vi) **MEGA LEATHER CLUSTER:** This sub-scheme aims at providing infrastructure support to the Leather Industry by establishment of Mega Leather Clusters (MLC) which would assist the entrepreneurs to set up units with modern infrastructure, latest technology and adequate training and HRD inputs. Graded GOI assistance is provided depending on the total land area of the MLC ranging from minimum of 25 acres (for MLC without tanneries) and 40 acres (for MLC with tanneries) to MLC of more than 151 acres.

[*Translation*]

Four-laning of Grand Trunk Road

2878. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake four-laning of Kanpur-Bilhour- Kannauj-Bewar-Aligarh-Bulandshar- Ghaziabad-Delhi section of Grand Trunk Road;

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

(c) the details of the amount spent on the maintenance and repair of Grand Trunk Road during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYA NARAYANA): (a) and (b) Kanpur-Bilhour-Kannauj-Bewar-Aligarh-Bulandshar-Ghaziabad-Delhi stretch of Grand Trunk Road (NH-91) is proposed to be upgraded in two sections viz. Kanpur-Aligarh and Ghaziabad-Aligarh. Four laning of Ghaziabad-Aligarh section of NH-91 has already been taken up on BOT (Toll). Two laning with paved shoulder of Kanpur-Aligarh section of NH-91 is envisaged

(c) An amount of Rs. 21.95 crore has been spent on maintenance and repair of above section of Grand Trunk road during the last three years and current financial year.

[*English*]

Defect Liability Period for Road Projects

2879. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to increase defect liability period for road projects upto five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present defect liability period for road projects including projects taken up on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode;

(c) whether the proposed move is expected to ensure better quality of roads to be constructed under EPC mode; and

(d) if so, the details thereof thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NH) across the country. For all NH projects, it has been decided to revise Defect Liability Period (DLP) uniformly for road and Bridge works to 4 years from the present DLP of 2 years for road works and 5 years for bridge works under Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode of construction.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, It is expected that the enhanced DLP, which is commensurate with maintenance responsibility by the contractor, will ensure reliability of design and construction quality by the contractor under EPC mode.

Price Stabilisation Fund

2880. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the operation of the Price Stabilisation Fund and if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) whether the modalities of Modified Price Stabilisation Fund (MPSF) Scheme have been finalized;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the modifications proposed in MPSF in comparison to the earlier Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme; and

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be formalized and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) Yes, Madam. The Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme has been reviewed by various Committees set up by the Government from time to time, namely, Dr. Pranab Sen Committee, Rangachary Task Force and High Powered Sub-Committee. On the recommendation of these Committee, particularly High Powered Sub-Committee, a Modified Price Stabilisation Fund (MPSF) Scheme is being formulated.

(b) to (d) The restructured and Modified Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme, addressing the identified bottlenecks of the ongoing Scheme and making it more beneficiary friendly, is under consideration of the Government.

Skilled Manpower in Road Construction Industry

2881. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of skilled manpower in the road construction industry;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. This Ministry has not made any assessment with regard shortage of skilled manpower in the field of road construction industry in the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Capacity Expansion of Ports

2882. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traffic in major ports has increased over a period of time;

(b) if so, the existing capacity of each port along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the capacity of major ports in the country including ports in Maharashtra;

(c) the time by which these ports are likely to be fully developed and their capacity enhanced;

(d) whether some ports suffer from labour and equipment shortages and also security risks in allowing developers from certain foreign countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K.VASAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The existing capacity of all Major Ports upto December, 2013 was 780.29 Million Tonnes (MT). The details of capacity of each port including ports in Maharashtra enclosed as Statement. The Maritime Agenda 2010-2020 has set a target of 3130.04 Million Tonnes for port capacity by 2020. The steps taken by the Government for capacity expansion of ports are as under:

(i) Upto 100% FDI under the automatic route is allowed for port development projects.

(ii) Income tax incentives are allowed as per Income Tax Act, 1961.

(iii) Bidding documents like RFQ, RFP and Concession Agreement have been standardized.

(iv) Enhanced delegation of financial powers to Shipping Ministry to accord investment approval for PPP projects.

(v) Streamlining of security clearance procedures.

(vi) Close monitoring of developmental projects in the Major Ports.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. However, mechanisation projects have been undertaken for enhancing the evacuation of cargos and efficiency of the Ports. Developers from foreign countries are allowed only after they are given security clearance based on inputs from Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Ministry of Defence (MoD).

Statement*Capacity of all Major Ports (upto December, 2013)*

(In Million Tonnes)		
Sl.No.	Name of the Ports	Capacity
1.	Kolkata (KDS+HDC)	66.89
2.	Paradip	108.80
3.	Vishakhapatnam	82.51
4.	Ennore	31.00
5.	Chennai	86.04
6.	Tuticorin	33.34
7.	Cochin	49.66
8.	New Mangalore	77.77
9.	Mormugao	36.65
10.	Mumbai	44.53
11.	Jawaharlal Nehru	65.88
12.	Kandla	97.22
Total		780.29

Clearances to Projects

2883. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to return the jurisdiction of Environmental Clearances of Category 'B' projects in critically polluted areas to respective State 1016 Level Expert Appraisal Committee/State Environment Impact Assessment Authority in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal for delegating powers to the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority/State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEIAA/SEAC) to issue environmental clearances to Category 'B' projects located in critically polluted areas in the Country. The Ministry of Environment

& Forests (MoEF) considers the projects for environmental clearances as per the procedure laid down in EIA Notification, 2006. The projects and activities, considering their potential of environmental impacts, are broadly categorized into Category 'A' and Category 'B'. The Category 'A' projects are appraised at the Central level by the MoEF and Category 'B' projects by the SEIAA/SEAC constituted by the MoEF in consultation with the State Governments. For further simplifying the process for grant of Environmental Clearance, the Ministry has recently issued guidelines for categorization of Category 'B' projects/activities into Category 'B1' & 'B2'.

Poor State of Sports

2884. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the falling standard of sports in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the state of different sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) It is not correct that the standard of sports is falling in the country. This is evident from the improved performance by Indian sportspersons and teams in Commonwealth Games, 2010, Asian Games, 2010 and Olympic Games, 2012 and other major Championships etc.

(c) Since 'Sports' is a State Subject, primary responsibility for development of sports is that of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and Sports Authority of India supplement the efforts of the States.

For improving the state of different sports in country, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and Sports Authority of India have been implementing a number of Schemes. Some of these are Panchayat Yuva Krida and Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA). Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme' (USIS), Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), National Sports Development Fund, National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme, Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, Centres of Excellence (CoE) Scheme.

Ecologically Sensitive Area

2885. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government has notified the Western Ghats as ecologically sensitive area in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the activities banned in such areas;

(c) whether all the recommendations of the Kasturirangan Committee have been accepted by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the date since which the ban on such activities is likely to be effected and the fate of earlier projects which are under process?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not issued any draft notification for the declaration of Ecologically Sensitive Area in Western Ghats as identified by the High Level Working Group under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has accepted the High Level Working Group (HLWG) Report "in principle" subject to certain stipulations vide Office Memorandum (OM) of the Ministry dated 20th December 2013 after completion of the consultation process with the stakeholders. The OM brings out the salient recommendations of the HLWG which have been accepted "in-principle" by the Ministry and also provides clarifications on issues relating to land use, agriculture, plantations and continued occupation of land in possession of local people as also on the status of ongoing projects/activities. The Ministry had also issued Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 dated 13th November 2013, wherein, the following five categories of new and/or expansion projects/activities which have maximum interventionist and damaging impacts on ecosystems would not be considered for granting Environmental Clearance in the Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA), as identified by the HLWG, in the Western Ghats from 17th April 2013:

(a) Mining, quarrying and sand mining

(b) Thermal Power Plants

(c) Building and construction projects of 20,000 sq. m. area and above

(d) Township and area development projects with an area of 50 ha and above and /or with built up area of 1,50,000 sq. m. and above

(e) Red category of industries

Cases received before 17th April 2013 and which are pending with the concerned Expert Appraisal Committees

and/or the Ministry of Environment and Forests or the State Level Expert Appraisal Committees and/or State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities will be dealt under the guidelines and rules applicable at the time of application.

Consultative Committee on Steel

2886. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the National Joint Consultative Committee on Steel;

(b) the number and the names of its members;

(c) the procedure adopted by the Government to set up this Committee; and

(d) the number of meetings held till date and the decisions taken by the Committee and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) The National Joint Committee for the Steel Industry (NJCS) (earlier called Joint Wage Negotiation Committee) is an independent national level forum which works on bi-partite principles. It has been continuously functioning since its constitution in October, 1969. The decisions of NJCS are taken by consensus and are generally binding on both the parties. The Committee consists of members from both employee's and employer's side i.e three persons each from four Central Trade Union organizations of INTUC, AITUC, HMS and CITU and one person each from the recognized trade unions of Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), Durgapur Steel Plant(DSP), Rourkela Steel Plant(RSP), Bokaro Steel Plant(BSL), IISCO Steel Plant(ISP), Alloy Steels Plant(ASP), Salem Steel Plant(SSP), Visvesvarya Iron & Steel Plant(VISL), Chandrapur Ferro Alloy Plant(CFP) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.(RINL), Chief Executive Officers/Executive Directors of Steel Plants of BSP, DSP, RSP, BSL, ISP, ASP, SSP, VISL, CFP & Director (Personnel), RINL and Director (Finance) SAIL as members. Director (Personnel), SAIL is the Convenor-Member of the Committee. Initially, the Committee was constituted under the aegis of the Ministry of Labour. Since February, 1971 the committee has been working independently.

(d) Till date 275 meetings of NJCS have been held and eight Wage Agreements for the workers have been successfully negotiated and finalized.

Environmental Assessment of NCR Regional Plan—2021

2887. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental analysts have stressed the need for the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the revised draft NCR Regional Plan-2021 and other such broad scale plans and representation for the Ministry on the National Capital Region Planning Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked the State Governments to come out with their suggestions in this regard;

(d) if so, the response received by the Government from the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Diversion of Forest Land

2888. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to exempt the submission of Collector's Certificate under Forest Rights Act, 2006 for diversion of forest land for linear projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Environment (MoEF) vide letter dated 3rd August 2009 issued detailed guidelines on submission of evidences for having initiated and completed the process of settlement of rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

MoEF vide letter dated 5th February 2013 informed the States and Union Territories that proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for projects like construction of roads, canals, laying of pipelines/optical fibers and transmission lines etc. where linear diversion of use of forest land in several villages are involved, unless recognised rights of Primitive Tribal Groups and Pre-Agricultural Communities are being affected, are exempted

from the requirement of obtaining consent of the concerned Gram Sabha(s) as stipulated in clause (c) read with clause (e) and clause (f) in second para of the said guidelines dated 3rd August 2009. There is no proposal to further relax the said guidelines.

Recycling of Battery

2889. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any policy to encourage recycling of lead-acid battery in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the large scale illegal processing of used lead-acid batteries for recovery of lead despite a ban in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to grant permission to those registered units for recovery of lead which are equipped with environment-friendly facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 2006 for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes including waste lead-acid battery. Recycling, reprocessing and reuse of the hazardous wastes form the core of these regulations. As per the Rules the hazardous waste generated shall be sent or sold to a recycler or reprocessor registered or authorized under the rules. The procedure for grant of Authorization and Registration is detailed in rule 5 and 8, respectively. State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are the designated authorities for the grant and renewal of authorization and registration.

[*Translation*]

Zarap-Patradevi Section of NH-17

2890. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Maharashtra for

approval of revised estimates of Zarap-Patradevi section of National Highway No. 17;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action thereon; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Assessment of Trade Relations

2891. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Trade and Economic Relation Committee the highest body of the Government on trade was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of trade bodies and Ministries concerned which attended the meeting;

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance has raised caution on hasty signing of bilateral trade pacts and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of Free Trade Agreements on a regular basis; and

(e) if so, the future plan chalked out in the Committee meeting for trade pacts with the rest of the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The last meeting of the Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC) was held on 4th November, 2013 which was attended by all the members. No trade body is a member of the TERC.

(c) Some concerns were expressed on the suspected adverse impact of FTAs on the domestic manufacturing sector as well as the effect on trade balance.

(d) Lack of data on preferential imports under the various FTAs has been an impediment towards assessing the impact of these FTAs. While India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement has been in force since 2005, all the other important FTAs that India has entered into with its major trading partners (ASEAN, Korea, Japan, Malaysia) have been in operation only from the year 2010. Impact assessment of FTAs is a

continuous process and the Department of Commerce has studied the impact of these FTAs on domestic industry as well as on the export sector even though it is felt that two/three years is too short a period to come to any conclusive assessment of their impact, and more so because of the lingering impact of the economic slowdown that has affected international trade in general. The full impact of these FTAs would only be evident once the transitional period has played itself out and the agreed tariff liberalizations have been fully implemented. Trade in services is an important component of our international trade and an area where India enjoys tremendous comparative advantage. The impact analysis of FTAs has been hampered by the lack of reliable data on this important sector.

(e) The Committee decided that the Group would collectively examine in detail India's engagement in FTAs and prepare an agenda for change/ action needed on different fronts to retain our global competitiveness.

NBRI Report

2892. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported by National Botanical Research Institute that the funds meant for research and development of laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has not been properly utilized for research work;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to allocate more funds for research and development works in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The funds for Research and Development (R&D) at Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-National Botanical Research Institute (CSIR-NBRI) have been utilized for R&D activities only.

(c) and (d) The fund allocation for CSIR is made annually for pursuing the identified research and development activities. The budget allocation for CSIR for the year 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 is Rs. 1898.00 crore and Rs. 1980.00 crore respectively.

*[Translation]***Pension to Ex-Servicemen**

2893. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of ex-servicemen who retired before independence are still alive and not getting pension;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to grant pension to such ex-servicemen in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) There is no mechanism to ascertain such data. However, ex-servicemen with service of 15 years or more as PBOR and 20 years or more as Commissioned Officers are entitled to service pension.

(b) There is no proposal to reduce the minimum qualifying service for grant of pension.

(c) Minimum qualifying service is an essential criterion for earning pension in the Armed Forces as per the existing Army, Navy & Air Force Pension Regulations.

Allahabad Fort

2894. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to get vacated the historical fort located at Sangam in Allahabad from the army in the interest of common man/tourists;

(b) if so, the time by which the fort is likely to be vacated; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (c) There is no proposal to get the Allahabad Fort vacated from the Army because of the sensitivity relating to national security.

*[English]***Diversion of Forest Land**

2895. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to authorise the regional offices to accord permission of diversion of forest land for small projects to expedite the process of approval in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) are competent to finally dispose of all proposals (including decision regarding violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980) involving diversion/dereservation for forest land up to 5 hectares, except in respect of proposals for regularization of encroachments and mining (including renewal of mining leases).

Similarly, proposals involving clearing of naturally grown trees in forest area or portion thereof for reforestation shall also be finally disposed of by the concerned Regional Office. The Regional Office will however, invariably seek prior clearance of the Ministry whenever the proposal involves clear-felling of forest area having density above 0.4 irrespective of the area involved. Also, prior clearance would be required when the proposal is for clear felling of an area of size more than 20 hectares in the plains and 10 hectares in the hilly region, irrespective of density.

In respect of proposals involving diversion of forest area above 5 hectares and upto 40 hectares and all proposals for regularization of encroachments and mining up to 40 hectares, the proposals are examined by the concerned Regional Office in consultation with an Advisory Group consisting of representatives of the State Government from Revenue Department, Forest Department, Planning and/or Finance Department and concerned Department whose proposal is being examined. The views of the Advisory Group are recorded by the Regional Office and along with the same, the proposal is sent to the, MoEF for consideration and final decision.

New ITIs

2896. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) the total number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) established in the country during the last three years and the current year and the amount spent for this purpose, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce more ITIs in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has closed any ITI due to the low rate of admission of students; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Presently, there are 10,750 Industrial Training Institutes ITIs (Govt. 2275 & Pvt. 8475) in the Country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. A total of 1303 Industrial Training Institutes ITIs (Govt. 31 & Pvt. 1272) have been established during last three years and 406 ITIs (Govt. 04 & Pvt. 402) in the current year. Vocational Training is a concurrent subject

and establishment of ITIs is under jurisdiction of respective state Governments. However, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes titled 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States & Sikkim' and "Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)" have been taken up for setting up of new ITIs with Central funding.

Under 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States & Sikkim', fund worth of Rs 87.14 Crores has been earmarked for setting up of 14 new ITIs. An amount of Rs.6.72 Crores has been released to the State of Arunachal Pradesh for establishment of 03 new ITIs in current financial year. The details of fund released under the LWE scheme during the last three year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) to (e) As per record, there is no ITI which is closed for low rate of admission of students.

Statement I

State-wise details of ITIs

NORTHERN REGION

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITI's	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	62	5052	78	16184
3.	Haryana	89	23720	106	11624	195	35344
4.	Himachal Pradesh	75	11796	128	11948	203	23744
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	98	21332	250	33296	348	54628
7.	Rajasthan	115	15696	876	111167	991	126863
8.	Uttar Pradesh	315	32460	1433	169934	1748	202394
9.	Uttarakhand	59	7147	49	4918	108	12065
	Sub- Total	806	128338	2905	348049	3711	476387

SOUTHERN REGION

10.	Andhra Pradesh	148	28590	593	119668	741	148258
11.	Karnataka	179	30914	1289	102494	1468	133408
12.	Kerala	40	16476	488	53946	528	70422
13.	Lakshdweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14.	Poducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
15.	Tamil Nadu	61	23288	653	67790	714	91078
	Sub-total	437	100796	3032	344406	3469	445202

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EASTERN REGION							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	30	5776	4	288	34	6064
19.	Bihar	34	11433	618	87881	652	99314
20.	Jharkhand	20	4672	161	36216	181	40888
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	28	12848	590	100068	618	112916
26.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27.	Tripura	12	1696	0	0	12	1696
28.	West Bengal	52	13836	54	6136	106	19972
	Sub-total	207	54026	1430	231005	1637	285031
WESTERN REGION							
29.	Chattishgarh	92	11120	57	6656	149	17776
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	5	412	15	3676
33.	Gujarat	157	57804	393	24360	550	82164
34.	Madhya Pradesh	173	26158	236	28626	409	54784
35.	Maharashtra	390	108680	417	49380	807	158060
	Sub-total	825	207642	1108	109434	1933	317076
	Grand Total	2275	490802	8475	1032894	10750	1523696

State/UT-Wise details of Government and Private it is.

Statement II

Details of funds released under the Scheme 'Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism'

Sl. No	States	Fund release during last 3 years (Rs. in Crore)			
		2011-12 ITIs & SDCs	2012-13 ITIs & SDCs	2013-14 ITIs & SDCs	Total ITIs & SDCs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3.5584	0	3.5584
2.	Bihar	3.7677	3.1915	0	6.9592

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	18.8112	2.8173	0	21.6285
4.	Jharkhand	15.8717	2.4281	2.3474	18.2998
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2.5775	0.4532	0	3.0307
6.	Maharashtra	5.118	0.9063	0	6.0243
7.	Odisha	13.7245	1.8793	0	15.6038
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2.6964	0.3983	0	3.0947
9.	West Bengal	2.569	0.4571	0	3.0261
Total		65.136	16.0895	2.3474	81.2255

*[Translation]***Education to Rescued Child Labour**

2897. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

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

(a) the number of child labourers rescued and rehabilitated during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government is running any project for educating and imparting training to the rescued child labourers in various States;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the State-wise number of child labourers benefited through the programme during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the National Child Labour Project is being implemented in all the districts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised under the said project during the said period, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (e) For rehabilitation of child labour, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (MCLP) Scheme since 1988. The Scheme envisages project based action in the area of high concentration of the child labour. The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstream them into formal education system. Under this scheme regular survey is conducted by Project Societies at district level to identify children working in hazardous occupations and processes. Children rescued/withdrawn in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. At present the Scheme is approved for 270 Districts in 20 States of the country covering about 3 lakh children through approximately 6300 Special Training Centres. The Districts where NCLP Training Centres are approved in various States are enclosed as Statement I, II & III respectively. As per the information received from various Districts the details of child labourers mainstreamed through NCLP Scheme during the last three years, year wise and State-wise are enclosed as Statement-I, II & III respectively. Grants released during the last three years, and current year, year-wise and State-wise under NCLP are enclosed as Statement I, II & III respectively.

Statement I*Districts where NCLP Scheme is approved*

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	Ananapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Khammam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad and Krishna

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	3	Nagaon, Kamrup and Lakhimpur
3.	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar Araria, Gaya, East Channparan, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur and Korba
5.	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchmahals, Bhuj, Banaskantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahinedabad and Rajkot
6.	Haryana	3	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Srinagar and Udampur
8.	Jharkhand	8	Garwha, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Fianchi, Palamu, and Hazaribagh
9.	Karnaiaka	17	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal, Devangere, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar, Manciva, Havery and Tumkur.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Barwani, Rewa, Dhar, Eiaat Nimar(Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nirnar(khargon), Jhabua, Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur, Satna and Katni
11.	Maharashtra	16	Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik, Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia, Mumbai Suburban and Parbhani.
12.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
13.	Odisha	24	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Jaipur, Keonjhar, Dhenkenal, Khurda, Mayagarh and Sundergarh.
14.	Punjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
15.	Rajasthan	27	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tank, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalore, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhitwara, Sri Ganganagar, Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kota and Baran.
16.	Tamil Nadu	17	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapallii, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Theni. Kanchipuram, Thiruvaramallai, Tiruvallur, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar
17.	Uttar Pradesh	47	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi (Sant Ravi Das Nagar), Bulandshahr, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijnour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Shajahanpur, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonabhadra, Mau, Kaushambi, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh and Ferozabad.
18.	Uttrakhand	1	Dehradun

1	2	3	4
19.	West Bengal	19	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Hoogli Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, East Midnapore and Darjeeling.
20.	Delhi	1	INCT of Delhi
Total		270	

Statement II

No. of child labourers mainstreamed through National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	No. of children Mainstreamed			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Assam	274	227	10848	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1858	13202	7840	2654
3.	Bihar	8552	19673	1162	211
4.	Chhattisgarh	5164	4914	2004	5967
5.	Gujarat	2129	609	569	0
6.	Haryana	1293	1895	1722	465
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	43	184	132	162
8.	Jharkhand	1015	2216	4003	231
9.	Karnataka	135	3761	758	523
10.	Maharashtra	5113	4532	4954	2883
11.	Madhya Pradesh	13344	17589	7116	4764
12.	Odisha	14416	13196	10309	2970
13.	Punjab	123	168	0	0
14.	Rajasthan	4415	1020	4155	1800
15.	Tamil Nadu	6325	5127	3671	1893
16.	Uttar Pradesh	28243	29947	10616	466
17.	West Bengal	2215	7456	3117	3160

Statement III

State-wise and year wise details of Grants released under NCLP during last three years and current year

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	705.69	1013.61	821.57	371.77
2.	Assam	378.55	891.57	728.77	481.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	727.43	1338.49	1131.42	187.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	364.82	620.44	824.04	720.92
5.	Gujarat	165.01	67.12	92.98	0
6.	Haryana	186.77	99.10	261.37	240.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.66	50.60	33.00	48.73
8.	Jharkhand	47.78	391.63	388.35	135.70
9.	Karnataka	64.47	220.74	371.63	156.29
10.	Madhya Pradesh	608.25	1332.28	911.07	452.21
11.	Maharashtra	433.32	973.17	780.38	506.72
12.	Nagaland	40.87	36.55	96.38	75.00
13.	Odisha	1167.78	1374.26	1536.74	740.30
14.	Punjab	130.59	208.82	242.05	102.15
15.	Rajasthan	395.64	436.53	323.69	236.16
16.	Tamil Nadu	504.28	854.26	732.10	200.90
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1772.83	1585.40	1225.51	686.48
18.	Uttarakhand	0	26.40	0	0
19.	West Bengal	1537.63	2204.98	1707.71	1143.68
20.	Delhi	0	0	0	0

[English]

Online Transfer of Provident Fund

2898. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the online transfer of Provident Fund by Employees' Provident Fund Office;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such facility is likely to be operational; and

(d) the number of employees likely to be benefited by the said facility, State-wise?

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

SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A revised transfer claim settlement process has been started through an Online Transfer Claim Portal to smoothen the process of transfer of PF accounts. The revised process has following features:-

- (i) The claim can be submitted by the member in the online mode in addition to physical mode.
- (ii) The claim can be submitted through previous or present employer,
- (iii) There would be no paper movement between any two offices.

(c) This facility has already been made operational with effect from 02.10.2013.

(d) This facility would benefit all such EPF members who wish to transfer their PF accounts on their change of job from one establishment to other.

[Translation]

Apparel/Textile Sectors

2899. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were any proposals for creation of new opportunities in fabric, apparel and textile sector during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons for shortfall in achievement in these sectors during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target in fabric, apparel and textile sector during the current plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) (i) The role of the Govt. is to ensure conducive policy environment, facilitating in creating enabling conditions for the industry and private entrepreneurs to set up units through policy initiatives and schemes. Some of the schemes/measures are Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Integrated Skill Development Scheme and Schemes for the development of the Powerloom Sector.

(ii) The projection made by Working Group on Textiles & Jute Sector (Eleventh Five Year Plan) on production of Textile item and the actual production is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) (i) The Govt. has not fixed any production target for textile items including fabrics/apparel. However, the Working Group on Textile and Jute Industry for Twelfth Plan made the projection for production of cloth by mill, powerloom, handloom, hosiery, etc. during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I**Projected production and actual production of the textile during eleventh plan period**

Sl. No.	Production	UNIT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
			Projection	Actual Production	Projection	Actual Production	Projection	Actual Production	Projection	Actual Production	Projection	Actual Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Fibres											
(i)	Cotton	Lakh Bales (170 kg each) (Cotton Year)	284	307	307	290	332	305	360	339	390	355
		Mn. kg.	4823	5219	5222	4930	5655	5185	6123	5765	6630	6035
(ii)	Man Made Fibres											
(a)	Viscose staple fibre	Mn. Kg.	242	280	254	233	266	302	280	305	294	323
(b)	Polyester staple fibre	Mn. Kg.	829	880	912	750	1004	872	1104	896	1214	830
(c)	Acrylic staple fibre	Mn. Kg.	144	81	159	80	174	90	192	79	211	78
(d)	Polypropylene fibre	Mn. Kg.	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	3	4
	Sub Total	Mn. Kg.	1217	1244	1327	1086	1446	1267	1578	1284	1722	1235
2.	Spun Yarn											
(i)	Cotton	Mn. Kg.	3187	2948	3633	2896	4138	3079	4712	3490	5364	3126
(ii)	Blended	Mn. Kg.	621	677	654	655	686	707	719	797	752	789
(ii)	100% non-cotton.	Mn. Kg.	372	378	393	361	416	407	439	426	464	457
	Total	Mn. Kg.	4180	4003	4680	3912	5240	4193	5870	4713	6580	4372

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	Filament Yarn											
(i)	Viscose filament yarn.	Mn. Kg.	54	51	55	42	56	43	57	41	59	42
(ii)	Nylon filament yarn.	Mn. Kg.	40	28	42	28	44	30	46	33	48	28
(iii)	Polyester filament yarn.	Mn. Kg.	1347	1420	1482	1332	1631	1435	1794	1462	1973	1380
(iv)	Polypropelene yarn	Mn.Kg.	16	10	17	15	17	15	18	13	19	13
	Total	Mn. Kg.	1457	1509	1596	1417	1748	1523	1915	1549	2099	1463
4.	Cloth											
(i)	Cotton	Mn.Sq. Mtr.	28810	27196	33026	26898	37869	28914	43313	31718	49629	30570
(ii)	Blended	Mn.Sq. Mtr.	7347	6888	7861	6766	8411	7767	9000	8278	9630	8468
(iii)	100% non-cotton	Mn.Sq. Mtr.	23636	21173	25999	20534	28599	22840	31459	21765	34605	20567
(iv)	Khadi, wool & silk	Mn.Sq. Mtr.	707	768	714	768	721	812	728	798	736	848
	Total	Mn.Sq. Mtr.	60500	56025	67600	54966	75600	60333	84500	62559	94600	60453

Source for projection:- Report of the Working Group on Textiles & Jute Industry for Eleventh five years plan.

Statement II

Projected production of cloth by the Working Group on Textiles & Jute Sector during Twelfth Five Year Plan

(Mn.Sq.mtr.)

Sectors	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Mill	2724	3201	3761	4419	5193
Powerloom	43919	48963	54582	60840	67814
Handloom	8082	9011	10047	11203	12491
Hosiery	16740	18566	20587	22821	25289
Khadi, Wool, Silk	891	931	973	1017	1063
Total	72356	80672	89950	100300	111850

Note: The Working Group prepared its Reports during 2011 and assuming a GDP growth of 8% and overall growth of the manufacturing sector at 9.8%.

Impact of MNCs on Employment

2900. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted or proposed to be conducted by the Government to assess the impact of the setting up of the Multi National Companies (MNCs) on the unemployment problems in the country;

(b) if so, the details and main features of the said study along with the outcome thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for generating more employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment

conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the results of the recent labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2009-10 and 2011-12 total employment increased from 465.5 to 474.1 million persons.

To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems & jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom. So far nineteen such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 32.42 lakh jobs starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 19th Survey (July, 2013 to September, 2013).

(d) For generating more employment in the country, Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). In addition, Government has decided to spend more funds on skill development programmes. For example, it has been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-TSP), Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA-SCP), Multi-sectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development.

Toll Complaints

2901. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) whether any instance of toll collection by toll collecting agencies from road users even from the roads which are dilapidated in condition have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly Maharashtra along with the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has also received any complaint against the companies which were awarded contracts on Public Private Partnership model for collecting toll before completion of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The details of complaints against toll collecting agencies, State wise including Maharashtra, are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) As the user fee is being levied and collected as per the provisions of applicable fee rules and concession agreement therefore any representation received regarding toll being collected in 4/6-laning projects during construction period the same is addressed accordingly to the rules & agreement.

Statement

Complaints against toll collecting Agencies

Nature of Complaints:-

1. Misbehavior by the employees.-After verification, the concerned employees were warned/removed from the duty. Agencies were directed to provide proper training to employees for good behavior.

2. Bad condition of road:-Action taken for immediate maintenance of road

3. Poor maintenance of Amenities like toilets etc.-Necessary directions were issued to the Concessionaires to maintain the amenities properly.

4. Delay in toll collection at the plaza/closer of lanes:-Agencies were asked to engage efficient staff so that there may not be any abnormal delay and to keep all lanes in operation all the time.

5. Shortage of change (coins):-Agencies/Concessionaires were asked to arrange sufficient change to avoid delay in clearing a vehicle.

6. Overcharging:-Necessary action has been taken against the Agencies found indulged in overcharging by levying penalties/termination of contract as per Contract Provisions.

*State-wise summary of complaints received against
the Agencies with NHAI*

S. No.	State/RO	No. of complaints
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Bihar	3
3.	Delhi (including Delhi-Gurgoan Expressway)*	33
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	Haryana	Nil
6.	Jharkhand	8
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil
8.	Karnataka	1
9.	Kerala	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3
11.	Maharashtra	19
12.	North East	Nil
13.	Odisha	1
14.	Punjab	Nil
15.	Rajasthan	34
16.	Tamil Nadu	Nil
17.	UP and Uttrakhand	7
18.	West Bengal	Nil

Note:- In case, a section covers more than one State, the Complaint is shown in the State where the office of the RO is situated.

Restrictions on Export

2902. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Government has imposed/proposes to impose any restrictions/ban on the export of fruits and vegetables in view of their scarcity and rising prices in the domestic market;

(b) if so, the details thereof, item-wise along with the criteria being adopted by the Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures being taken by the Government to ensure their adequate supply in the domestic market;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to scrap the minimum export price for onion and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the present status thereon; and

(e) whether there has been any fluctuation in the quantum of soya-meal and corn exported from the country during the last three years and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):
(a) to (d) There is no proposal to restrict/ban export of fruits and vegetables at present. Whenever the situation so warrants, Government takes appropriate action to regulate export of commodities in consultation with the concerned administrative departments, so as to ensure adequate availability for domestic consumption at reasonable prices. Such actions include (i) prohibition on export of pulses and edible oils and (ii) Minimum Export Price (MEP) on export of onion. Fruits and vegetables are perishable commodities. Price of any commodity, including that of fruits and vegetables, gets determined by their demand and supply conditions. In the case of fruits and vegetables, weather conditions affect supply. Adverse weather conditions and relevant local factors may lead to lower production, which if combined with a ban on export would deprive the farmers from receiving remunerative prices. The needs of the farmers and the interests of the consumers have to be appropriately balanced. In the case of onions, there is an Inter Ministerial Committee which reviews and monitors the situation periodically. At their recommendation the Minimum Export Price (MEP) of onion is notified. The current applicable MEP on export of onion is US\$ 150 per MT.

(e) Data of export of maize(corn) [ITC(HS) Code 10059000] and meal of soyabean, solvent extracted

(defatted) [ITC(HS) Code 23040030] during the last three years and the current year is as under:

[Qty. in MT and Value in Rs. Crores]

Year	Maize (Corn)		Meal of Soyabean	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2010-11	2964948.50	3268.67	4320473.00	7842.71
2011-12	3837593.25	5078.25	4212636.50	7902.19
2012-13	4775944.00	7010.43	4036772.00	12018.69
2013-14 (April-September)	2103912.00	3180.86	1069756.50	3692.33

Export of Maize(Corn) has increased progressively on year to year basis between 2010-11 and 2012-13 except current year where there is a slight decrease. Export of Soyabean meal (Solvent extracted, defatted variety) has shown a progressive decline between 2010-11 and 2012-13 and also in 2013-14.

Children from Poor Families

2903. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that children from poor families are being forced to work to support their families;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the existing law in this regard;

(c) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government to bring such children into the mainstream;

(d) whether the Government has any particular scheme for the welfare of the families of such children; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (e) Elimination of child labour is a great concern of Govt. of India. Due to poverty, irregular income streams for the family, ignorance, lack of access to social security, education, health facilities, etc. children are being forced to work to support their families. Government is following a robust multi-pronged strategy to tackle the problem, it comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rescue and rehabilitation, universal primary education, social protection along with poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes. The objective is to create

an environment where families are not compelled to send their children to work.

Under legislative action plan, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. The Act regulates the working conditions of children where they are not prohibited from working. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment or with fine.

For rehabilitation of child labour, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 in the area of high concentration of the child labour with a view to withdraw children working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstream them into formal education system. Under this scheme regular survey is conducted by Project Societies at district level to identify children working in hazardous occupations and processes. Children rescued/withdrawn in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. At present the Scheme is approved for 270 Districts in 20 States of the country covering about 3 lakh children through approximately 6300 Special Training Centres. So far more than 10 lakh children have been mainstreamed through the Scheme since inception.

Further, Government is taking various pro-active measures for economic rehabilitation of the families of child labour so that they are not compelled by the economic circumstance to send their children to work with convergence between welfare schemes of different Ministries. Ministry of Women and Child Development supplements the efforts of this Ministry in providing food and shelter to the children withdrawn from work through their schemes of Shelter Homes, etc. The Integrated Child

Protection Scheme (ICPS) is another centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership.

Ministry of Human Resource Development provides Mid-day meal to the NCLP school children, teachers training, supply of books, etc. under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and mainstreaming of NCLP children into the formal education system. With the enactment of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, the efforts to eliminate child labour will receive a big boost as under the Act every child in the age group of 6-14 years is to be provided free and compulsory education.

There are many other schemes for welfare of poor families like the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Food Security Act 2013, Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RSBY), National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Widow Pension Scheme and National Disability Pension Scheme etc.

[English]

Medical College under ESIC

2904. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) proposes to set up a new medical college in the country including Tamil Nadu and Kerala;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated and released so far and the time-frame fixed for its completion;

(d) the details of medical facilities/ treatment to be available and the projected manpower in the proposed establishment;

(e) whether some cases with regard to newly constructed ESIC medical college in the country including Himachal Pradesh are pending for approval; and

(f) if so, the time by which such cases are likely to be granted approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in its 160th meeting held on 19th September, 2013 approved setting up of three new Medical Colleges in the country including Mavelikkara in Kerala.

(b) Details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Funds have not been allocated for the aforesaid projects. In view of large scale regulatory pre-conditions for grant of Letter of Permission (LOP) by Medical Council of India (MCI), no definite time frame for completion of these projects can be given.

(d) Out-patient and In-patient services along with diagnostic facilities are available in a Medical College in the following disciplines:

- a. **Medicine and Allied** : Gen. Medicine, Paediatrics, TB & Chest, Skin V.D., Psychiatry
- b. **Surgery & Allied**: Gen. Surgery, Orthopaedics, Ophthalmology & ENT
- c. **Obstetrics & Gynaecology**

The minimum projected manpower requirement at letter of Permission stage, i.e. start of medical college, is as under:

- i. Professors - 06
- ii. Associate professors -14
- iii. Assistant Professors -17
- iv. Senior Residents -24
- v. Junior Residents - 24
- vi. Tutors -17
- vii. Paramedical and Ministerial staff-101
- viii. Nursing Staff-175

(e) and (f) Applications have been submitted to Medical Council of India (MCI) for grant of Letter of Permission (LOP) for starting some newly constructed ESIC Medical Colleges in the country including that in Himachal Pradesh. The last date for grant of approval, i.e. issue of Letter of Intent/Letter of Permission by the Central Government is 15th June of each year, subject to fulfilment of MCI requirements.

Statement

State-wise/Location-wise details of new Medical College Projects approved by ESIC in its 160th Meeting held on 19th September, 2013

Sl. No	Name of the State	Location of Medical College
01.	Kerala	Mavelikkara
02.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu
03.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur

Indo-Japan Defence Pact

2905. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Japan have recently entered into any agreement in New Delhi to consolidate and strengthen their strategic and global partnership in the defence arena;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Memorandum of Understanding signed between the two countries during the said meeting; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen defence ties between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (c) There is no formal Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding on defence cooperation between India and Japan.

(d) Various measures are being pursued to promote defence cooperation with Japan, including high level exchanges, training exchanges, ship visits and exercises.

[Translation]

Revival of NTC Mills

2906. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NTC mills which have been revived and functioning normally, millwise;

(b) the details of National Textiles Corporation (NTC) closed/declared sick along with the reasons for their closure and the steps taken by the Government to revive them under the revival scheme of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction State/mill-wise;

(c) whether the officials/employees/labourers of various closed NTC mills are still availing the accommodation facility or the Government proposes to provide them ownership; and

(d) if so, the rules/criteria laid down by the Government in this regard along with the number of employees availing the accommodation facility and the number of those from whom such facility has been withdrawn by the Government, mill-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Due to obsolete technology, excess manpower and poor productivity, National Textile Corporation (NTC) was referred to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Now NTC is implementing a revival Scheme approved by BIFR, under which, 78 mills have been closed down enclosed as Statement-I. and 24 mills are to be revived, out of which 23 are functioning and one mill is stated to be set up as technical textile unit in Rajasthan enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Some of the officials/employees/labourers are still availing the accommodation facility of closed mills of NTC as per local arrangements by the mill managements. Government has not taken any decision so far to provide them ownership. The mill-wise statement is enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement I*List of 78 Mills closed under I.D. Act*

S.no.	Name of the mills	Location	Reasons of closure
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Azam Jahi Mills	Warangal	Unviable
2.	Natraj Spinning Mills	Adilabad	Unviable
3.	Adoni Cotton Mills	Adoni	Unviable
4.	Netha Spinning Mills	Secunderabad	Unviable
5.	Ananthapur Cotton Mills		En-mass Mvrs

1	2	3	4
Assam			
6.	Associated Industries	Chandrapur	En-mass Mvrs
Bihar			
7.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	Gaya	Unviable
8.	Bihar Co-operative Mills	Mokameh	En-mass Mvrs
Gujarat			
9.	Ahmedbad Jupiter Tex. Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
10.	Jehangir Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
11.	Mahalaxmi Tex. mills	Bhavnagar	Unviable
12.	New Manekchowk Tex. mill	Ahmedabad	Unviable
13.	Petlad Tex. mills	Petlad	Unviable
14.	Rajkot Tex. mills	Rajkot	Unviable
15.	Viramgam Tex. mills	Viramgam	Unviable
16.	Rajnagar II	Ahmedabad	Unviable
17.	Himadari Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
18.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	En-mass Mvrs
Karnataka			
19.	M.S.K. Mills	Gulbarga	Unviable
20.	Mysore SPG. & Mfg. Mills	Bangalore	Unviable
21.	Shree Yallama Cotton Mills	Davangere	En-mass Mvrs
22.	Minerva Mills	Bangalore	Relocated At Hassan
Madhya Pradesh			
23.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon	Unviable
24.	Hira Mills	Ujjain	Unviable
25.	Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore	Unviable
26.	Kalyan Mal Mills	Indore	Unviable
27.	Swadeshi Textile Mills	Indore	Unviable
Maharashtra			
28.	India United Mills No.2	Mumbai	Unviable
29.	India United Mills No.3	Mumbai	Unviable
30.	India United Mills No.4	Mumbai	Unviable
31.	Kohinoor Mills No.2	Mumbai	Unviable
32.	Kohinoor Mills No.3	Mumbai	Unviable

1	2	3	4
33.	Jam Mfg. Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
34.	Model Mills	Nagpur	Unviable
35.	R.S.R.G. Mills	Akola	Unviable
36.	Shri Sitaram Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
37.	Vidharbha Mills	Achalpur	Unviable
38.	Bharat Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
39.	Digvijay Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
40.	Elphinstone SPG. & WVG Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
41.	Jupiter Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
42.	Mumbai Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
43.	New Hind Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
44.	Podar Processors	Mumbai	Unviable
45.	Shree Madhusudan Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
46.	India United Mills No.6 (Dye Work)	Mumbai	En-mass Mvrs
47.	Kohinoor Mills No.1	Mumbai	En-mass Mvrs
48.	Finlay Mills	Mumbai	Relocated At Achalpur
Punjab			
49.	Dayalbagh SPG & WVG Mills	Amritsar	Unviable
50.	Panipat Woollen Mills	Kharar	Unviable
51.	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar	En-mass Mvrs
52.	Suraj Textile Mills	Malout	En-mass Mvrs
Rajasthan			
53.	Edward Mills	Beawar	Unviable
54.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Bijanagar	En-mass Mvrs
Uttar Pradesh			
55.	Atherton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
56.	Bijli Cotton Mills	Hathras	Unviable
57.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
58.	Lord Krishna Tex. Mills	Saharanpur	Unviable
59.	Muir Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
60.	New Victoria Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
61.	Rae Bareli Tex. Mills	Raebareli	Unviable

1	2	3	4
62.	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Lucknow	Unviable
63.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
64.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Naini	En-mass Mvrs
West Bengal			
65.	Bangasri Cotton Mills	Sonepore	Unviable
66.	Bengal Fine S. & W. Mills No.II	Kataganj	Unviable
67.	Manindra B.T. Mills	Cossim Bazar	Unviable
68.	Jyoti WVG. Factory	Patipukur	Unviable
69.	Central Cotton Mills	Belur	Unviable
70.	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton	Patla	Unviable
71.	Bengal Fine S. & W. mills No. I	Konnagar	Unviable
72.	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	Serampore	Unviable
73.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	Rishra	Unviable
Tamil Nadu			
74.	Balaramavarma Textile Mills	Shencottah	Unviable
75.	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
76.	Om Parasakthi Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
77.	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
78.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	Coimbatore	Unviable

Statement II*List of 24 Mills Being Modernized By N.T.C.*

Sl.No.	Name of The Mills	Location
1	2	3
		Andhra Pradesh
1.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills	Renigunta
		Gujarat
2.	Rajnagar Mills	Ahmedabad
		Karnataka
3.	New Minerva Mills	Hassan
		Kerala
4.	Algappa Textile Mills	Alagappanagar
5.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg.mills	Cannanore
6.	Kerala Laxmi Mills	Trichur

1	2	3	4
7.	Vijayamohini Mills		Trivandrum
		Madhya Pradesh	
8.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills		Burhanpur
9.	New Bhopal Textile Mill		Bhopal
		Maharashtra	
10.	Podar Mills		Mumbai
11.	Tata Mills		Mumbai
12.	India United Mill No.5		Mumbai
13.	Barshi Textile Mills		Barshi
14.	Finlay Mills		Achalpur
		Mahe	
15.	Cannanore SPG. & WVG. Mills		Mahe
		Rajasthan	
16.	Udaipur Mills (To be set up as Technical Textile)		Udaipur
		Tamil Nadu	
17.	Pioneer Spinners Mills		Kamudakudi
18.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit		Kalayarkoil
19.	Cambodia Mills		Coimbatore
20.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills		Coimbatore
21.	Pankaja Mills		Coimbatore
22.	Sri Rangavilas S. & W. Mills		Coimbatore
23.	Coimbatore SPG & WVG Mius		Coimbatore
		West Bengal	
24.	Arati Cotton Mills		Dassnagar

Statement III

Name of Office/Unit	Whether the officials/employees/labourers of various closed NTC mills are still availing the accommodation facility or the Government proposes to provide them ownership; and If so, the rules/	criteria laid down by the Government in this regard along with the number of employees availing the accommodation facility and the number of those from whom such facility has been withdrawn by the Government, mill wise.
1	2	3
NTC SRO Coimbatore (I) Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills Minerva Mills, Bangalore (Merged) (II) MSK Mills Galbarg		242-Ex-employees 123-Ex-employees

1	2	3
NTC WRO, Mumbai		
1. Digvijay Tex Mills		225-Ex-employees
2. Kohinoor Mills		871-Ex-employees
3. Jan Mfg Mills		121-Ex-employees
4. Shree sitaram Mills		14-Ex-employees
5. Mumbai Tex Mills		77-Ex-employees
6. Madhusudan Mills		105-Ex-employees
7. Indu Mill No.3		6-Ex-employees
8. RSRG Mills, Akola		95-Ex-employees
9. Vidharba Mills		102-Ex-employees
NTC S.O. Indore		
1. Hira Mill, Ujjaia		500-Ex-employees
2. Malwa Mills, Indore		191-Ex-employees
3. BNC Rajnand Gaon	05	144 -Ex-employees
NTC DPR. Delhi		
1. STM. Malont	3	-
2. Sharee Bijay Cotton Mill Bijaynager	1	4-Ex-employees
3. Mabalaxmi Tex. Mill, Beawar	1	-
4. Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	7	-
NTC SUB-OFFICE, KANPUR		
1. SCM, KANPUR	06	02-Ex-employees
2. LRCM. KANPUR	09	05-Ex-employees
3. MUIR MILLS, KANPOR	19	06-Ex-employees
4. NVM. KANPUR	06	03-Ex-employees
5. SVCM, LUCKNOW	02	01-Ex-employees
6. LKTM, SAHARANPUR	07	01-Ex-employees
SUB-OFFICE, AHMEDABAD		
1. Ahmedabad Jspiter Tex. Mill, Ahmedabad		225-Ex-employees
2. New Manekchawk Tex. Mill Ahmedabad		58-Ex-employees
3. Ahmedabad New Tex. Mill Ahmedabad		87-Ex-employees
4. Jahangir Textile Mill Ahmedabad		139-Ex-employees
NTC SUB-OFFICE, KOLKATA		
	-	-

Note: In so far as NTC Mills are concerned there is no proposal to provide them ownership of the quarters.

Cleaning of Yamuna River

2907. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to check pollution in Yamuna river to make water potable;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard along with the success achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. The Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) since 1993 in a phased manner. An expenditure of Rs. 1453.17 crore (including State share) has been incurred in these three States on schemes pertaining to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, rehabilitation/upgradation of existing sewage treatment plants (STPs) and construction of new STPs, low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc under YAP Phase-I & II. Sewage treatment capacity of 942.25 million litres per day (mld) has been created under YAP so far. Implementation of works under various phases of YAP has led to reduction of pollution load in the river.

Further, YAP Phase-III project for Delhi has been approved with an estimated cost of Rs 1656 crore. Under YAP-III, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is implementing rehabilitation of existing trunk sewers and rising mains, upgradation of existing STPs of 814 mld and construction of a new 136 mld STP (in place of the old STP). Besides this, two projects costing Rs. 217.87 crore for pollution abatement of river Yamuna in towns of Sonapat and Panipat in Haryana are under implementation, on which an expenditure of Rs. 57.36 crore has been incurred till date. In addition, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) project of Ministry of Urban Development, an interceptor sewer project costing Rs. 1357 crore is being implemented by DJB to intercept sewage flowing into river Yamuna from three major drains, namely Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara in Delhi.

The water quality of river Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement due to a large gap between the sewage generation and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

*[English]***Death of Defence Personnel**

2908. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-wise list of defence personnel selected to various defence services is maintained by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year, State-wise;

(c) the details of defence personnel killed while on duty during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has granted financial assistance and employment to the dependents of the personnel killed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the said period, case-wise?

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.

Scam in Rice Exports

2909. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the investigating agencies have sought permission to probe scam in export of rice to some African nationals allegedly involving certain officials of State Trade Corporation, Metal and Mineral Trading Corporation and Project and Equipment Corporation of India;

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

(c) whether the Government has granted permission to these agencies for conducting the probe into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) to (e) i. In the matter of alleged irregularities pertaining to the export of non-basmati rice to some African countries in 2008-09 by the three Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz. State Trading Corporation (STC), Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC) and Project and Equipment Corporation of India (PEC) a Statement was given in the Parliament on 30th July, 2009 that these transactions pertaining to the period 2008-09 would be looked into and accountability will be fixed in case any omissions/commissions are established. Thereafter, the actionable points were identified and action, as discussed in the subsequent paragraphs, was taken.

ii. Department of Commerce (DoC) took action for blacklisting the three private sector firms, involved in these transactions. The debarment order was issued vide DoC Memorandum dated 10/11/2010. This was followed by an advisory issued by DoC to all Ministries and Departments of Government of India to abstain from conducting business with these firms. The above DoC Orders were challenged by the three firms by filing Writ Petitions in the Delhi High Court. The final arguments in the case were held on 7th Nov' 2013. After hearing the arguments, the Hon'ble High Court upheld the debarment Orders and pronounced judgement that DoC's impugned debarment order dated 10.11.2010 will remain in force for a period of four years from the date of issue and will come to an end on 9.11.2014.

iii. With respect to the Officers concerned of STC, MMTC and PEC, Department of Commerce took action for conducting departmental proceedings and issued charge sheets to officers allegedly found complacent in these export transactions. The departmental inquiries were conducted at very senior levels i.e. by three separate Additional Secretary-level officers of the Department. The findings of the Inquiry Officers reported no serious wrongdoing on the part of the charged officers. On the basis of these inquiry reports that no criminal misconduct has taken place, in a DO letter from the then Commerce Secretary to Central Vigilance Commission (dated 11/05/2012) the Department affirmed that no prima facie criminal culpability or malafide could be established against the charged officers.

iv. CBI has also sought permission for initiating criminal investigation under Section 6A of DSPE Act, 1946 against 9 Board level Officers of PSUs viz. State Trading Corporation, Metal and Minerals Trading Corporation and Project and Equipment Corporation of India. CBI was requested to clarify, if it had any prima facie evidence to establish the need for a criminal investigation. CBI replied that no preliminary inquiry had been done by it.

v. Therefore, based upon all the department evidence that had already been garnered through the departmental inquiries, a well considered decision was taken in February 2013 that since no misconduct of criminal nature has been

established in these inquiries, it would not be fit to give permission to CBI for initiating investigation against the concerned officers of PSUs viz. State Trading Corporation, Metal and Minerals Trading Corporation and Project and Equipment Corporation of India.

Amendment in Environment and Forest Policies

2910. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Environment and Forest Policies framed in the country are uniformly applicable across the country;

(b) if so, whether there is any need for making exception for States, including North-East where forest wealth is in abundance so that the tribal lives and economy are enriched; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to make changes in environment and forest policies so that North Eastern States which are abundant in forest wealth made rapid economic progress?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes Madam. The National Environment Policy, 2006 is a response to our national commitment to a clean environment, mandated in the Constitution in Articles 48 A and 51 A (g), strengthened by judicial interpretation of Article 21. It is recognized that maintaining a healthy environment is not the state's responsibility alone, but also that of every citizen. A spirit of partnership should thus be realized throughout the spectrum of environmental management in the country. While the state must galvanize its efforts, there should also be recognition by each individual - natural or institutional, of its responsibility towards maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment. The National Environment Policy, 2006 is uniformly applicable across the country.

The National Forest Policy, 1988 is a policy at Central level to ensure environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium which are vital for sustenance of all life forms, human, animal and plant. This is applicable to all State Governments. However, the aim of National Forest Policy, 1988 regarding the area under forest is to have a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover. In hills and in mountainous regions, the aim is to maintain two-third of the areas under such cover in order to prevent erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of the fragile eco-system.

Further, the Forest Policy provides that the life of tribals and other poor living within and near forests revolves around forests. The rights and concessions enjoyed by them should be fully protected within the carrying capacity of forests.

(b) The Ministry does not consider any need for making exception for States, including North-East as protection of Environment is the fundamental duty of every citizen across the country.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Deputation in DGS

2911. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-experts have been posted on deputation in the Directorate General of Shippings (DGS) and in various agencies of shipping including Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details of such officers along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to appoint marine science experts in DGS and also deputation of technical experts in Lakshadweep port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K.VASAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No non-expert has been posted in a technical post/function on deputation in or under the Directorate General of Shipping (DGS), Government of India.

(c) There is no post of a marine science expert in the DGS or in its allied offices.

Publication of Magazines on Environment

2912. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any publication on environment is being regularly brought out by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether editor and editorial team have been separately appointed for selection of material for the magazine;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Ministry was publishing a quarterly journal titled 'Paryavaran Abstracts'

for reporting on extant literature on research on environmental sciences in the Indian context under the Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Scheme, the editing of which was outsourced between 1984 and 2006 to the ENVIS Centre at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and between 2007 and 2008 to The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi. From 2009 till 2010 its printing was discontinued, and the journal edited by TERI was posted on the website of the Ministry. The journal stands discontinued since 2011 in light of advancements in information technology which enabled recourse to many search engines in the field. The Newsletter titled 'ENVIRONEWS' for disseminating information relating to important policies, programmes, legislations, amendments to existing Acts, projects sanctioned and other decisions brought out by the Ministry, which was edited and printed through the ENVIS Centre at Development Alternatives, New Delhi since 1997, has also been discontinued since. The Hindi magazine 'Paryavaran' published by the Ministry has not been brought out in the last few years.

However, the ENVIS Centres set up by the Ministry country-wide, hosted either in a Department of a State Government/ Union Territory Administration or an Institute/ Organisation/ autonomous body, are periodically publishing on their Website, Newsletters and other publications in their assigned area, the editing of which is taken up by the respective host.

Further, various Reports, Studies, and other publications of varying periodicity are brought out by the Ministry, which include the Report to the People on the Environment, State-of-the-Environment Reporting at National level, for various States/ Union Territories, as also for Metro Cities/ Towns/ Environmental Hot-Spots, and also thematic ones such as the Report on "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment-A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" brought out through the Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA).

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Expenditure under Ganga and Yamuna Action Plan

2913. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) the amount allocated and expenditure incurred under Ganga Action Plan and Yamuna Action Plan respectively since its inception;

(b) the salient features of both the schemes along with the achievement made so far;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on issue of rising pollution in these rivers; and

(d) the mechanism evolved to monitor the shortcomings of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Ganga Action Plan (GAP) was launched in 1985 with the objectives to improve the water quality of river Ganga and later the Plan was expanded for other major rivers including river Yamuna under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). Various pollution abatement schemes taken up under the Plan, *inter-alia*, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development.

Under two phases of GAP, 524 schemes have been completed and a treatment capacity of 1092 million litres per day (mld) has been established. An amount of Rs. 974 crore has been released by Center and a total expenditure of Rs. 939 crore has so far been incurred under GAP.

Similarly, in two phases of Yamuna Action Plan (YAP), 297 schemes have been completed and a sewage treatment capacity of 942 mld has been established. Since inception of YAP, Rs. 1070 crore has been released by Centre and a total expenditure of Rs. 1511 crore has so far been incurred under YAP.

(c) and (d) The Government has initiated an exercise for revamping the river conservation strategy to promote a holistic and integrated river basin approach. The Central Government has set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) on 20.2.2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning and has also provided for a Standing Committee and an Empowered Steering Committee. Under the NGRBA programme, 61 schemes in 46 towns in Ganga States have been sanctioned at a total

cost of Rs. 3546.65 crore. Against this, Rs. 1080.27 crore has been released by the Centre including the matching share of the States.

With regards to river Yamuna, the Phase-III project of Yamuna Action Plan for Delhi has been approved at a cost of Rs. 1656 crore. The project includes works for rehabilitation/modernization of 7 STPs with total treatment capacity of 814 mld at Okhla, Kondli and Riithala in Delhi and construction of a new STP (in place of old STP) of 136 mld capacity at Okhla. An amount of Rs. 48.20 crore has been released under YAP-III.

[English]

Construction Workers Welfare Fund

2914. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the construction workers welfare fund collected during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether only a fraction/small part of the said amount is being utilised whereas crores of rupees remains unused;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto; (d) if not, the details of utilisation of the said funds during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Year-wise details of the cess collected and spent under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 19U6 and the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 is not maintained at Central level. However, as per the information available, the state-wise detail of the fund collected and spent is as under:

(As on 30.09.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Amount of cess collected (In Crores)	Amount spent (In Crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	993.94	73.42
2.	Aruuachal Pradesh	22.96	4.56

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	205.09	1.82
4.	Bihar	254.5	16.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	222.18	125.38
6.	Goa	14.88	0
7.	Gujarat	190.22	0.41
8.	Haryana	803.14	17.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51.22	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	21.09	0.11
12.	Karnataka	1741.13	30.87
13.	Kerala	808.82	728.84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	993.67	312.83
15.	Maharashtra	1303.55	3.8
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	18.82	0.05
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	3.49	0.05
20.	Odisha	312.32	0.34
21.	Punjab	397.11	6.84
22.	Rajasthan	286.95	5.33
23.	Sikkim	13.64	2.44
24.	Tamil Nadu	604.31	277.95
25.	Tripura	48.97	0.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	739.81	6.72
27.	Uttarakhand	33.9	0.15
28.	West Bengal	290.62	4.59
29.	Delhi	1233.57	108.91
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	17.61	0.2
31.	Chandigarh	31.88	1.07
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.73	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.49	0
35.	Puducherry	20.65	4.62
Total		11599.34	1736.16

(c) to (e) The responsibility of collecting cess and its utilization for welfare activities lies with the respective State Governments and State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards. The Union Government has been issuing instructions to the States for speedy and proper implementation of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 from time to time at appropriate levels. Instructions were issued under section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 by the Ministry of Labour & Employment on 27.09.2010 and 12.07.2013. Union Minister of Labour & Employment has also written to the Chief Ministers of the States/UTs in April, 2010 and on 5th June, 2012 requesting them to take steps for collecting and utilizing cess and implementing the Acts. Union Secretary (Labour & Employment) has also written to Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs on 29th June, 2012 suggesting, *inter-alia*, to take steps for accelerating registration of workers, drawing out strategies for implementing model schemes of the Central government and utilizing welfare funds for vocational training and skill development of the construction workers and their children.

Union Secretary (Labour & Employment) held a meeting with the labour Secretaries of the State Governments on 7th November, 2013 to discuss, *inter-alia*, the issues pertaining to the building and other construction workers. Pursuant to this meeting, a Working Group was constituted on 25th November, 2013 to examine the issues relating to utilization of the cess and welfare matters of these workers. Subsequently, a review meeting was also convened by the Union Secretary (Labour & Employment) on 30th January, 2014.

[Translation]

Toll Collection

2915. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Statement I

State-wise collection of user fee (toll) during last 3 years and current year upto December 2013 for Public Funded Projects with NHAI

Sl. No.	Section	Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 Upto December 13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42184.90	50424.84	52380.00	42119.33
2.	Bihar	6414.18	4746.58	5879.86	9413.01

SHRI RATAN SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the details of toll collected by toll collecting agencies including private agencies and the revenue earned by the Government from them during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints against toll collecting agencies including the agency involved in toll collection on Kamthi-Kanhan-Nagpur stretch of NH-7 during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise indicating the nature of these complaints along with the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to minimise toll complaints/grievances of road users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA) : (a) Madam. The details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The details of complaints against toll collecting agencies, State wise including Maharashtra, are enclosed as Statement-II. As the user fee is being levied and collected as per the provisions of applicable fee rules and concession agreement therefore any representation received regarding toll being collected in 4/6-laning projects during construction period the same is addressed accordingly to the rules & agreement.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Gujarat	12837.20	15319.56	20785.25	20395.74
4.	Haryana	2305.74	2658.40	1460.61	0.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	306.42	1876.89
6.	Jharkhand	3426.39	4390.74	6893.02	8186.83
7.	Karnataka	17978.85	9714.85	11886.81	13454.94
8.	Maharashtra	3826.69	1008.96	1709.52	1695.83
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2175.84	3443.11	6098.65	7845.03
10.	Odisha	7566.45	7045.64	6721.36	7881.45
11.	Punjab	181.18	294.83	173.87	175.54
12.	Rajasthan	24540.26	28986.29	31851.02	34556.19
13.	Tamilnadu	25684.10	25151.71	31084.38	26208.99
14.	Uttar Pradesh	24456.35	28646.75	49734.85	56601.54
15.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	98.09	0.00
16.	West Bengal	18742.38	16379.78	10981.96	13186.01
	Total	192320.49	198212.04	238045.67	243597.33

*State-wise collection of user fee (toll) during last 3 years and current year upto
December 2013 for BOT Projects with NHAI*

Sl. No.	Section	Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 Upto December 13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28721.35	39922.68	63492.29	60508.21
2.	Bihar	0.00	6679.81	13141.76	10841.95
3.	Gujarat	67401.37	83876.17	89385.77	69393.24
4.	Haryana	37616.18	41602.33	44104.82	38106.07
5.	Karnataka	11300.89	31366.19	54693.63	45960.61
6.	Maharashtra	59180.83	83215.14	117138.08	93920.95
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8075.03	19614.32	24118.68	19897.91
8.	Odisha	1746.89	3918.72	9460.79	8689.29
9.	Punjab	16538.10	21502.34	26435.41	21809.21

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Rajasthan	66312.78	73593.83	86050.22	70991.40
11.	Tamilnadu	45731.70	78082.92	100054.28	83247.29
12.	Uttar Pradesh	716.60	9472.40	20295.20	19166.41
13.	West Bengal	6502.71	7512.22	24649.59	23065.12
14.	Kerela	0.00	1456.65	7533.59	5412.31
15.	Chhattisgarh	2666.49	3301.29	3621.74	2987.94
Total		352510.91	505117.02	684175.85	573997.91

Statement II

Nature of Complaints: -

1. Misbehavior by the employees. - After verification, the concerned employees were warned/ removed from the duty. Agencies were directed to provide proper training to employees for good behavior.

2. Bad condition of road: - Action taken for immediate maintenance of road

3. Poor maintenance of Amenities like toilets etc. - Necessary directions were issued to the Concessionaires to maintain the amenities properly.

4. Delay in toll collection at the plaza/ closer of lanes: -Agencies were asked to engage efficient staff so that there may not be any abnormal delay and to keep all lanes in operation all the time.

5. Shortage of change (coins):-Agencies/ Concessionaires were asked to arrange sufficient change to avoid delay in clearing a vehicle.

6. Overcharging:-Necessary action has been taken against the Agencies found indulged in overcharging by levying penalties/termination of contract as per Contract Provisions.

State-wise summary of complaints received against the Agencies with NHAI

S. No.	State/RO	No. of complaints
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Bihar	3

1	2	3
3.	Delhi (including Delhi-Gurgoan Expressway)	33
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	Haryana	Nil
6.	Jharkhand	8
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil
8.	Karnataka	1
9.	Kerala	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3
11.	Maharashtra	19
12.	North East	Nil
13.	Odisha	1
14.	Punjab	Nil
15.	Rajasthan	34
16.	Tamil Nadu	Nil
17.	UP and Uttrakhand	7
18.	West Bengal	Nil

Note: - In case, a section covers more than one State, the Complaint is shown in the State where the office of the RO is situated.

Dumping of Wastes

2916. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that foreign countries have dumped their wastes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any provisions and laws prohibiting dumping of foreign wastes in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) Ministry of Environment & Forests does not have any information regarding dumping of waste in the country by foreign countries. Ministry has notified the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 and its amendments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation of import, export and transit movement of hazardous waste in the country. As per the rules, any kind of import of hazardous waste in the country for the purpose of disposal is not permitted.

[English]

Use of Forest Land

2917. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instance of violation of the norms laid down with regard to planting of trees in lieu of the permission to use forest land for industries or hydro-electric power projects in the country has been reported to the Government;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government against such violations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Central Government while according prior approval in accordance with the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purpose stipulates, *inter-alia*, a condition that concerned State/Union Territory Government shall raise Compensatory Afforestation (CA) in lieu of forest land so diverted including for industries & hydro-electric projects. CA is taken up by the State/UT Governments as per the CA norms/scheme prepared by them on the basis of State-specific conditions.

In compliance with the order dated 5th May, 2006 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in IA No.1337 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.202 of 1995 in the matter of T N Godavarman Thirumalpad Vs UOI & Ors., the funds including those for CA realized from user agencies, are transferred to the bank accounts in the name of State CAMPAs operated by the Ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (Ad-hoc CAMPA).

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in their Order dated 10th July, 2009 in IA No.2143 in the above Writ Petition permitted the Ad-hoc CAMPA to release a sum of about Rs.1,000 crores per year for the next five years, in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the respective State/UTs. Funds are, therefore, being released to the State CAMPAs in accordance with said Order for implementation of the Annual Plans of Operation (APOs) approved by the respective State CAMPA Steering Committee, containing provisions for creation of CA and other activities for conservation and development of forest and wildlife resources.

Violation of FDI Norms

2918. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow has considerably declined during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with impact of such decline on the country's balance of payments and value of rupee;

(c) whether certain cases of violation of FDI norms have been reported and forwarded to Directorate of Enforcement (DOE) for investigation;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by DOE in such cases, company-wise along with corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has requested the Ministry of Finance for allowing FDI from Pakistan; and

(f) if so, whether the Ministry of Finance proposes to examine security concerns before allowing FDI from Pakistan and if so, the details thereof including the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR.E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) and (b) The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows from April, 2010 to November, 2013 are as under:

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Total FDI Inflow (US \$ billion)
1.	2010-11	34.85
2.	2011-12	46.56
3.	2012-13	36.86
4.	2013-14 (Upto Nov., 2013)	22.54

FDI is one of the main components of capital account of balance of payments, which has direct implication on the financing of the current account deficit. The value of the rupee depends on the demand and supply conditions in the domestic foreign exchange market. The elevated levels of current account deficit and volatility in capital flows, particularly FII flows tend to have an impact on exchange rate of rupee.

(c) and (d) During the last three Financial Years and the current Financial Year, investigations have been initiated under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 in 102 cases for alleged violation of FDI norms. Further details are not revealed, as the said cases are still at various stages of investigation. The onus of compliance with the FDI norms lies on the entity that is the recipient of FDI.

(e) and (f) The Government, vide Press Note No. 3(2012 Series) dated 1st August, 2012 permitted a citizen of Pakistan or an entity incorporated in Pakistan to invest, only under the Government route, in sectors/activities other than defence, space and atomic energy. The said Press Note was implemented with immediate effect. Security clearance is obtained, as required, before approval is granted for Foreign Direct Investment from countries in sectors on the Government approval route.

[*Translation*]

Amendment in Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

2919. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include stray animals such as dogs, cats, bulls, rats etc. in the category of wildlife through this amendment; and

(d) if so, the criteria to be followed in this regard and the time by which these animals are likely to be included in the said category?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The present proposed amendment in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, envisages addition of certain definitions to the Act; regulation of certain activities with respect to wildlife conservation, like, use of animal traps, research in wildlife; incorporation of the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) in the Act; enhancing the penalties for violation of any provisions of the Act; provision for consultation with the Gram Sabhas for certain processes, amendments to incorporate certain consequential amendments, etc.

(c) No, Madam.

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

Repairing of NH-29

2920. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway No. 29 from Varanasi to Gorakhpur is in extremely dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government for its repairing;

(c) whether any proposal for conversion of this National Highway into four-lane is pending with the Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons for its pendency and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) National Highway No. 29 is in deteriorated condition mainly due to the plying of heavy traffic during the preceding rainy season. Repair works are already sanctioned and taken up.

(c) and (d) Initially, NH-29 was proposed to be upgraded as two lane with paved shoulder, for which bids were invited twice. However, no bids were received on both the occasions. On the advise of Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee, feasibility study has been taken up for four laning of the project and to ascertain its financial viability.

[English]

Six-laning of NH-8E and NH-8D

2921. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to convert National Highways (NHs) 8E and 8D into six-lane;
- (b) if so, the details and present status thereof; and
- (c) the time by which six-laning of these NHs is likely to begin and be completed?

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

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Trade Fairs

2922. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of trade fairs organized by the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) in Delhi and the amount estimated/spent on maintenance and the

details of entry fee charged by the individuals and the business organisations for each of these fairs during each of the last three years and the current year;

- (b) whether there has been any hike in the entry fee during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact on the number of visitors;

- (c) whether the Government is contemplating to reduce the entry fee in the near future and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (d) whether the rural handicrafts stall (Saras) and other stall containing ecofriendly toys, wooden toys and other decorative items were main crowd pullers during the India International Trade Fair- 2013 and if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) whether the Government plans to organise such handicrafts fairs all over the country on regular basis to popularise, encourage handicrafts industries and increase employment opportunities in rural India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

- (a) The details of Trade Fairs including and international trade fairs organized at India Trade Promotion Organisation at Pragati Maidan during the last three years and the current year and the expenditure incurred are as under-

Sl.No.	Year	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Remarks
1.	2010-11	1197.90	Details are enclosed
2.	2011-12	1220.41	as Statement-I
3.	2012-13	1305.90	and Statement-II
4.	2013-14 (Budget Estimate) events upto 31.01.2014	1669.05	

- (b) Entry Fee charged for Indian International Trade Fair was last revised upwards in 2012. The details are enclosed as Statement-II.

- (c) There is no such proposal to reduce the rates of entry fee in near future.

- (d) During India International Trade Fair 2013 (IITF), SARAS Pavilion was set up by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) under the umbrella of Ministry of Rural Development where eco-friendly toys, wooden toys, decorative items etc. were presented. The SARAS Pavilion showcased selected entrepreneurs from all parts of the country to display their

products. It gave opportunity to the rural artisans for test marketing of their products to visitors in India International Trade Fair which was visited by more than 1.5 million people. Besides SARAS Pavilion, Hall No.9 was also kept reserved for the handicrafts items, Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) also brought their constituent members in Hall No.18 who displayed/sold their handicrafts items during IITF, 2013. All these displays were major crowd pullers at IITF, 2013.

- (e) Major handicraft promotion event of India Trade Promotion Organisation is India International Trade Fair where SARAS Pavilion present a display of handicrafts from all over India every year. Local traditional handicrafts

are also displayed at Pavilions of State Governments. ITPO adopted the theme of 'Magic of the Gifted hands' in IITF-2011 to project Indian handicrafts. Besides in IITF 2013- a separate handicrafts Sector was created in Hall No.9 in

addition to display by handicrafts exporters under the banner of Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH). ITPO however organized display of handicrafts alongwith other products in East Himalayan Expo at Siliguri West Bengal outside Delhi.

Statement I

Details of the exhibition and trade fairs organized by the India trade promotion organisation (ITPO) in Pragati Maidan, Delhi and total amount spent thereon during the last three years and the current year

2010-11

Sl. No.	Name & Date of the event	Total Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs)
1.	India International Trade Fair 11/10	837.17
2.	Delhi Book Fair 12/10	79.69
3.	Stationery Fair 12/10	23.94
4.	Printpack India 01/11	112.60
5.	Nakshtra 01/11	16.03
6.	Aahar The International Food Fair 03/11	128.47
	Total	1197.90

2011-12

Sl. No.	Name & Date of the event	Total Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs)
1.	India International Leather Fair Delhi 07/11	51.69
2.	Delhi Book Fair 08/11	89.37
3.	Stationery Fair 08/11	21.41
4.	India International Security Expo 10/11	42.18
5.	India Internationaltrade Fair 11/11	856.18
6.	Nakshtra 02/12	30.93
7.	Aahar The International Food Fair 03/12	128.65
	Total	1220.41

2012-13

Sl. No.	Name & Date of the event	Total Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	India International Leather Fair 07/12	28.41
2.	Delhi Book Fair 09/12	84.32

1	2	3
3.	Stationery Fair 09/12	12.62
4.	International Security Expo 09/12	42.96
5.	India International Trade Fair 11/12	864.97
6.	Nakashatra 02/13	22.50
7.	Aahar The International Food Fair 03/13	250.13
Total		1305.91

2013-14 (Upto 31/1/14)

Sl. No.	Name & Date of the event	Total Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Delhi Gem & Jewellery Exhibition 04/13	22.50
2.	India International Leather Fair 07/13	62.35
3.	Printing & Packaging Exhibition 08/13	70.00
4.	Delhi Book Fair 08/13	140.10
5.	Stationary Fair 08/13	25.05
6.	India International Security Expo 09/13	100.55
7.	India International Trade Fair 11/13	1248.50
Total		1669.05

Statement II*Details of the entry fees Charged During the last three years and Current Year*

(a) India International Trade Fairs For Last 3 Years And Current Year

[In Rs.]

Particular	2013	2012	2011	2010
Weekdays				
Adult	50	50	40	40
Children	30	30	20	20
Holiday				
Adult	80	80	60	60
Children	50	50	30	30
Business Ticket	400	400	400	400
Seasonal Ticket (For 14 Days)	1500	1500	1500	1500

(B) Entry Fee Charged in Other Fairs Are As Under:

Adult	:	Rs. 20/-
Children	:	Rs. 10/-

[Translation]

Violation of Pollution Norms by Mine Owners

2923. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some mine owners are not complying with the pollution norms prescribed by the Government;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such mine owners?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the major mining companies like Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL), Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL), Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) are complying with the standards prescribed by the respective State Pollution Control Boards. A summary of compliance status of coal mines including Maharashtra is given as Statement.

Statement

Compliance Status of Coal Mines

Name of Company	No. of Active Mines/Projects	Pollution Control Measures Adopted	Compliance@ SPCB/CMPDIL	Remarks
Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)	52	MMM, WS, CTT, WPCM, PA	Yes	Have valid consents/ permits
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	62	WS, BTR, OVM, PA	Yes	Valid consents, Plant's Monitoring report shows compliance
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	26	MMM, WS, CTT, BTR, WS, WPCM	Yes	Valid consents
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	65	MMM, WS, BTR, FAF, WPCM	Yes	Valid consents
Chandrapur Area (Maharashtra)	37	WS, CTT	Yes	Valid consents

- MMM - Modern Mining Methods (Surface Miners, Wet Drilling, Vacuum Cleaners, etc.)
 WS - Water Sprinkler Arrangement
 BTR - Black Topping of Coal Transportation Roads
 CTT - Coal Transport Trucks covered with tarpaulin
 WPCM - Water Pollution Control Measures (ETP/STP, Oil & Grease Traps, Water Treatment, Mine Discharge Pumping Arrangement, etc.)
 OVM - Over Burden Management Measures
 FAF - Abandoned mine filling with fly ash
 PA - Plantation Activities
 CMPDL - Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

Promotion of Sports among Tribals

2924. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing/

proposes to implement any sports policy/scheme for promoting sports among the tribal people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of tribal sports persons benefited therefrom during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) Yes, Madam. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing schemes viz. Special Area Games (SAG) and Promotion of Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (IGMA) for promotion of sports among tribal people of the country.

(b) Special Area Games Scheme aims at scouting and nurturing natural talent for modern competitive sports

and games from inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country. The Scheme also envisages tapping of talent from indigenous games and martial arts and also from regions which are either genetically or geographically advantageous for excellence in a particular sports discipline.

The scheme of Indigenous Games & Martial Arts was introduced with an aim to promote Indigenous Games & Martial Arts in rural and semi-urban areas which have survived for centuries in rural areas.

Details of the beneficiaries under the Scheme of SAG and IGMA during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Special Area Games (SAG)		Indigenous Games & Martial Arts	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2011-12	654	435	41	9
2012-13	642	389	16	9
2013-14	636	398	16	9

(c) Does not arise.

Conservation of Ridge Area

2925. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that non-forestry activities are taking place in the highly protected ridge area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Two applications have been filed before the National Green Tribunal namely Application No. 270 of 2013-K.C. Bhargava & others v/s Union of India and others, and Application No. 306 of 2013-Sanjay Kumar V/s Union of India and others, in which certain non-forestry activities occurring in the Ridge forest of Delhi have been alleged by the applicant. The Ministry has filed affidavit before the National Green Tribunal in these cases.

(c) As the matter essentially pertains to Government of NCT of Delhi and Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, the Ministry has taken up the matter with the concerned agencies to take necessary steps to remove the encroachments from the ridge forests of Delhi.

[English]

Conservation Plan for Rivers and Lakes

2926. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that big towns and cities are majorly polluting rivers, lakes and water bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its ill effects on the health of people, animal and flora and fauna;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify such towns/cities in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has formulated any conservation plan to protect these water bodies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Disposal of

untreated and partially treated sewage from towns and cities is one of the main sources of pollution in rivers and other water bodies, which impacts the flora and fauna as well as the people and animals around these water bodies. As per a study carried out by CPCB in 2009-10, against an estimated sewage generation of nearly 38,254 million litres per day (mld) from Class-I cities and Class-II towns of the country, the treatment capacity is available only for 11,787 mld.

(c) and (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) is monitoring water quality of rivers at 1275 locations on 445 rivers in 28 States and 6 Union Territories. Based on Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) values (a key indicator for organic pollution), 150 river stretches on 121 rivers in the country have been identified by CPCB as polluted. State wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(e) and (f) Conservation of rivers, lakes and other water bodies is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), including NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programme, for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP presently covers 42 rivers in 195 towns spread over 20 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 9852.51 crore. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up under the Plan, *inter-alia*, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood

crematoria and river front development. The Central funds are released to the State Governments for implementation of the pollution abatement schemes through the implementing agencies functioning under their control. Till date, sewage treatment capacity of 4842 million litres per day has been created under the Plan. In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under other Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

For conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country, the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) has been under implementation on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Based on the proposals received from different States, the Ministry has so far sanctioned projects for conservation of 61 lakes in 14 States at a total cost of Rs. 1031.18 crore under the scheme. Under the National Wetlands Conservation Programme (NWCP), financial assistance has been provided for conservation and management of identified wetlands in the country. So far, an amount of Rs. 132.65 crores has been released to the State Governments under the NWCP. The Central Government has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 to regulate various activities within the wetlands. The schemes of NLCP and NWCP have been merged in February, 2013 into a new integrated scheme namely 'National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems' (NPCA).

Statement

State-wise details of polluted river stretches

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of the River	No. of polluted stretches
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Krishna, Manjira, Musi, Maner, Nakkavagu, Pennar and Tungabhadra	9
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill and Kalong	4
3.	Chandigarh	Attawa choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna choe	3
4.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
5.	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amiakhadi, Bhogavo, Bafeshwar Khadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati, and Tapi	19
6.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna	3

1	2	3	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9.	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula & Mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kundalika, Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Girna, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Purna, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna, Ulhas, Rangavali and Bhatsa	28
10.	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western Kali (parly covered), Kali Nadi (Eastern), Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11
14.	Manipur	Nambul	1
15.	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16.	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela & kichha and Bahalla	3
17.	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18.	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19.	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2
20.	Bihar	Sikrana	1
21.	Chattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22.	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23.	Odisha	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai	4
24.	Pondicherry	Arasalar	1
25.	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26.	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, Maney khola and Ranichu	4
Total			150

Two-Laning of Single Lane NHs

2927. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of single lane National Highways (NHs) in the country along with their length in kilometres, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to convert all single lane NHs of the country into two-lane; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Karnataka along with the timeframe fixed for completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The State-wise details of single/intermediate lane National Highways (NHs) entrusted with the State Government and Border Roads Organization (BRO) are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Accordingly, works are taken up depending upon traffic density and inter-se priority of works.

Statement

The State-wise details of single/intermediate lane National Highways (NHs) entrusted with the State Government and Border Roads Organisation (BRO)

(Length in km.)

Sl.No.	State	NH No.	Length of single/ intermediate lane NHs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	167 (New), 202, 205, 219, 221, 234, 214, 214A, 326 (New), 363 (New), 365 (New), 565 (New) & 765 (New)	862.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52B, 229 & 315A (New)	593.53
3.	Assam	52, 53, 127B, 127C, 127D, 315 (New)	276.97
4.	Bihar	2C, 19, 28B, 30A, 80, 81, 82, 83, 98, 101, 102, 104, 106, 107, 110, 122, 122A, 133, 327A (New), 333 (New) & 327 (New)	1081.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	16, 78, 111, 202, 200, 216, 221, & 343 (New)	405.60
6.	Goa	17, 566 (New), 748 (New)	67.10
7.	Gujarat	8A, 56, 58, 228 & 848	443.60
8.	Haryana	73A	11.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 73A, 88, 305 (New)	758.55
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 301 (New), 501 (New) 701 (New)	504.00
11.	Jharkhand	75, 80, 99, 114A, 133, 343 (New)	235.50
12.	Karnataka	13, 67, 150, 167, 206, 209, 212, 218 & 234	712.05
13.	Kerala	49, 208	112.34
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12A, 69, 75, 78 & 927A	496.90
15.	Maharashtra	848 (New)	52.00
16.	Manipur	150	432.88
17.	Meghalaya	40, 44E, 51, 62 & 127B	725.91
18.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150, 154 & 502A (New)	865.00
19.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 150 & 155	640.50
20.	Odisha	26, 49, 53, 57, 59, 149, 316 (New), 316A (New), 326 (New) & 353 (New)	602.23
21.	Punjab	10, 71, 95	4.17
22.	Rajasthan	11B, 65, 89, 90, 116 & 113	381.35
23.	Sikkim	31A, 310 (New)	139.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	45A & 49E	15.45
25.	Tripura	44 & 44A	358.91
26.	Uttarakhand	58, 72B, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 119, 121, 123 & 125	1,384.44

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	28C, 76, 233, 730 (New) & 730A (New)	224.81
28.	West Bengal	2B, 31, 31D, 35, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81, 114A, 116B, 117, 131A, 317A & 327B	565.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	319.70
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	848 (New)	8.40

[Translation]

Construction of NH-19 and NH-85

2928. SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an inordinate delay in certain National Highway projects under implementation in Bihar during the last three years and the current year especially projects of NH-19 and NH-85;

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) In the State of Bihar, 4 Nos. of projects on National Highway No.28(NH-28), NH-57 and NH-80 have been inordinately delayed (more than 5 year) due to problems in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, forest clearance, delay in approval from Railways and poor performance of contractors. As regards NH-19 and 85, 2 Nos. of projects viz Hajipur-Chhapra of NH-19 and Chhapra-Gopalganj of NH-85, have also been delayed due to similar problems by about one year from the scheduled date of completion.

(c) and (d) Rigorous efforts are made to complete the ongoing projects by taking up periodical reviews with State Government Officers, concessionaires and other concerned departments to expedite preconstruction activities and the pace of work by the contractors.

Skilled Labour

2929. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of skilled/ unskilled manpower in the country particularly in the real estate and infrastructure sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether this shortage has affected the progress of major infrastructure projects in the country;

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

(e) if not, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has got studies conducted to assess, incremental requirement of skilled manpower in 21 high sectors including real estate and infrastructure structure sector. The sector wise incremental requirement of people by the year 2022 estimated by these studies is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (e) Government has taken various steps to ensure skilling of large number of people in country including:

(i) A Cabinet Committee on Skill Development has been constituted on 10th June, 2013

(ii) National Skill Development Agency has been constituted on 07th June, 2013.

(iii) Target for skilling 5 Crore people in 12th plan period has been set.

(iv) A decision has been taken to set up Credit Guarantee Fund to encourage Banks provide credit to needy candidates for taking up vocational courses.

- (v) National Skill Qualification Framework has been launched to provide upward mobility to candidates doing vocational courses.
- (vi) Training capacity to train 15.23 lakh candidates has been created through operationalizing 10,750 ITIs in the country.
- (vii) 3.54 lakh seats have been identified for on the job training in various industries under the Apprentices Act, 1961.
- (viii) 8574 Vocational Training providers have been registered under Skill Development Initiative Scheme under Modular Employability Skill for training in modular pattern and 23.14 lakh candidates have been trained and tested under the scheme from year 2007.

Statement*Incremental Human Resource Requirement*

Sl.No.	Sector/Industry	Incremental Human Resource Requirement by 2022 (in lakh)
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 sectors (like domestic help, beauticians, facility management, security guards)	376
Total Incremental requirement of workforce in these sectors		3470

Clearances to Projects

2930. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether granting environmental clearances to under construction Hydro1029 electric Power Projects is being delayed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such projects pending for clearance in the country, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the quick clearance of such pending proposals in view of the shortage of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The proposals in respect of hydroelectric power projects seeking environment clearance are processed as per the provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006, as amended from time to time. The reasons for pendency *inter-alia* include the time taken for submitting additional information by the project proponents and State Government. Details of 10 such projects are enclosed as Statement. On receipt of complete and proper reports, the Ministry takes prompt action for granting environmental clearance in a timely manner. The environmental clearance is required before commencement of construction of any project including hydropower projects.

Statement

State-wise details of Hydroelectric Power Projects awaiting environmental clearance for want of additional information/documentation

Sl. No.	State	Hydroelectric Project Details
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hirong Hydroelectric Project (500 MW) in West Siang District.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Naying Hydroelectric Project (1000 MW) in West Siang District.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Multipurpose Project (3000 MW) in Dibang Valley District.
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kangtangshiri Hydroelectric Project (80 MW) in West Siang District.
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Simang-I Hydroelectric Project (67 MW) in East Siang District.
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Simang-II Hydroelectric Project (66 MW) in East Siang District.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Chhatru Hydroelectric Project (120 MW) in Lahul & Spiti District
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shongtom-Karcham Hydroelectric Project (450 MW) Lahul & Spiti District.
9.	Karnataka	Gundia Hydroelectric Project (200 MW) in Hassan and Dakshin Kannada Districts
10.	Uttarakhand	Jelam Tamak Hydroelectric Project (108 MW) in Chamoli District.

[English]

Maritime University

2931. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested for the establishment of Maritime University in the State;

(b) if so, whether permission has been granted in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the progress made so far with regard to the establishment of Maritime University in Kandla Port Trust?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) In view of (a), do not arise.

(d) A campus of Indian Maritime University (IMU) is already functioning in the Kandla Port Trust's premises at Kandla, Gujarat.

Export of Skimmed Milk

2932. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of skimmed milk powder exported from the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government provides assistance under the Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana to

promote the export of skimmed milk powder;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the percentage of increase in exports of skimmed milk powder as a result of such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) The data of export of skimmed milk powder during the last three years and the current year is as under:

[Qty. in MT and Value in Rs. Crores]

2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (April-September)	
Qty	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty	Value
11344.59	154.66	10.26	0.054	69633.55	1085.54	58881.81	1118.99

(b) and (c) Export of Skimmed Milk Powder is given benefit in the form of Duty Credit Scrip @ 5% of FOB value of exports under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana(VKGUY) with effect from 08.06.2012. Relevant Public Notice No. 4 dated 08.06.2012 is available on the website of DGFT at www.dgft.gov.in. These scrips can be utilized for payment of Customs and Central Excise Duties as well as for payment of Service Tax.

(d) Export of skimmed milk powder has shown a growth during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 as compared to 2010-11 and 2011-12. Export of any commodity depends upon various factors like availability of goods, demand in the domestic & international market, price difference between domestic and international market etc. Therefore, it can not be concluded that export of skimmed milk powder has increased only as a result of such benefit.

Degradation of Coastline

2933. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the poorly planned infrastructure projects like coastal power plants, ports and coastal erosion have led to degradation of coastline in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any steps to foster a sustainable coastal management strategy in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Government has issued the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification (2011) for the main land and the Island Protection Zone (IPZ) Notification 2011 for the islands in supersession of CRZ Notification, 1991 for the protection and conservation of coastal environment.

The Notification prohibits certain activities in the CRZ viz. setting up of new industries, expansion of existing industries, disposal of untreated wastes and ports and harbor projects in high eroding stretches of the coast, except strategic and defence projects.

The Notification permits port and harbor projects in the stretches classified as low and medium eroding based on comprehensive EIA with cumulative studies. High, Medium, Low erosion stretches and stable coasts are delineated through the assessment of shore line change through National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management.

Supply of Generators to Army

2934. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the generators are supplied through Master General of the Ordnance Branch of the Indian Army;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the operational status of such generators in the army;

(c) whether the said generators are not being used by the army; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (d) The generators which are introduced in order to meet the specific requirements of the Army are procured through Master General of the Ordnance Branch as per the laid down procedures. All the introduced generators are in use by the Army.

Sports Events organised by various Sports Federations

2935. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds to various Sports Federations to organize sports competitions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major sports competitions organized by such Sports Federations during the last five years along with the amount allocated and expenditure incurred on such events; and

(d) the number of cases reported regarding the misappropriation of funds during the last five years along with the mechanism evolved to check such cases?

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

(b) Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, financial assistance is provided to the recognised NSFs for

organizing one National level championship in a year. The amount of assistance is Rs. 2.00 lakhs for senior (men and women), Rs. 4.00 lakhs for junior (boys & girls) and Rs. 6.00 lakhs for sub-junior (boys & girls) in a year. In case the championships for Men & Women are held separately, 50% of the admissible grant is considered for sanction for each category. In addition, financial assistance is also provided for holding zonal championship @ Rs. 1.00 lakh for each zonal championship subject to a maximum of six zonal championships in a year. In case the zonal championships are held separately for men and women, 50% of the admissible grant is given for each category. In addition, upto Rs. 10 lakhs is also given to the eligible NSFs for holding international event in India.

(c) Event-wise details of sports competitions organized by Sports Federations is not maintained. A statement indicating the grants given to/spent on the NSFs during the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No such case has come to notice. However, in order to ensure financial accountability of the NSFs, all the recognized NSFs are required to submit their annual audited accounts to the Registrar of Societies. The Government has already put in place a system to ensure accountability by the NSFs, whereby all the NSFs are financially accountable to the Government and are required to submit Utilization Certificates for the grants received from the Government. Fresh assistance is not sanctioned to such NSFs which are in default with regard to submission of Utilization Certificate and settlement of previous grant. To enhance accountability, the Federations receiving a grant of more than Rs. 1.00 crore from the Government are required to get their accounts audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Statement

Central fundings for the last five years

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	228.40	309.94	308.30	790.00	81.04
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	96.10	360.31	42.10	606.00	143.27
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	221.40	163.00	180.05	162.13	253.94
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	324.88	658.45	509.53	1440.00	561.47
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	79.14	263.81	256.64	11.29	34.11
6.	Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi	62.55	49.66	62.33	425.00	108.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	57.05	88.79	64.71	319.00	52.25
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	16.00	375.51	356.36	360.00	379.51
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	15.10	125.07	35.36	122.00	131.28
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	33.88	168.25	146.54	68.40	33.12
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	165.41	174.30	165.89	1531.00	238.71
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	231.50	762.82	435.76	1809.00	565.20
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	26.17	101.13	116.53	567.00	229.35
14.	Badminton Association of India	170.02	435.48	150.71	910.00	382.72
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	86.26	5.05	0.00	0.00	23.37
16.	All India Football Federation	52.58	41.90	610.51	174.99	288.14
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	18.24	16.43	41.69	23.53	70.76
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	200.42	470.00	153.98	983.00	692.04
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	36.71	147.85	85.95	255.00	51.66
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	32.08	11.77	10.00	121.00	11.44
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	63.51	73.91	150.53	84.68	153.38
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	18.54	87.80	18.43	636.00	0.00
23.	Amateur Handball Federation India, J & K	72.38	13.55	46.44	78.70	46.33
24.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	44.52	61.60	24.24	227.89	40.23
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	24.75	30.56	174.06	36.06	9.00
26.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	30.51	26.21	0.00	185.72	64.64
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	42.38	23.98	47.65	75.82	59.07
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	40.10	142.83	221.39	13.38	175.46
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	53.30	3.81	12.00	285.89	69.28
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	19.09	13.58	23.77	10.96	7.83
31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	0.00	10.18	0.00	0.00
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation India, Delhi	11.00	12.49	14.75	12.75	9.75
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur	16.50	5.92	12.00	10.50	13.50
34.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	15.90	9.34	7.76	12.00	17.55
35.	Indian Polo Association, N. Delhi	6.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Indian Power lifting Federation	16.00	11.50	0.00	0.00	3.50
37.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	4.50	7.50	16.50	16.50
38.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.72	13.31	5.50	2.50	0.00
39.	Sepak Takraw Federation India, Nagpur	0	12.00	8.00	12.00	12.00
40.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	9.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	1.50
41.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	0.00	12.25	13.75	11.75	21.00
42.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	0.00	11.89	55.10	490.00	28.05
43.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	16.50	9.00	19.75	15.25	14.00
44.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation India, Gorakhpur	16.00	5.00	9.00	8.50	0.00
45.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	6.00	9.75	16.00	11.25	9.25
46.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	31.24	30.91	0.00	90.56	75.28
47.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	37.02	38.87	50.11	50.20	88.98
48.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	0.00	2.02	1.41	0.00	0.00
49.	Cycling Federation of India	0.00	49.78	82.34	0.00	58.34
50.	Malkhamb Federation of India	9.00	0.16	11.50	0.00	0.00
51.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	6.86	10.75	14.75	11.75	12.22
52.	Bridge Federation of India	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50
53.	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
54.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	13.36	71.31	5.20	0.00	6.14
55.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	238.96	204.00	1324.60	39.54	284.44
56.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, N. Delhi	1000.00	2000.00	3700.16	322.00	7387.77
57.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	0.00	158.45	381.00	160.89	8.09
58.	Tenpin Federation of India	0.00	0.00	55.10	0.00	0.00
59.	Bowling Federation of India	0.00	56.86	64.27	0.00	6.00
60.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.69
61.	Roll Ball Federatin of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62.	Jump Rope Fed. of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.09
63.	Winter Games Fed. of India	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63.	Netball Federation	18.78	65.00			
		4062.86	8020.41	10337.18	13603.38	13057.26
64.	Funds released for National Coaching camps & salary of foreign coaches					5368.67

Flouting of Speed Breaker Norms

2936. SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instance of flouting of norms laid down by Indian Road Congress for construction of speed-breakers has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Indian Road Congress issued guidelines for provision of speed breakers for control of vehicular speeds which is applicable to all roads. However, as per the extant policy guidelines of the Ministry, construction of speed breakers are not allowed on National Highways as these defeat the basic objective of providing an obstruction free high speed facility, apart from being a safety hazard. Whenever instances of flouting of norms come to the notice of the executing agencies, suitable actions for removal of unauthorized speed breakers are initiated. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments from time to time for removal of speed breakers on the National Highways.

Toll Collection Data

2937. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to have a centralised database of toll collections across the country to make it available to the general public for information;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether a portal is proposed to be designed for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Does Not arise.

Road Projects under EPC Mode

2938. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the road projects taken up by the Government under Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode during the last three years and the current year along with their present status;

(b) the details of the projects which have missed their deadlines during the said period along with the reasons therefor and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed;

(c) whether the National Highways Authority of India has urged the Government to take up road projects on Engineering, Procurement and Construction mode in place of Public Private Partnership mode; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) The Government introduced Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode of contract for construction of National Highways recently. About 730 kms of National Highways have been awarded by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the current financial year under EPC mode. As such, question of missing the deadline does not arise. Due to economic slowdown, the NHAI intend to take up projects on EPC mode which are not viable, or there is no response from the bidders on Public Private Partnership mode.

[*Translation*]

Construction of National Highways in Bihar

2939. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on National Highway No. 17 in Bihar is stalled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the construction of Muzaffarpur-Barauni, Chappra-Muzaffarpur and Hazipur-Musri Gharari highways has been completed and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and the present status of construction work on these highways along with the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) National Highway (NH) No. 17 does not pass through the State of Bihar.

(c) and (d) Muzaffarpur-Barauni Section of NH-28 and Chhapra-Muzaffarpur Section of NH-102 are being developed under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP). The construction work for Two laning with paved shoulder of Muzaffarpur-Barauni Section of NH-28 is targeted for completion by July, 2014 and for Chhapra to Muzaffarpur Section of NH-102 the project is in the bidding stage. As regards Hajipur-Musri Gharari Section of NH-103 the ongoing works of Improvement of Riding Quality Programme (IRQP) and Periodical Renewal (PR) works in different stretches are targeted to be completed by June 2014.

[English]

Encroachment on Forest Land

2940. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instances of gradual increase in the encroachment on forest land have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total area under encroachment and evicted from encroachment in

the country, at present, State-wise along with the steps taken to stop encroachments on forest land;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to regularise the encroachment on land in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) No reports regarding gradual increase in encroachment on forest land in the country have been received. However, there are sporadic reports of encroachment on forest land in the country. States/UTs take action for eviction of encroachment on forest land. Further action is also taken as per law against encroachers of forest land. The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides Grants-in-aid to States/UTs under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme with the aim of supplementing the efforts of the States/ Union Territories for forest protection. Funds under the scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of camps, building fire watch towers, creation and maintenance of fire lines, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening of forest infrastructure etc. State/UT- wise details of forest land under encroachment and eviction are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Guidelines have been issued by the Ministry under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 to consider proposals from State Government for regularization of encroachments subsisting pre- 1980, where the State Government had taken a decision before the enactment of Forest (conservation) Act 1980, to regularize categories of encroachments.

Statement

Forest land under Encroachment and Eviction

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Area Under Encroachment (in ha.)		Area of Encroachment Evicted (in ha.)
		Area (in ha.)	As on Date	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,57,000.00	27.07.2011	Nil
2.	Bihar	356.00	16.02.2013	Nil
3.	Chhattisgarh	1,18,494.60	07.03.2011	Nil
4.	Gujarat	34,791.00	19.03.2011	7,078.77
5.	Goa	Nil	25.02.2013	Nil
6.	Haryana	184.63	20.07.2011	Nil
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4,600.00	21.08.2012	89.57
8.	Jharkhand	27,360.21	31.07.2012	658.87

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	13,360.09	17.10.2012	1,009.36
10.	Karnataka	1,15,648.23	14.03.2011	41,438.00
11.	Kerala	41,063.30	27.02.2012	1,337.21
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11,111.72	31.12.2013	16,851.30
13.	Maharashtra	1,83,171.80	09.08.2011	7,449.36
14.	Odisha	78,505.08	22.07.2011	1,76,532.00
15.	Punjab	7,404.00	31.01.2011	643.48
16.	Rajasthan	31,659.53	31.03.2011	Nil
17.	Tamil Nadu	15,320.37	31.03.2012	5,461.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	26,831.10	15.02.2013	631.19
19.	Uttarakhand	9,676.00	31.03.2010	Nil
20.	West Bengal	12,660.97	31.03.2010	Nil
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	58,553.07	04.03.2011	Nil
22.	Assam	3,30,400.00	11.09.2012	2,390.00
23.	Manipur	1,918.37	10.04.2012	13.77
24.	Meghalaya	9,378.00	12.03.2011	Nil
25.	Mizoram	23,933.12	08.04.2011	Nil
26.	Nagaland	8721.86	26.07.2011	Nil
27.	Sikkim	3,232.87	13.03.2012	Nil
28.	Tripura	47,758.14	16.03.2011	33.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4, 379.36	02.01.2014	236.96
30.	Chandigarh	14.00	11.03.2011	Nil
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.60	28.03.2013	Nil
32.	Daman and Diu	87.83	28.09.2010	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	Nil	28.08.2010	Nil
34.	New Delhi	629.51	11.04.2012	Nil
35.	Puducherry	Nil	21.10.2010	Nil
Grand Total		14,78,214.36		2,61,853.84

Bio-Gas Plant in Kirkee Cantonment

2941. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a project proposal from the Kirkee Cantonment Board (KCB) for approval to set up a bio-gas plant with a processing

capacity of 500 tonnes of garbage and generating 400 units of power per day to illuminate 250 street lights in KCB area;

(b) if so, the details and status thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in sanctioning this proposal due to which the original estimated cost of the proposed

plant has escalated from Rs. 50 lac to Rs. 1 crore and KCB has been deprived of a probable saving of about Rs. 50,000 per month in the cost being borne by it on street lights; and

(d) the time by which this bio-gas plant is likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (c) No proposal has been received by the Government from Kirkee Cantonment Board for approval to set up a Bio-gas plant. A proposal was, however, sent by Kirkee Cantonment Board for setting up of a Bio-gas plant to the Principal Director Defence Estates, Southern Command for approval of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief (GOC-in-C), Southern Command, as is required under rules, in November, 2011. GOC-in-C, Southern Command sanctioned the project in November, 2013. Being the first of its kind project in Southern Command, it took time to thoroughly scrutinize the project before sanctioning it.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Violation of Child Labour Laws

2942. SHRI JAYWANTRAO GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the exploitation of child labourers in the country;

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

(c) the total number of complaints received against exploitation of child labourers and Child Labour Act violations cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise along with the action taken thereon; and

(d) the stringent measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the child labourers from exploitation and against the violations of Child Labour Laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Considering the magnitude and nature of problem of child labour, Government is following a multi-pronged strategy. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rescue & rehabilitation, universal primary education alongwith social protection, poverty alleviation and employment generation. The objective is to create an environment where families are not compelled to send their children to work. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes, The Act also regulates the working conditions of children where they are not prohibited from working. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment or with fine. For rehabilitation of child labour the Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme since 1988. The scheme seeks educational rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations and processes. Under the Project, children rescued/ withdrawn from work are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. The Ministry is also running the awareness generation programme against the evil of child labour. With the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, the efforts to eliminate child labour will receive a big boost as under the Act every child in the age group of 6-14 years is to be provided free and compulsory education.

(c) and (d) As per the data received from various States, the State wise details of violations detected, prosecutions launched, convictions made against the guilty employers under the Child Labour Act during the last three years is enclosed Statement. Further, to make the provisions of Child Labour Law more stringent, Govt. is amending the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012 has already been placed in the Parliament. The Amendment Bill *inter-alia* covers (i) complete prohibition on employment of children below 14 years and linking the age of the prohibition with the age under Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, (ii) prohibition of working of Adolescents (14 to 18 years) in mines, inflammable substances or explosives and hazardous processes as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, (iii) stricter punishment to the offenders and making the offences under the Act cognizable.

Statement

Details of violations detected, prosecutions launched, convictions made against the guilty employers under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act during the last three years

State/UT	No. of Violation			No. of Prosecution			No. of convictions		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andmn & Nico I.	3	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	4483	3052	NA	1275	1725	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arunachal Pradesh	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Assam	574	306	186	30	129	69	2	8	0
Bihar	NA	NA	NA	1258	716	NA		133	
Chandigarh U.T.	33	12	17	18	24	5	1	8	4
Chhattisgarh	31	18	69	31	28	28	0	4	4
Dadra and Nagar H.	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	0	NA
Daman and Diu U.T.	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Delhi U.T.	6353	6174	5708	614	277	0	22	62	0
Goa	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA
Gujarat	365	163	NA	240	95	NA	41	1	NA
Haryana	100	125	42	82	105	71	120	100	112
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	44	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jammu and Kashmir	12	24	NA	38	27	NA	25	2	NA
Jharkhand	43	89	NA	36	64	NA	12	0	NA
Karnataka	180	112	NA	232	101	NA	48	24	NA
Kerala	0	3	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Lakshadweep U.T.	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Madhya Pradesh	170	502	NA	170	502	NA	57		NA
Maharashtra	113	84	NA	120	125	NA	4	5	NA
Manipur	20	2	NA	5	2	NA	5	2	NA
Meghalaya	2	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	2	NA	NA
Mizoram	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Nagaland	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA
Odisha	179	149	91	46	34	13	5	0	0
Pondicherry U.T.	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	7	NA	NA
Punjab	1011	683	699	1011	683	699	478	551	424
Rajasthan	NA	NA	NA	45	21	NA	11	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	57	13	53	26	9	23	26	26	9
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	655	64	12	655	64	12	101	245	43
Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Bengal	14	92	NA	9	29	NA	0	1	NA

NA = Not Available.

[English]

Trade with Western Countries

2943. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether India and European Union is engaged in discussion for removal of tariff and non-tariff barrier in goods, investment and services;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to widen its trade agreement with MERCOSUR. Block comprising Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay with an aim to enhance economic relations with these countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has signed a preferential trade agreement with MERCOSUR and is looking at expanding its scope and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India is presently negotiating a bilateral Board Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU), covering a number of tracks ranging from Trade in Goods to Services. So far fifteen rounds of negotiations have been held, the last being in May 2013 in New Delhi.

(c) to (e) Yes, India has already signed a PTA with MERCOSUR (a trading block of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay in South America region) in 2004. The Indian list contains 450 items and the MERCOSUR list contains 452 items. The India-MERCOSUR PTA came into operation

from 1st June, 2009. Further, in recognition of growing importance of trade between India and MERCOSUR countries, through IBSA Declaration of 2006, it was agreed that the India-MERCOSUR PTA would be expanded by increasing the number of products to be covered for tariff concessions mutually agreed upon by each side. Accordingly, the process of expansion of India-MERCOSUR PTA and extending it to include Venezuela since it has joined MERCOSUR group in July, 2012 has been initiated.

Vocational Training

2944. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing any skill development scheme for propagating vocational education to give job-oriented training to unemployed youths in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of skill development/vocational training centres set up in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more such training centres particularly in the rural areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing Major Skill Development Schemes as below:

i. Craftsmen Training Scheme: The objectives of Craftsmen Training Scheme is to equip the human resource with appropriate skills required in the labour market.

Training courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme are being offered through a network of 10,750 Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes (Govt. and Pvt. ITIs) located all over the country with total seating capacity of 15.24 Lakh. Persons having 8th, 10th and 12th pass qualification can take admission in these institutes. There is no upper age limit for candidates taking admission in these ITIs. Presently, 132 trades have been covered under the Scheme. About 70% of the training period is allotted to practical training and the rest to subjects relating to Trade Theory, Workshop Calculation & Science/Engineering Drawing & Employability Skills.

ii. Apprenticeship Training: 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 with an objective to provide skilled workers for the industry in 260 designated trades. There are four categories of apprentices namely; trade apprentice, graduate, technician and technician (vocational) apprentices. Qualifications of trade apprentices vary from class VIII pass to XII class (10+2) system. Period of training varies from 6 months to 4 years. Central Apprenticeship

Council is an apex statutory tripartite body which advises the Government on laying down of policies and prescribing norms & standards in respect of Apprenticeship Training. At present 28,500 establishments are covered under the Act.

iii. Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS): The SDI scheme, based on the Modular Employable Skills (MES) framework, has been operationalized from May, 2007 to provide vocational training for early school leavers and existing workers, especially in the informal sector through 8683 VTPs to improve their employability. Skills of the persons are tested by empaneled Assessing Bodies and certified by NCVT. 23.14 lakh persons have been trained since inception.

More ITIs and VTPs are being setup in Govt. and Private sector in various States in the urban and rural areas.

The list of ITIs and VTPs in various states and UTs including Uttar Pradesh is attached as Statement-I & II respectively.

Statement I

State/UTwise details of ITIs

NORTHERN REGION

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITI's	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	62	5052	78	16184
3.	Haryana	89	23720	106	11624	195	35344
4.	Himachal Pradesh	75	11796	128	11948	203	23744
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	98	21332	250	33296	348	54628
7.	Rajasthan	115	15696	876	111167	991	126863
8.	Uttar Pradesh	315	32460	1433	169934	1748	202394
9.	Uttarakhand	59	7147	49	4918	108	12065
	Sub-Total	806	128338	2905	348049	3711	476387
Southern Region							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	148	28590	593	119668	741	148258
11.	Karnataka	179	30914	1289	102494	1468	133408

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Kerala	40	16476	488	53946	528	70422
13.	Lakshdweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14.	Poducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
15.	Tamil Nadu	61	23288	653	67790	714	91078
	Sub-total	437	100796	3032	344406	3469	445202
Eastern Region							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	30	5776	4	288	34	6064
19.	Bihar	34	11433	618	87881	652	99314
20.	Jharkhand	20	4672	161	36216	181	40888
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	28	12848	590	100068	618	112916
26.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27.	Tripura	12	1696	0	0	12	1696
28.	West Bengal	52	13836	54	6136	106	19972
	Sub-total	207	54026	1430	231005	1637	285031
Western Region							
29.	Chattishgarh	92	11120	57	6656	149	17776
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	5	412	15	3676
33.	Gujarat	157	57804	393	24360	550	82164
34.	Madhaya Pradesh	173	26158	236	28626	409	54784
35.	Maharashtra	390	108680	417	49380	807	158060
	Sub-total	825	207642	1108	109434	1933	317076
Grand Total		2275	490802	8475	1032894	10750	1523696

Statement II*State/UTwise details of VTPs*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of VTPs Registered
1	2	3
1.	Chandigarh	11
2.	Delhi	104
3.	Haryana	157
4.	Himachal Pradesh	77
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	203
6.	Punjab	323
7.	Rajasthan	121
8.	Uttar Pradesh	395
9.	Uttarakhand	95
10.	Andhra Pradesh	11
11.	Karnataka	1022
12.	Kerala	234
13.	Lakshdweep	5
14.	Poducherry	10
15.	Tamil Nadu	997
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20
18.	Assam	133
19.	Bihar	132
20.	Jharkhand	67
21.	Manipur	17
22.	Meghalaya	17
23.	Mizoram	5
24.	Nagaland	19
25.	Odisha	276
26.	Sikkim	3
27.	Tripura	15
28.	West Bengal	782
29.	Chattishgarh	476

1	2	3
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
31.	Daman and Diu	1
32.	Goa	0
33.	Gujarat	624
34.	Madhya Pradesh	1267
35.	Maharashtra	468
Total		8683

*[English]***Defence Contracts**

2946. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government uses Life Cycle Cost (LCC) method for defence procurement and if so, the details of the transactions carried out under this method;

(b) whether the Government has formulated/is in the process of formulating a policy on procurement through the LCC method and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has sought Finance Ministry's comments on the LCC method and policy being used currently and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry of Defence has accepted comments/objections raised by the Ministry of Finance to the current method of LCC being used and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Ministry of Defence proposes to rectify the LCC policy to meet objection of Ministry of Finance and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (e) The Life Cycle Cost approach is adopted in some defence procurement case. The model adopted may differ from case to case depending upon technical life of the platform, spares and maintenance requirements, and other parameters.

On the suggestion of Ministry of Finance, action has been initiated to include the Life Cycle Cost model in Defence Procurement Procedures.

*[Translation]***Defence Production Unit**

2947. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any unit of Defence production in the country particularly in Gautambuddh Nagar and Bulandshahar districts of Uttar Pradesh;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to set up any defence production units in the country particularly in Gautambudh Nagar & Bulandshahar Districts of Uttar Pradesh by Ordnance Factory Board and Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs).

However, the present status of new units of Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL) is given below:-

Three more plants of BDL are coming up at Visakhapatnam, Ibrahimpatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Amravathi (Maharashtra).

BDL unit at Visakhapatnam:- 10.32 acres of land has been acquired and construction of factory building is completed.

BDL unit at Ibrahimpatnam:- 632 acres of land has been acquired at Ibrahimpatnam. BDL is awaiting contract from Ministry of Defence so that infrastructure and construction could commence.

BDL unit at Amravathi:- 535 acres of land has been acquired at Amravathi on lease basis. BDL is awaiting contract from Ministry of Defence so that infrastructure can be set up.

*[English]***Facilities to Soldiers**

2948. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities being provided to the Indian soldiers as per their entitlement;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding denial of facilities to the soldiers as per their entitlement;

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

(d) the details of action taken against the erring personnel in this regard during the said period; and

(e) the mechanism put in place by the Government to monitor the complaints of the soldiers in this regard?

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

(a) to (e) All the soldiers are getting facilities as per their entitlement. These facilities are provided to the soldiers by their respective Commands and these are monitored by chain of Command as well as Head Quarters. The facilities include educational concessions, medical facilities, housing facilities on "no profit no loss" basis, CSD facilities, rations, food, oil lubricants, travel related facilities, postal cover, pensionary benefits, retirement gratuity, death gratuity, ex-gratia, leave encashment, Army Group Insurance Fund and benefits to Gallantry awardees.

Complaints, whenever received, are investigated for suitable corrective measures including administrative / disciplinary action against erring personnel by the concerned Commands.

*[Translation]***National Youth Policy**

2949. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new National Youth Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the objectives which are sought to be achieved by the new policy along with the priority areas identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be framed and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP 2014) has been approved by the Government. The

implementation of the Policy is a continuing process. The objectives and priority areas of NYP,2014 are given in the table below:-

Sl. No.	Objectives	Priority Areas
1.	Create a productive work force that can make a sustainable contribution to India's economic development	1. Education 2. Employment & Skill Development 3. Entrepreneurship
2.	Develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges	4. Health and healthy lifestyle 5. Sports
3.	Instil social values and promote community service to build national ownership	6. Promotion of social values 7. Community engagement
4.	Facilitate participation and civic engagement at levels of governance	8. Participation in politics and governance 9. Youth engagement
5.	Support youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for all disadvantaged and marginalised youth.	10. Inclusion 11. Social Justice.

Performance of Steel Sector

2950. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector steel companies are facing stiff competition from the global steel manufacturing companies and if so, the steps being taken by the Government to enable the steel companies to face the challenge;

(b) whether the financial performance of the public sector steel companies has improved during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor including the details of the companies which have been able to earn profits and which have accrued losses during the said period;

(d) whether the operational costs and input costs for the steel companies have increased during the said period and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the operation costs; and

(e) whether the Bhilai steel plant is facing the threat of closure due to inadequate security for its mining projects

and if so, the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) There are two public sector steel manufacturing companies in the country, namely, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). Both are facing some competition mainly due to new capacity addition both in India and countries like China, Brazil and several other countries and also due to low import duties on steel products.

In order to counter market competition in the steel sector, Government has imposed export duty on export of iron ore and pellets. Besides, SAIL and RINL are implementing latest state-of-the-art technologies like coke dry quenching facilities in new coke ovens, high volume new blast furnaces with top-gas-pressure recovery turbines, auxiliary fuel injection like coal dust injection & cast house slag granulation plants, new modernized steel melting shops with latest steel making, refining and casting technology, coupled pickling and tandem mill for cold rolled products, rail welding plant for longer rails etc.

(b) and (c) Both SAIL and RINL are profit making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The Profit After Tax (PAT) of these CPSEs during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (April-Sept'13)
1.	SAIL	4904.74	3542.72	2170.30	1631
2.	RINL	658.49	751.46	352.80	186

The profits of SAIL and RINL have declined mainly due to adverse impact of higher usage of external inputs like Blast Furnace coke, pellets and furnace oil, lower sales volume, lower interest income on deposits, increase in power cost, increase in Railway freight, increase in

excise duty, depreciation of Rupee vs. United States Dollar and decline in sales realization.

(d) There has been substantial hike in the operating costs and input costs of SAIL and RINL. The details of their operating cost and input cost for the last three years and current year (April'13 to September, 2013) is as under:-

(Rupees in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (April-Sept'13)
1.	SAIL	39032	43910	44150	21465
2.	RINL	31961	37452	37857	32698

To reduce the cost of production and to improve the profitability, both the companies have been advised to focus on operating as well as on non-operating areas and for improvement in production, sales, product-mix and value added product, techno-economic parameters.

(e) No, Madam.

Environmental Protection

2951. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that a number of industries have been shut-down as a result of verdict of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the environmental protection Public-Interest Litigation (PIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of industries shut-down during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of workers rendered jobless due to shut-down of industries;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to maintain balance between environment protection and industrial development;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) The Central Government has evolved policies for proper industrial development having full consideration for protection of environment. The National Environment Policy adopted in 2006 which has the objective, *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.

Unemployed Women

2952. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of unemployed women in the country particularly in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the number of unemployed women registered in various employment exchanges in the country including Chhattisgarh during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the employment provided to these women during the said period, year-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to create more employment opportunities particularly for women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12 all India unemployment rate for female on usual status adjusted has increased slightly from 2.3 percent in 2009-10 to 2.4

percent in 2011-12 and for the state of Chhattisgarh has increased from 0.3 per cent in 2009-10 to 0.9 per cent in 2011-12.

(b) As per latest information available with Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, number of women jobseekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country has increased from 129.28 lakh in 2010 to 136.95 lakh women in 2011 and corresponding figure period for the state of Chhattisgarh has also increased from 3.52 lakh to 3.89 lakh women.

(c) State-wise details of number of women jobseekers registered in various employment Exchanges in the country

including Chhattisgarh and placement effected through them during the last three years are enclosed Statement.

(d) Government of India has been making continuous efforts through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes to create additional job opportunities both for men and women in the country. Some of the important ones are, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in addition to various entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises.

Statement

Number of women job seekers on the live register and placement effected through employment exchanges during 2009 to 2011 (as on 31st December)

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of jobseekers			Placement effected		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	565.0	555.4	547.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.8	14.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	451.6	432.4	462.6	0.8	0.1	0.9
4.	Bihar	114.5	105.2	104.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	335.8	351.7	388.7	1.0	0.2	0.1
6.	Delhi	129.9	165.4	211.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.	Goa	36.1	38.3	44.3	0.8	0.5	0.4
8.	Gujarat	239.8	248.2	260.5	26.0	40.2	39.1
9.	Haryana	218.8	233.5	208.8	0.1	0.4	0.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	277.5	287.5	296.8	0.1	0.2	0.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	112.2	144.3	186.9	0.2	0.5	0.2
12.	Jharkhand	80.6	118.6	127.6	0.3	1.5	0.3
13.	Karnataka	152.3	141.1	131.9	0.3	0.6	0.7
14.	Kerala	2559.0	2578.9	2575.2	6.3	6.0	7.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	417.6	411.1	430.4	0.4	0.8	0.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Maharashtra	725.3	696.0	671.2	5.6	44.6	28.9
17.	Manipur	183.2	189.2	199.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	15.2	14.8	14.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
19.	Mizoram	19.9	16.9	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Nagaland	20.0	22.6	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
21.	Odisha	213.6	261.3	305.0	1.6	1.5	0.9
22.	Punjab	118.0	112.7	104.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
23.	Rajasthan	141.8	119.6	105.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
24.	Sikkim*	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	2593.8	2899.8	3292.1	6.2	7.1	3.5
26.	Tripura	178.1	191.0	193.6	0.1	0.3	0.3
27.	Uttarakhand	118.2	149.3	194.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	396.3	342.1	393.8	0.3	0.5	0.1
29.	West Bengal	1846.2	1948.0	2046.0	0.5	0.7	1.0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	13.7	14.2	16.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	9.7	9.4	8.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.7	1.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	3.0	3.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	4.9	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	97.5	102.5	105.8	0.5	0.1	0.0
	Grand Total	12404.7	12927.6	13694.8	53.4	107.1	85.7

NOTE: *No employment exchange is functioning in the stat.

[English]

Upgradation of Coastal Roads/Highways

2953. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade coastal roads/highways in the country to National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the time by which they are likely to be upgraded;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to build a coastal highway between Munambam and Chellanam in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details and present status thereof along with the details of feasibility study conducted by the Government in this regard?

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

proposal is under consideration. 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. No such proposal has been received by the Government.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Steel Demand

2954. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAJ ARJANBHAJ MADAM:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge demand for long steel in the international market and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Japan and South Korea are increasing the export of steel to India under the free trade agreement

and if so, the quantum of steel exported to India by these countries during the last three years;

(c) the likely impact of the import of steel of such magnitude from these countries on the domestic steel industry;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interest of domestic steel manufacturers; and

(e) whether the United States of America has imposed any anti-dumping duty on the import of steel produced in India and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Provisional data released by Joint Plant Committee (JPC) indicates that during April-December 2013-14, export of long finished steel (alloy + non-alloy) by India stood at 0.65 million tonnes (mt) and accounted for only 16% of the export of total finished steel (4.12 mt) by the country during this period.

(b) and (c) The details of imports from Japan and Korea, for the last three years, are given below:

Year	Import in '000 tonnes			Percentage of Total	
	Japan	Korea	Total All countries	Japan	Korea
2010-11	848.78	764.68	7134.51	11.9	10.7
2011-12	916.54	1308.34	7567.63	12.1	17.3
2012-13	1586.74	1664.32	8636.05	18.4	19.3

FTAs were signed with both Republic of Korea and Japan and these agreements have come into force with effect from 1st January 2010 and 1st August 2011 respectively. As per the agreements, the duties on several steel items (among other products) being imported from these countries is to be reduced to zero.

India was importing significant quantities of steel from these two countries even before the FTAs were entered into. Some findings in this regard are as follows:

- i. The imports from the Republic of Korea and Japan constituted more than 26% of total import of India even in 2008-09 before the FTAs were signed.
- ii. India has been importing more steel from Republic of Korea than Japan.
- iii. In 2010-11, the imports from Japan overtook the imports from Republic of Korea (ROK) even though the FTA with Japan had not yet started.

iv. In 2011-12 the imports from both countries have gone up significantly and stood at 2.2 million tonnes against 7.6 million tonnes of total imports.

v. In 2012-13 India's import grew by 14.1%, the imports from Japan and Korea moved up by 73% and 27% respectively and the total imports from these countries constituted 37.7% of Indian steel imports.

Till the year 2011-12 the difference in duty between the FTA nations and other countries was not as significant as the then prevailing rates of import duties on steel flats was 5%. In 2012-13 as the rate of import duties on steel flats has gone up to 7.5% for most countries, the import from ROK and Japan become more attractive as they enjoy concessional duties of 3.125% and 3.3% respectively.

(d) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up in the Ministry of Steel for effective coordination and expediting implementation of various investment projects in the steel sector.

A Project Monitoring Group (PMG) has been constituted under the Cabinet Secretariat to fast track various clearances/resolution of issues delaying the investments of Rs. 1000 crores or more in the manufacturing /infrastructure sector including the steel sector.

Import of critical raw materials for steel industry such as coking coal, non-coking coal and scrap are subject to zero or very low levels of custom duty.

To increase domestic value addition and improve iron ore availability for domestic steel industry, duty on export of iron ore has been increased to 30%. Recently, the Government has imposed export duty @ 5% ad-valorem on export of iron ore pellets.

(e) United States International Trade Commission had imposed the following Anti Dumping Duty (AD) and Counter Vailing Duty (CVD) on the following products manufactured in India.

Product	Date	AD	CVD
H R Coil	Since March, 2001	38.72%	18.27%
Cut To Length Plates	Since Jan, 2000	42.39% (revised in Feb'2003 after WTO ruling) -Initially it was 72.49%	12.82%

The above anti dumping duties imposed were extended in 2007. In December, 2013 US International Trade Commission further issued order extending these anti dumping duties for 5 more years

Migrant Labourers

2955. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the welfare measures provided to migrant labourers including payment of equal wages;

(b) whether the plight of migrant labourers has come to the notice of the Government and if so, the efforts made to collect relevant data in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating any step to address the welfare and social security issues relating to migrant labourers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the problems and plight of migrant labourers. In order to regulate the employment of Inter-State Migrant Workmen and to provide for their conditions of service, the Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. The Act *inter-alia*, provides for payments of journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing, etc. to these workers. As per Section 13 of the Act, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of an inter-state migrant workman shall be the same as those

applicable to other workman and an inter- State migrant workman shall in no case be paid less than the wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The provisions of various labour laws like

- (i) Employees Compensation Act, 1923;
- (ii) Payment of Wages Act, 1936;
- (iii) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;
- (iv) Employees State Insurance Act, 1948;
- (v) Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and
- (vi) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 are also applicable to migrant workers. No data is maintained at Central level in respect of migrant labourers.

(c) and (d) The Government has already enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers. The Act provides for formulation of schemes by the Central Government for different sections of unorganised workers on matters relating to:

- (i) Life and disability cover;
- (ii) Health and maternity benefits;
- (iii) Old age protection; and
- (iv) Any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

The Act also provides for formulation of schemes by the State Governments relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits, housing, educational schemes for children, skill upgradation, funeral assistance and old age homes by the State Governments. The Government

has launched Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health insurance coverage for certain categories of unorganised workers which include migrant workers also.

[Translation]

Resources Shortage in Cantonment Boards

2956. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any shortage of resources like fire brigades, fogging machines, etc. has been reported in the cantonment boards in the country including Jabalpur;

(b) if so, whether the cantonment boards have to depend on the local administration for such essential services;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) to (c) Eight (8) Cantonment Boards namely Delhi, Deolali, Ferozepur, Kasauli, Kirkee, Mhow, Pune and St. Thomas Mount cum Pallavaram maintain their own fire brigades. Jabalpur Cantonment Board has taken a fire tender on contract basis from Nagar Nigam Jabalpur. The remaining 53 Cantonment Boards depend on State Government or Local Military Authorities for fire brigade services. 42 Cantonment Boards including Jabalpur Cantonment Board maintain their own fogging/spraying machines. Due to cold weather 12 hill Cantonment Boards do not require fogging machines.

(d) The Cantonment Boards which do not have their own fire brigades and / or fogging machines and depend on State Government or Local Military Authorities for these services, have not reported any difficulty on this account.

[English]

Conservation of Bio-Diversity

2957. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to conserve bio-diversity;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to enhance the measures to conserve bio-diversity in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Several measures have been undertaken to conserve the biological diversity of the country. Some important steps taken by the Government for conservation of biodiversity *inter-alia* include: survey and inventorisation of floral and faunal resources; assessment of forest cover to develop an accurate database for planning and monitoring; establishment of a Protected Area network of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation and Community Reserves; designating Biosphere Reserves for conservation of representative ecosystems; conservation of ecologically fragile areas such as mangroves, wetlands and coral reefs; implementing species-oriented conservation programmes such as Project Tiger and Project Elephant; ex-situ conservation through setting up of botanic gardens, zoos, gene banks; and enactment of the Biological Diversity Act in 2002, under which a National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards are set up, for implementing the provisions of the Act.

(b) to (d) Following the hosting of eleventh meeting of the Conference of Parties (CoP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Hyderabad, the Prime Minister announced the decision to earmark a sum of US\$ 50 million during India's Presidency of the CoP-11 to strengthen the institutional mechanism, enhance the technical and human capabilities for biodiversity conservation in India and to support similar capacity building in other developing countries. Accordingly, in the 12th Five Year Plan Rs. 299.5 crore has been approved for Biodiversity Conservation Scheme, out of which Rs. 92 crores are for National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), Rs. 50.00 crore are for Strengthening of State Biodiversity Boards and Rs. 50 crores are for preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers.

Availing of ESI Benefits

2958. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the salary limit for availing Employees' State Insurance (ESI) benefits from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000;

(b) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the number of employees likely to be benefited from the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SIHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) The proposal is presently under consideration of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Mountain Strike Corps

2959. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise a mountain strike corps to enhance the capability of the army;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any special effort is being made by army for infrastructure development along the borders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Modernisation and capability development of the Army is a dynamic and continuous process based on operational requirements and threat perception.

Government is seized of the security imperatives of the country and reviews the threat perception from time to time. Necessary steps are accordingly taken by Government including development of infrastructure along the borders.

Augmentation of Ship Service

2960. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to augment the ship service for the travel of the passengers from mainland to the Lakshadweep island;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration (UTLA) is augmenting the shipping services for passenger between mainland and islands of Lakshadweep by acquisition of two additional passenger-cum-250 Ton Cargo vessels. The construction of these vessels is being undertaken by Colombo Dockyard in Sri Lanka. The expected delivery for the first vessel is by March, 2014 and for the second vessel by July, 2014.

[Translation]

Subsidy to Purchase New Vehicle

2961. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to consider a scheme of subsidy for purchase of new vehicle by selling 15 years old vehicle in view of the recent slowdown in the auto sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment so that there is no possibility of misuse of Government funds in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Protection of Forest Owlets

2962. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the experiments are being performed on critically endangered forest owlets and (Heteroglaux Blewitti) for research purposes which are around Melghat Tiger Reserve of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for protection of said species of Birds?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Central Government, Ministry of Environment and Forests, has granted permission in January 2013 to Wildlife Research and Conservation Society, Pune, under Section 12 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for capture of 20 Forest Owlet from outside Protected Areas of East and West Melghat Forest Division in the state of Maharashtra for the purpose of research, and subject to certain conditions.

These birds are to be ringed with coloured bands around the legs and thereafter to be released for study of the ecological aspects. The permission was granted after duly considering the recommendation of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) And Chief Wildlife Warden, Maharashtra.

(c) The Forest Spotted Owlet has been included in the Schedule - I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby granting it the highest degree of protection.

Further, the important general steps taken by the Government for protection of endangered animals and birds in the country include:

- i. Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- ii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides stringent punishment for offences under the Act. 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' for providing better protection to wildlife and improvement of its habitat.
- v. Financial support is provided to the research institutions for undertaking studies which help better management and conservation of species.
- vi. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- vii. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the intelligence gathering and enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- viii. Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and wildlife.

Medical Centres for Beedi Workers

2963. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical care centres for the beedi workers set up in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to ascertain the health condition of the beedi workers in the country, particularly the women workers;

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

(d) whether any study has been conducted to find out the harmful impact of this profession on the workers, health; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to safeguard the health of these workers and their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) At present 240 medical care centers are running all over the country for the welfare of the beedi workers. Statement is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare vide letter dt. 03/05/13 Informed that Indian Council of Medical Research's NIOH, Ahmedabad has conducted survey on Beedi workers during 2007-2010 and also in 1980. The summary of studies is as under:

Beedi Industry is one of the country's oldest Industries and beedi is being manufactured in different states of India. The beedi workers raised medical complaints such as giddiness, loss of appetite, chronic diarrhea, dimness of vision, burning and itching of eye, cough, expectoration, breathlessness, headache, pain in neck, joint pain, lower back pain, pain in hands & legs and peripheral neuropathy, Glossitis, angular stomatitis and chronic bronchitis were also significant. PFT values of beedi binders are gradually decreased in non-smokers and ex-smokers as the duration of work exposure increased. As a whole about 23% of beedi binders had respiratory function Impairments, problem being more in males as compared to females. The study indicated that both urinary nicotine and cotinine levels among beedi binders were much higher than the beedi smokers reported. No separate survey has been conducted on health condition for women beedi workers.

(e) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has taken steps for rehabilitation and also to impart vocational training to the down trodden beedi workers through modular employment scheme to provide them alternative source of Income to improve their health.

Statement

Number of medical care centres for beedi workers exist in the country are as under:- Number of medical care centres-240
State-wise Number of medical care centres for beedi workers in the country is as under:-

Sl.No.	Region	States	No. of medical care centre
1.	Ajmer	Gujarat	7
		Rajasthan	16
2.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	24
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	27
		Kerala	8
4.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	19
5.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	26
		Tamil Nadu	22
6.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	29
		Chhattisgarh	2
7.	Karma	Bihar	16
		Jharkhand	5
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal	19
		Assam	1
		Tripura	1
9.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	18
			240

Funds Allocated to NYKs

2964. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/released and utilised for the functioning of Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government is planning to open more NYKs in various States of the country including Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of new NYKs approved so far;

(d) whether the Government has assessed/evaluated the performance of NYKs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the performance of NYKs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):
(a) The details of funds allocated/released and utilized for the functioning of Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal under consideration to open new Nehru Yuva Kendras. At present 623 Nehru Yuva Kendras are functioning in the country. The Statewise and location wise details of their Kendras are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam, A holistic management study of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) was entrusted to Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad which submitted its report in February, 2009 and the Government has implemented the recommendations. These *inter-alia* included introducing a new programme for Youth

Leadership and Personality Development; increasing the number of Zonal Offices from 18 to 28; introduction of Skill Upgradation Training Programme (SUTP) for girls in 200 bordering/Tribal/Hilly districts of the Country, preparation of revised training manuals for Youth Development and Empowerment, Life Skills Education, National Integration & Social Harmony and Enhancement of honorarium from Rs.1000/- to Rs.2500/- per month to the volunteers. To strengthen Youth Clubs, a new programme namely Mentor Youth Club Scheme has been implemented. Nehru Yuva Kendra has also been opened in each of the 122 uncovered districts of the country.

To strengthen the performance of NYKS, new initiatives have been taken up for implementing programmes and activities of various Ministries/Departments relating to awareness campaigns and advocacy like projects in the field of prevention of drug abuse and alcoholism in Punjab and Manipur. Awareness Generation of MG NREGA in 10 States, Tribal Youth Exchange Programme, Adolescents Development and Empowerment, J&K exchange programme, Youth Initiative for publicity of Message of Development and peace in North Eastern States, Voter Awareness Programme through Election Commission, Population Awareness, Awareness against AIDS and Sanitation Programme (Nirmal Bihar) etc.

Statement I*Funds Allocated/Released/Utilised for the Functioning of NYK's*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Alloca- tion	Expen- diture	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	835	803	814	786	773	603	701	319
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	140	132	142	149	381	365	430	195
3.	Assam	691	686	775	749	786	706	827	375
4.	Bihar	1189	1068	1,213	1206	1246	990	1166	527
5.	Chhattisgarh	310	304	285	294	466	417	487	221
6.	Goa	53	58	59	56	52	52	70	28
7.	Gujarat	580	619	615	611	730	651	770	347
8.	Haryana	499	534	518	516	504	495	575	264
9.	Himachal Pradesh	390	426	392	369	333	312	390	167
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	478	468	423	452	402	366	446	195
11.	Jharkhand	532	490	532	537	666	573	674	305
12.	Karnataka	618	642	628	628	755	703	827	375
13.	Kerala	469	474	462	459	436	365	442	195
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1161	1220	1,307	1288	1309	1250	1480	665
15.	Maharashtra	1006	1011	993	1002	1027	885	1050	472
16.	Manipur	259	270	262	279	282	261	308	139
17.	Meghalaya	153	156	160	155	188	182	228	97
18.	Mizoram	103	100	107	99	201	208	249	111
19.	Nagaland	208	212	228	219	285	286	343	152

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Odisha	538	488	568	564	906	781	925	416
21.	Punjab	524	543	510	503	599	521	609	277
22.	Rajasthan	943	960	951	933	901	833	990	444
22.	Sikkim	127	132	134	124	113	101	132	56
23.	Tamil Nadu	977	1014	1,004	974	982	808	949	429
24.	Tripura	108	101	110	104	120	102	130	56
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1834	1739	1,924	1844	2197	1854	2171	984
26.	Uttarakhand	281	294	284	281	370	338	414	180
27.	West Bengal	816	712	849	816	794	598	694	319
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	131	158	168	162	140	156	178	83
30.	Chandigarh	39	44	33	27	37	29	37	13
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	29	33	27	23	26	37	12
32.	Daman and Diu	49	61	62	53	49	52	67	28
33.	Delhi	96	116	104	108	248	387	283	125
34.	Lakshdweep	24	28	30	27	25	26	29	12
35.	Pondicheri	89	93	113	107	101	103	130	55
	Total	16272	16187	16,790	16505	18426	16385	19238	8638

Statement II*Details of NYKs state-wise and Location-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobar, Port Blair, Kamotra, Campbell Bay, Mayabander (Rangat), Diglipur	06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Vijaywada, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur Kakinada (East Godavari), Karim Nagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Nizamabad, Medak (Siddipet), Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Adilabad, Vizianagaram, Nellore, Warangal, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, West Godavari (Elluru), Prakasham (Ongole), Ranga Reddy.	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang (Along), Lower Subansiri (Ziro), Upper Subansiri (Daporijo), Lohit (Tezu) Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, East Siang, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley, Changlang, Tirap, Karung Kaise, Itanagar	15
4.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Diphu (Karbi Anglong), Dhubri, Kamrup (Maligaon), North Lakhimpur, Nogaon, Cochar (Silchar), Tezpur (Sonitpur), Haflong (NC Hills), Karimganj, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Goalpara, Dhemaji, Darrang	27

1	2	3	4
		(Mangaldoi), Hailakandi, Golaghat, Morigaon, Bongaigaon, Tinsukia, Chirang Udalgiri, Baksha, Kamrup Metropolitian	
5.	Bihar	Araria, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur (Arrah), Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gaya, Gopalganj, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimoor (Bhabua), Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madubari, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Purnia, Rohtas (Sasaram), Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran (Chapra), Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, Vaishali (Hajipur), West Champaran (Bettiah), Sheohar, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpur, Arwal	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Champa, Durg, Kanker (Baster) Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Koriya, Kawardha, Dhamtari, Dantewada, Korba, Jashpur Nagar, Mahasamund, Jagdalpur	16
7.	Delhi	Alipur, Mehrauli, Nangloi, North, North East, New Delhi, Central South West, East	9
8.	Gujarat	Bharuch, Nadiad (Kheda), Kutch (Bhuj), Godhra, Sabarkantha (Himmat Nagar), Junagarh, Mehsana, Surendra Nagar, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Valsad, Surat, Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodra (Chhota Udaipur), Dangs, Amreli, Palanpur, Rajkot, Patan, Porbandar, Anand, Dahod, Narmada, Navsari	25
9.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiuwani, Gurgaon, Karnal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Faridabad, Sonapat, Jind, Hissar, Mahendergarh (Narnoul), Rewari, Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal, Panipat, Panchkula, Fatehabad, Jhajjar	19
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharamsala (Kangra), Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Keylong (Lahoul Spiti), Mandi, Nahan (Sirmour), Solan, Shimla, Una	12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua, Anantnag, Bidgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Pulwama, Poonch, Rajouri, Sri Nagar, Udhampur	14
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur), Garwah, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau (Daltonganj), Ranchi, Sahabganj, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa) Kodarma Pakaur, Jantara, Lathar, Sarai Kela, Sindega	22
13.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kanwar, Kodagu (Madikeri), Kolar, Mangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Dharwad, Chitradurga (Devengere), Bellary, Shimoga, Bangalore (Rural, Bangalore (Urban), Bagalkot, Koppal, Gadag, Haveri, Dakshina Kannada (Devengere), Chamaraajanagar, Udipi	27
14.	Kerala	Alleppey, Kannur, Thodupuzha (Iddukki), Kozhikode, Malappuram, Paighat, Pathanamthitaa, Trivandraum, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Kasargod, Wynad, Quilon	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabaipur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Khargaon, Mandala, Mandisor, Morena, Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh (Bajora), Ratlam, Reewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha, Umaria, Neemuch, Sheopur, Barwani, Dindori, Ashoka Nagar, Anoop Pur, Burhanpur	48
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Alibag (Rajgad), Bhandara, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thane, Jalgaon, Nanded, Yavatmal, Amravati, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Buldhana, Nagpur, Mumbai (Kal), Satana, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Dhule, Ratnagiri, Latur, Pune, Sindhudurg Akola, Chandrapur, Wardha, Beed, Sangli, Nandurbar, Gondiya, Hingoli, Washim	34

1	2	3	4
17.	Manipur	Churachandpur, Imphal, Senapati (Kongpokpi), Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Thoubal, Chanel, Bishanpur, Senapati-II, Imphal East	10
18.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills (Jowai), West Garo Hills (Tura), East Khasi Hill (Shillong), East Garo Hills (Willim Nagar), West Khasi Hills (Nongstoin), South Garo Hills (Baghmara) Ri Bhoi	07
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal, Lungeli, Ghimutuiपुर (Saiha), Mamit, Kolasib, Champhai, Serchhip Lawngtlai	08
20.	Nagaland	Kohima, Mokochung, Zonheboto, Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Phek Dimapur, Peren, Kiphire, Longling	11
21.	Odisha	Balasore, Balangir, Mayurbhanj (Baripada), Behrampur (Ganjam), Kalahandi (Bhawani Patna), Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttaek, Naupada, Khurda (Bhubneshwar), Kendrapara, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh, Bhadrak, Jajapur, Angul, Nayagarh, Gajapati, Boudha, Sonapur, Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Malkangiri, Jagsinghpur	30
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhathinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Mansa, Fatehgarh Sahib, Tarn Taran, Nawanshahr, Moga, Muktsar, SAS Nagar, Barnala	20
23.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Banswar, Banner, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Swai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Kota, Pali, Dholpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Sri Ganganagar, Raisamand, Baran, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Karauli	32
24.	Sikkim	East Sikkim (Gangtok), North Sikkim (Mangan), West Sikkim (Gayzing), South Sikkim (Namehi)	04
25.	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore, Cuddalore (South Arcot), Dharmapuri, Madurai, Pudukottai, Salem, Sivaganga, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Nilgiri (Udagmandalam) Ooty, Vellore, Kamrajur (Virudunagar), Kanya, Kumari (Nagereoil), Chengalpet (M G R), Erode (Periyar), Dindigul (Anna), Ramanathapuram, Chidambaram (Tuticorin), Chennai (Rural), Nagapatnam, Thiruvannamali, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Theni, Tiruvarur, Namakkal, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalpur (Krishnagiri)	30
26.	Tripura	Agartala (West Tripura), Dharam Nagar (North Tripura), Udaipur (South Tripura), Dhalai	04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraieh, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahar, Amethi, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farukhabad, Fatchpur, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun (Orai), Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Maharajganj, mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffar nagar, Partapgarh, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sidharth Nagar, Sitapur, Sonebhandra, Sultanpur, Unao, Varanasi. Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Baghpat, Gautam Budh Nagar, Hathras, Kannauj, Mahoba Chitrakoot, Kaushambi, Ambedkar Nagar, Shravasti, Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushingar, Chandauli, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Auraiya	71
28.	Uttaranchal	Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwa, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar	13

1	2	3	4
29.	West Bengal	Barsat (24 Parganas North), Burdwan, Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Baruipur (24 Pargana South), Jalpaiguri, Midnapore, Purulia, Calcutta, Cooch Behar, Uttar Dinajpur, Bankura, Birbhum, Hoogly, Nadia, Howrah, Malda, Durgapur (Burdwan - II), Diamond Harbour, (24 S Parg), Tamluk Midnapore - II, Calcutta (South), Raghunathpur (Purulia), Dakshin Dinajpur	23
30.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
31.	Goa	North Goa, South Goa (Margaon)	2
32.	Lakshdweep	Kavarati	1
33.	Pondicherry	Karaikal, Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam	4
34.	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	Silvassa	1
35.	Daman and Diu	Daman, Diu	2
Total			623

Steel Production Target

2965. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target set and achieved in production, domestic consumption and export of steel during each of the last three years along with the revised target set for the next three years;

(b) whether the Government has taken any step to augment the production and export of steel in the coming years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up Steel Innovation Council and proposes to unveil new National Steel Policy and if so, the details and the features thereof;

(d) whether there has been any shortfall in the new investments in the steel sector in the recent past and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to boost domestic investment along with efforts being made to induce foreign direct investment in the steel sector?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) The details of quantity of finished steel production for sale, real consumption and export are given below:-

Total Finished Steel (Alloy+Non-Alloy) (in million tonnes)

Year	Production for sale	Export	Real Consumption
2010-11	68.62	3.64	66.42
2011-12	75.69	4.59	71.02
2012-13	81.68	5.37	73.48

Source : Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

The Government of India does not set any target for production, domestic consumption and export of steel as steel is a deregulated sector. For the purpose of showing a roadmap, based on the projected GDP growth and a number of other economic and industry perceptions, the demand and supply of steel are estimated/forecast as a part of routine research and planning exercises. However,

such projections are not targets. The realisation of the forecast numbers depends on the development in the economy and related areas.

(b) The Government has taken the following steps:-

(i) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up in the Ministry of Steel for effective coordination

and expediting implementation of various investment projects in the steel sector.

- (ii) A Project Monitoring Group (PMG) has been constituted under the Cabinet Secretariat to fast track various clearances/resolution of issues delaying the investments of Rs. 1000 crores or more in the manufacturing/infrastructure sector including the steel sector.
- (iii) Import of critical raw materials for steel industry such as coking coal, non-coking coal and scrap are subject to zero or very low levels of custom duty.
- (iv) To increase domestic value addition and improve iron ore availability for domestic steel industry, duty on export of iron ore has been increased to 30%. Recently, the Government has imposed export duty @ 5% ad-valorem on export of iron ore pellets.

(c) A draft new National Steel Policy is under preparation and is undergoing consultation prior to finalization.

(d) Government does not have any specific information on this aspect.

(e) As far as domestic investment is concerned, the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely SAIL, RINL and NMDC are in the process of implementing significant expansion in the crude/finished steel capacities. As far as foreign investment is concerned, besides putting in place an attractive and investment-friendly policy with a high degree of automaticity, Government has also announced a number of measures to accelerate the demand in the economy which would enable India to continue as an attractive investment destination. The Government of India continues to make efforts to increase economic cooperation with the developing as well as developed countries through different fora such as Joint Commissions/Joint Committees, other bilateral channels like interaction with the delegations visiting the country and organizing visits abroad for discussions on issues of mutual interest and business/investment meets between Indian and foreign entrepreneurs to stimulate foreign investment into India. The Government also undertakes investment promotion activities by organizing events such as 'Destination India' and 'Invest India' in various countries with FDI potential to create awareness about the investment climate and opportunities in India, as well as to provide support to potential investors. The Government has announced the setting up of 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective

overseas investors and to act as a structured mechanism to attract investment.

[Translation]

Welfare of Families of Martyrs

2966. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mechanism available at Central and State level to provide financial assistance and extending healthcare facilities along with other basic requirements to the families of gallantry awardees;

(b) whether the widows of gallantry awardees including Param Veer Chakra are neglected and are in distress in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) A well established mechanism is in place for grant of monetary benefits by Central and State Governments to the recipients of gallantry awards and their families in the event of death of awardee as indicated below:

- (i) On receipt of the notification of the gallantry awards issued by President's Secretariat, Service Hqrs. forward it to all Record Offices/concerned Rajya Sainik Board. Based on the notification and the concerned unit orders, the monetary benefits are released to the individual by the respective Pay and Allowances/Pension Disbursing Authority. The State Government also releases the applicable benefits directly to the individual/beneficiary.
- (ii) Rajya and Zila Sainik Boards are established at the State and District level to look after the welfare and provide financial assistance and other benefits to the Ex-servicemen and their dependents including families of gallantry awardees.
- (iii) Through a network of ECHS Polyclinics, Service medical facilities and civil empanelled/Government hospitals spread across the country, Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme provides quality healthcare to Ex-Servicemen pensioners and their dependents.

(b) As per the information available, no such case has been reported. Further, the Government has exempted the War Widows and Widows of gallantry awardees including Param Veer Chakra and War Disabled from payment of subscription towards ECHS membership.

(c) Question does not arise.

*[English]***Salt Production**

2967. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of salt production and consumption in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise along with salt exported during the said period, country-wise;

(b) whether the salt producers are getting remunerative price of their produce;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide remunerative price to the salt producers and to protect their interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) The State-wise details of production and consumption of salt (edible and industrial salt based on supplies) during the last three years *i.e.* for the year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and the current year 2013-14 (upto November, 2013) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. The details of the quantity of salt exported during the said period are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) and (c) Price of salt is determined by market forces and is not regulated by the Government. The cost price of

raw salt varies from State to State depending upon the productivity, cost of inputs like labour, electricity and density of brine used for production of salt. The sale price of salt depends upon its variety *i.e.* industrial/iodized/refined iodized/vacuum evaporated/pure salt, quality of packing material used and other determinants including transportation cost.

(d) The State Governments fix the minimum wages for all types of labourers including salt workers. This Ministry monitors the overall development of salt industry, through the Salt Commissioner's Office (SCO). This includes planning, facilitating technology upgradation of the salt production process and conducting training programmes for salt workers. The SCO, in collaboration with State Governments, has established Model Salt Farms in Rajasthan, Odisha, and Tamil Nadu. State Governments are implementing various welfare schemes like Life insurance cover, construction of school rooms, jetty, rest sheds, protective bunds and roads to salt works, supply of safety kits and drinking water, issuance of identity cards to the salt labourers and providing bicycles. The SCO grants financial assistance to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, salt industry and manufacturers in conducting welfare activities for salt workers like construction of labour rest sheds, organizing general medical health-cum- eye camps, supplementing facilities in the hospitals for the benefit of salt workers like providing ambulance, capacity building for transporting and storage of potable water, laying pipelines for supply of drinking water and granting scholarships to the meritorious children of the salt workers studying in class-VI to class-XII.

Statement I

State-wise production of Common Salt in the Country during last three years and current year 2013-14 (upto November, 2013)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto Nov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	298.8	305.1	403.3	343.9
2.	Gujarat	14515.3	17018.6	19423.9	12368.3
3.	Karnataka	13.9	13.0	14.5	10.8
4.	Maharashtra	179.9	155.2	160.4	113.4
5.	Odisha	14.1	9.6	33.8	19.3
6.	Rajasthan	1428.0	2188.9	1824.9	1182.3
7.	Tamil Nadu	2143.8	2477.4	2670.3	2437.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	West Bengal	12.6	9.2	13.9	9.7
9.	Goa	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.4
10.	Diu and Daman	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		18610.1	22179.1	24546.9	16486.8

Statement II

State/Union Territory-wise consumption (based on supplies) of iodized and Common salt during the last three years and current year 2013-14 (upto November, 2013)

(figures in '000 ton)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (upto Nov.13)	
		Industrial	Edible	Industrial	Edible	Industrial	Edible	Industrial	Edible
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	535.3	197.60	569.6	332.13	612.4	323.8	435.4	199.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
3.	Assam	21.8	236.10	29.5	250.97	8.7	290.1	10.5	160.8
4.	Bihar	29.2	576.70	35.8	645.91	23.8	605.5	18.7	426.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.0	195.10	0.00	206.87	0.6	231.3	0.0	152.4
6.	Delhi	90.3	298.80	61.3	307.30	33.7	261.9	20.0	129.1
7.	Goa	2.1	17.10	2.3	1.18	1.5	3.9	1.0	2.1
8.	Gujarat	7034.9	317.40	7599.9	326.57	7548.9	295.4	4637.1	220.8
9.	Haryana	62.1	34.40	56.0	25.53	76.2	73.3	50.4	37.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	23.10	15.0	21.59	61.5	7.7	29.1	2.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.0	42.40	0.00	38.97	0.3	43.2	1.0	19.6
12.	Jharkhand	136.7	131.90	123.2	122.25	139.8	176.1	128.2	76.0
13.	Karnataka	121.9	180.40	116.3	232.65	136.9	250.0	40.2	142.4
14.	Kerala	290.7	346.40	51.3	104.90	81.4	141.0	57.8	108.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	347.9	228.0	433.7	218.83	426.8	190.5	316.8	142.5
16.	Maharashtra	220.3	382.20	206.2	380.99	301.3	375.9	240.4	250.5
17.	Manipur	0.0	20.90	0.00	7.67	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0
18.	Mizoram	0.0	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Meghalaya	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Nagaland	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	2.6	0.0	9.2
21.	Odisha	81.3	148.20	109.1	190.20	129.9	171.6	68.6	96.8
22.	Punjab	293.5	151.90	247.6	139.66	196.0	112.6	90.2	54.4
23.	Rajasthan	279.9	214.80	333.3	212.25	347.2	236.3	215.0	124.5
24.	Sikkim	0.0	2.60	0.00	5.21	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6
25.	Tamil Nadu	738.5	827.70	792.2	576.92	733.9	515.9	383.8	269.4
26.	Tripura	0.0	18.10	0.00	15.48	0.0	28.5	0.00	12.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	223.0	831.90	228.0	906.59	236.8	828.5	178.3	515.4
28.	Uttaranchal	0.2	15.70	3.0	19.17	2.0	36.8	1.1	15.2
29.	West Bengal	118.2	575.60	142.0	672.43	178.6	682.7	88.9	368.5
30.	Andaman Nicobar	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.17	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.20	1.5	0.28	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
33.	Diu and Daman	0.0	0.00	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
34.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35.	Pondicherry	128.6	2.80	131.1	3.51	158.8	6.1	101.8	3.4
Total		10758.6	6019.0	11288.9	5969.79	11438.1	5907.6	7115.0	3546.8

Details are not available in respect of States/UTs at Sl.No. 2,19, 20, 30, 33 and 34 since they obtain their requirements by secondary movement from neighbouring States

Statement III

Country-Wise Export of Salt during last three years and current year 2013-14 (Upto November, 2013)

(Figures in '000 ton)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Upto November)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. BY SEA					
1.	Angola	1.20	3.60	2.40	2.03
2.	Australia	0.20	1.00	0.2	0.27
3.	Bahrain	1.90	2.14	6.00	1.83
4.	Bangladesh	170.20	238.00	736.30	190.10
5.	Brunei	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.06
6.	China	802.10	270.29	912.20	1267.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Comoros	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.00
8.	Congo	5.30	3.05	3.40	4.06
9.	Cote-Divoire	0.00	4.00	2.00	2.91
10.	Denmark	0.60	0.15	0.00	0.00
11.	Equatorial Guinea	0.00	0.15	0.30	0.22
12.	Fiji	3.30	3.00	3.00	2.09
13.	Gabon	0.10	0.50	0.10	0.28
14.	Georgia	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
15.	Germany	0.60	0.00	0.03	0.00
16.	Ghana	0.30	1.53	2.40	1.64
17.	Guade Loupe	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
18.	Guinea	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.13
19.	Guyana	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.07
20.	Hong Kong	0.10	50.00	40.40	1.30
21.	Indonesia	448.61	473.20	221.00	52.00
22.	Iran	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
24.	Ireland	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
25.	Jamaica	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.00
26.	Japan	1533.30	1741.45	1844.40	736.81
27.	Jordan	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
28.	Kelag	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
29.	Kenya	0.03	0.30	0.01	0.00
30.	Kiribati	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.07
31.	Korea	184.30	112.40	131.20	379.00
32.	Kuwait	3.90	4.00	3.30	1.89
33.	Liberia	2.90	8.00	5.00	4.31
34.	Malawi	3.30	2.30	2.00	2.80
35.	Malaysia	90.91	47.00	51.10	92.51
36.	Maldives	1.90	3.45	2.30	3.32
37.	Mauritius	0.55	1.00	1.00	0.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Madagascar	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.61
39.	Mozambique	0.55	0.10	0.20	0.14
40.	Netherlands	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
41.	New Caledonia	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10
42.	New Guinea	3.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
43.	New Zealand	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.28
44.	Nigeria	2.90	1.90	6.60	1.78
45.	Oman	5.07	7.20	7.50	6.30
46.	Papua New Guinea	0.00	1.11	5.00	1.42
47.	Philippines	3.05	0.00	2.50	2.05
48.	Qatar	222.27	213.40	436.02	298.61
49.	Reunion	0.40	16.45	0.20	0.52
50.	Samoa	0.15	0.05	0.20	0.45
51.	Saudi Arabia	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.15
52.	Seychelles	0.40	0.10	0.80	0.20
53.	Sierra Leone	8.80	5.60	10.20	6.25
54.	Singapore	1.20	122.10	0.70	0.71
55.	Solomon Islands	0.60	1.05	1.10	0.92
56.	South Africa	0.11	0.05	0.10	0.02
57.	South Korea	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00
58.	Sri Lanka	5.65	3.60	2.20	0.72
59.	Sudan	0.30	1.20	0.10	0.32
60.	Suriname	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.00
61.	Switzerland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62.	Taiwan	0.03	0.00	0.00	33.05
63.	Tanzania	0.10	0.00	1.00	0.40
64.	Thailand	0.00	0.00	27.70	0.00
65.	Togo	0.20	0.00	0.11	0.06
66.	Tonga	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.32
67.	Trinidad	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
68.	U.A.E.	36.30	48.70	36.50	6.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
69.	U.K.	57.75	0.55	0.30	0.26
70.	Uganda	0.02	0.15	0.30	0.00
71.	USA	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
72.	Vanuatu	0.05	0.00	0.20	10.31
73.	Vietnam	126.64	226.06	275.00	70.06
74.	Vita	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
75.	W. Africa	0.80	0.20	0.10	0.00
76.	Yemen	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
77.	Benin	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31
78.	Quboos	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
79.	Dominican Repub.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
80.	Martinique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
81.	Lebanon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
82.	Gambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
83.	Botswana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
84.	Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
85.	Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
86.	Western Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
	Total By Sea	3732.10	3620.10	4785.15	3190.08
B.	BY RAIL				
1.	Bangladesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bhutan	0.00	2.59	2.56	0.00
3.	Nepal	135.80	149.11	215.95	46.12
	Total By Rail	135.80	151.70	218.51	46.12
	Grand Total	3867.90	3771.80	5003.66	3236.20

Missile Defence System

2968. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install Iron Dome missile cover including long range defence system like David Sling with an interceptor missile Stunner;

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

(c) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation is having any proposal to develop indigenous missile defence system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to have an effective air defence system against any missile attack on the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (d) Modernisation and capability development of the Army is a dynamic and continuous process based on operational requirements and threat perception. Government is seized of the security imperatives of the country and reviews the threat perception from time to time. Necessary steps are accordingly taken by Government.

The information sought is on matter of defence preparedness to safeguard our territory and measures taken to ensure the same which are sensitive and secret in nature and disclosure of the above details on the floor of the House would not be in the national interest.

Highway Projects

2969. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to appoint some agencies for promotion of highway projects in India as well as in overseas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government wants these agencies to attract investors and global companies to partner with indian companies for certain expressway projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Relaxation in Cabotage Law

2970. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken decision with regard to relaxation in the existing Cabotage law in favour of Vizhinjam Port in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) & (b) No, Madam.

(c) Cabotage is a right which, all over the world, is reserved for flag vessels of the country concerned. The Cabotage regulation under the Merchant Shipping Act 1958, which gives Indian flag vessels the first right to carry

cargo between two Indian ports, protects the interests of Indian flag vessels.

[*Translation*]

Textile Colleges in Bihar

2971. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the textile colleges located in Bihar under the control of the Ministry of Textiles;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new textile colleges in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There is no textile college located in Bihar under the control of the Ministry of Textiles. However, the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), a statutory body set up by the Ministry of Textiles, has a centre at Patna since June, 2008.

(b) There is no proposal with the Ministry of Textiles to set up new textile colleges in Bihar.

(c) There is no apparent requirement to set up new textile colleges under the Ministry of Textiles. Textile related courses are offered in Bihar by some educational institutions.

[*English*]

Construction of Four-lane Bridges on NH-47 and NH-220

2972. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of fourlane bridges on National Highways (NHs)- 47 and 220 in Kerala is underway;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government for their timely completion; and

(c) the time by which construction of these bridges is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Four laning of Thirteen number

of minor bridges on NH-47 is underway and scheduled to be completed by November 2015. No bridge on NH-220 in Kerala is planned to be four laned.

Infrastructure in Border Area

2973. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of China have stalled several developmental works going on in the border areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise and the action taken to resume the work;

(c) whether the Government is aware of massive infrastructure building including road/rail links by China right upto the international border and also in Pakistan occupied Kashmir;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the threat posed to the security of this country as a result thereof; and

(e) the details of roads/rail link constructed by the Border Roads Organisation along the border with China along with the amount allocated/utilised?

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

(c) and (d) Government pays close attention to Chinese military modernization as well as infrastructure development in the border regions including Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. Government also reviews the threat perception from time to time and takes all necessary measures including building operational capabilities of our Armed Forces and development of infrastructure in the border areas to meet our strategic and security requirements as also to facilitate economic development of these areas.

(e) Border Road Organisation (BRO) has been entrusted to execute 61 strategic roads along the border with China. So far, Rs. 3877.52 Crore has been utilized by BRO till January 2014 against total release of Rs. 4336.88 Crore. BRO is not mandated to construct rail links.

Liquor Shops along National Highways

2974. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of road accidents has decreased after closure of liquor shops along the National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of liquor shops opened and closed on the National highways in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up hospitals/first aid centres on National Highways to facilitate quick and timely medical treatment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Road accidents occur due to the complex interaction of a number of factors which also include intake of alcohol and drugs. The State-wise data shows that number of road accidents caused due to intake of alcohol/drugs have decreased from 24,655 in 2011 to 23,979 in 2012 (the latest available data). Data on road accidents caused due to the presence of liquor shops along the National Highways (NHs) is not compiled separately.

Licensing of liquor shops is covered under Excise Policy of the States. The Ministry does not maintain data on number of liquor shops opened and closed along National Highways.

(c) and (d) Recognizing the vital importance of quick medical assistance and evacuation of road accident victims' in reducing the trauma and probability of death and disability associated with road accidents, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing a Scheme 'establishment of an integrated network of Trauma Centers' along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the National Highways by upgrading the trauma care facilities in identified State Government hospitals. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has provided advanced life support ambulances to the identified hospitals upgraded under this Scheme.

Spying in Armed Forces

2975. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any spying activity has come to the notice of Government in the armed forces of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of cases registered during the last two years and current year;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard including the number of persons punished or arrested, etc;

(d) whether the Government has found out the agencies involved in such spying activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Three cases of alleged spying have been reported during the last two years and current year (2012 to 2014). Nine army personnel have been arrested in these cases. Appropriate action has been initiated against the accused as per the law and laid down procedure in this regard. The cases are at different stages of trial at Civil/Military courts. Some inimical intelligence agencies have been reported to be allegedly involved in the spying activities. Appropriate measures are concurrently in place to prevent such incidents.

Upgradation of Roads

2976. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the Cuddalore-Punnruti- Madapttu-Thirukovil roads via Thiruduvananmalai to National Highways and connect them with Vikravnan as well as Nikravonda-Kombakunam road connecting it with Tholudhur-Thattakudi-Pennadam and Virudhachalam under National Highway No. 45;

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

(c) the time by which these roads are likely to be upgraded?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Funds under CAMPA

2977. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds deposited under CAMPA has been utilised to achieve its objectives in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to ensure that funds are not diverted for any other use?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) following the judgment dated 29th/ 30th October 2002 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No.202 of 1995 titled T N Godavarman Thirumalpad Vs Union of India & Ors., a notification dated 23rd April 2004 was issued constituting the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). Observing that the CAMPA as thus constituted had not till then become operational, the Hon'ble Court vide their Order dated 5th May 2006 constituted the Ad-hoc CAMPA. Further, by their Order dated 10th July 2009, the Hon'ble Court *inter-alia* while approving the release of funds to the extent of about Rs.1,000 crores per annum for the next five years in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the respective States/ UTs, also approved the State CAMPA Guidelines which provide for optimal utilization of the funds thus released out of the corpus deposited in lieu of diversion of forest land for non-forestry use, under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.

Protection of Wildlife Corridors

2978. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of death of wild animals in various accidents in the country have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to protect critical wildlife corridors in the country from large infrastructural projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Details of all the cases of death of wild animals in the country are not collected in the Ministry. However, as per the available information with the Ministry, the total number of major wild animals died in various accidents in the country during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Protection of critical wildlife corridors from various activities including, *inter alia*, infrastructural activities is part and parcel the objective of sustainable development. For ensuring a workable environmental balance, all projects seeking diversion of forest land for non-forestry use are appraised by the Forest Advisory Committee constituted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, before the

Ministry considers approval. In case such projects are located within notified Wildlife Sanctuary or National Park, the recommendation of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife is also mandatory. Projects covered under the EIA Notification 2006 also have to undergo appraisal and approval of the National or State level EIA Authority. The activities specified in the schedule of notification, if located within 10 km of a Wildlife Sanctuary or a National Park, are appraised at National EIA Authority level.

In case of cases involving tiger habitats, the Section 38O(1)(g) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has empowered the Tiger Conservation Authority to ensure that the tiger reserves and areas linking one protected area or Tiger reserve with another protected area or Tiger reserve are not diverted for ecologically unsustainable uses, except in public interest and with the approval of the National board for wildlife and on the advice of the Tiger conservation authority.

Statement

Details of elephant death due to train accidents during last three years

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 10.12.2013)
Assam	5	7	0	0
West Bengal	12	3	4	9
Jharkhand	1	1	0	1
Odisha	0	2	10	1
Tripura	1	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	1
Total	19	13	16	12

Elephant death by electrocution during last three years

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto August 2013)
Assam	6	5	11	2
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	1
West Bengal	3	3	1	2
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
Kerala	4	3	4	0
Meghalaya		3	9	1
Odisha	18	13	13	3
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	3	0	0
Chhattisgarh	3	2	4	3
Total	35	32	42	12

Details of Tiger death due to road and rail accidents as reported by the during last three years and the current year

State	2011		2012		2013		2014 (as on 3.2.2014)	
	Inside Tiger Reserve	Outside Tiger Reserve	Inside Tiger Reserve	Outside Tiger Reserve	Inside Tiger Reserve	Outside Tiger Reserve	Inside Tiger Reserve	Outside Tiger Reserve
Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
Maharashtra	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

[Translation]

Clearance to Memorial

2979. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for approval of environment clearance for memorial of Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the said proposal; and

(d) the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalised and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) The Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority recommended the proposal for amendment to the CRZ Notification, 2011 to incorporate special provisions to enable development of said Memorial, which has been accepted.

[English]

Spice Parks

2980. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spice parks set up by the Government in different States, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such parks in the States to empower the farmers producing spices by having better price realization and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government and States are sharing the expenditure in setting up these parks;

(d) if so, the details thereof and total amount spent by Government on these parks and fund earmarked for 12th Five Year Plan period; and

(e) the number of proposals pending with Government for setting up such parks and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) Government has approved the setting up following parks in various parts of the country as detailed below:-

Sl. No.	Locations	Major items of spices	Remarks/Present status
1		2	3
1.	Chhindwara, MP	Garlic & Chilli	Completed
2.	Puttady, Kerala	Cardamom, Pepper	Completed
3.	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Cumin & Coriander	Completed
4.	Guna, MP	Coriander & Seed Spices	Completed

1	2	3	
5.	Sivaganaga, TN	Turmeric & Chilli	Completed
6.	Guntur, AP	Chilli	Completed
7.	Kota, Rajasthan	Coriander & Cumin	Nearing Completion
8.	Rae Bareli, UP	Mint	Works commenced
9.	Hamirpur, HP	Ginger	Waiting for transfer of land from State Government
10.	Sitarganj	Ginger, turmeric & Chilli	To be funded by State Government. Final Detailed Project Report will be submitted to the State Government shortly by the Spices Board.
11.	Mehasana	Cumin, fennel & Fenugreek	Some farmers filed a writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat against land allotment and the same has been dismissed. Now, farmers approached the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the decision of the High Court. The matter is now pending with the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) The details of sharing of expenditure and total amount spent on each spices park till date is as given below:-

Sl No.	Location	Source of Fund	Estimated/Actual Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Estimated Expenditure as No on date (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chhindwara, M.P	Central Government	19.50	20.50
2.	Puttady, Kerala	Spices Board	27.00	24.50
3.	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Spices Board	28.00	25.00
4.	Guna, M. P	Central Government	45.00 (for phase-I & II) Rs.26.50 for 1st phase	27.00
5.	Sivaganga, T.N	Spices Board	20.00	19.50
6.	Guntur, A.P	Spices Board (With Assistance from State Govt. & Central Government)	23.00	18.00
7.	Kota, Rajasthan	Central Government	15.00	10.00
8.	Rae Bareli, U.P	Central Government	19.00	3.00
9.	Hamirpur, H.P	Central Government	17.00 (for P-I Rs. 6.00 Cr.)	Nil
10.	Sitarganj, Uttarakhand	State Government	Not known	The project is to be funded by State Government. Foundation Stone has been laid down.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Mehasana	Spices Board	Estimated cost around Rs. 3.36 Crores	Some farmers filed a writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat against land allotment and the same has been dismissed. Now, farmers approached the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the decision of the High Court. The matter is now pending with the Hon'ble Supreme Court

- It is proposed that State Governments should support proposal for Spice Parks through grant of land, funding etc. The XII Plan proposals are for common infrastructure building and dovetailing from other schemes.

(e) A few requests have been received from different quarters but none has been considered as feasible proposal.

[Translation]

Ex-Army Personnels

2981. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instance of publicly criticizing the defence forces by retired army officials have come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) The Government is sensitive to the concerns of Ex-Army personnels. No action is contemplated or pending against Ex-Army personnels in the matter.

[English]

Opening of Light Houses

2982. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently opened Chennai Light House for viewing to the general public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to extend similar facility to all light houses across the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Chennai Lighthouse has been made open for viewing to the general public on 14th November 2013 from 1000 hrs to 1700 hrs every day except Monday.

(c) to (e) Out of total 186 Lighthouses across the country, 133 are open for public viewing. In Tamil Nadu, out of total 21 lighthouses, 17 are open for public viewing.

Export of Services

2983. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp fall in the services sector exports including information technology and software have witnessed a sharp fall in comparison to the export of commodities during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government has laid down any specific policy for the promotion of the services sector exports including outsourcing of the information technology;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost services sector exports and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to initiate special scheme to promote the export of consultancy and management services from India and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to involve private sector in any of the aforesaid schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) No Madam, there has not been a sharp fall in the services sector exports as compared to the export of commodities during the last three years and the current year. The relevant data of services exports and merchandise exports of India during the last three years and the current year is as under:

	(US \$ billions)			
India's exports	2010-11 (PR)	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (P)	2013-14 (P) April-Sept.
Services Exports	132.880	142.325	145.67	73.18
Growth in %	38.35%	7.10%	2.35%	3.37% during the same time Period
Merchandise Exports	250.46	309.77	306.58	155.14
Growth in %	37.25%	23.67%	-1.02%	5.12% during the same time Period

(P-preliminary PR-partially revised)

(b) and (c) Government of India has taken a number of measures to boost export of services. As per the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14 of the Government of India, all service providers are entitled to Duty Credit Scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) equivalent to 10% of free foreign exchange earned during current financial year. Duty Credit Scrip may be used for import of any capital goods including spares, office equipment and professional equipment, office furniture and consumables; that are otherwise freely importable and/or restricted under International Trade Clarification based on the harmonized system of coding ITC (HS). Imports should however relate to any service sector business of applicant.

In addition, all service exports are also entitled to the benefits under EPCG Scheme and Export and Trading House status, Market Development Assistance Scheme and other benefits

(d) As regards consultancy and management services, a core group has been constituted under the aegis of Services Export Promotion Council to look into this aspect.

(e) The schemes of the Government for promotion of exports in services have a predominant private sector participation.

Benefits under EPS Pension

2984. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported to the Government that a large number of retired employees are not getting pensions under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain suggestions made by the parliamentary committee to provide benefit to EPS pension are yet to be accepted by the Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any time-frame has been laid down to accept recommendations of the said report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) to (f) The recommendations/suggestions regarding increase in wage ceiling, increase in rate of contribution, increase in minimum pension etc., made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour were discussed and deliberated in the Expert Committee, constituted by the Central Government to review EPS, 95. The report of the Expert Committee was considered by Pension Implementation Committee (PIC), which *inter-alia* recommended to providing minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- to pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance *vide* O.M. dated 21.01.2014 has agreed to this Ministry's proposal for enhancing the minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- per month to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 by way of providing budgetary support for the financial year 2014-15 on an actual basis amounting to Rs. 1217.03 Crore with the stipulation that further adjustments shall be made based on an actuarial valuation and further subject to certain conditions. Necessary action for soliciting the requisite approval in the matter is underway.

NGOs in Field of Vocational Education

2985. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in the field of vocational education and training across the country have been receiving foreign aids;

(b) if so, the number and details of such NGOs along with the amount of foreign aids received by them during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise including Maharashtra; and

(c) the extent to which these NGOs have helped to alleviate poverty through vocational training and provide job opportunities for the youths, dropout students and under-privileged sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Foreign Contribution have been received by Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working in various fields including educational vocational training. The details are as under:

Years	Number of NGOs	Total Amount of Foreign Contributions received in Rupees
2010-2011	691	93,37,57,100.00
2011-2012	670	1,21,22,57,308.00
2012-2013	542	1,06,51,74,894.00

The state-wise data is not maintained.

(c) The Foreign Contribution is used for charitable/welfare activities for upliftment of the society. Strict/penal action is taken against the NGOs for misutilization of Foreign Contribution.

Breakdown of Water Treatment Plants

2986. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water treatment units of Yamuna river in Delhi break down due to excessive release of ammonia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any efforts to check the release of excessive quantity of ammonia in Yamuna river by the industrial units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The water treatment plants at Wazirabad and Chandrawal in Delhi receiving water from Yamuna through Wazirabad pond were partly operational on a few days from 13th to 24th January, 2014 due to excessive release of ammonia in Yamuna by discharge of sewage and industrial wastewater in Haryana.

(c) and (d) Controlling discharge of pollution from industries and sewage into the river is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments,

municipalities and State Pollution Control Boards. However, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is coordinating with the State Governments of Delhi and Haryana as well as their agencies like Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) Haryana, Haryana Irrigation Department, Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB) and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) to control pollution from industries in Haryana and Delhi. CPCB has conducted joint inspection of point sources discharging into river Yamuna along with these agencies. Directions under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 have been issued from time to time. Further, CPCB has made an exhaustive survey of polluting sources of river Yamuna upstream of Wazirabad and reviewed the status of sewage treatment plants in Delhi and water quality problems in the Delhi stretch of the river. CPCB has also installed continuous water quality monitoring stations at Wazirabad and Okhla in Delhi.

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development

2987. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development as an institute of national importance;

(b) if so, the details including the mandate of the institute;

(c) the criteria adopted for identification of site for the establishment of the said Institute;

(d) the names of the programmes formulated/implemented by the Institute for the development of youths; and

(e) the details of funds allocated and incurred by the Institute since its establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):
(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) was established in March 1993 at Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu as a registered body. RGNIYD became deemed to be University in the year 2008 under section 3 of UGC act 1956. RGNIYD has now been converted into an Institution of National Importance by the Act of Parliament on 30.08.2012.

The mandate of the Institute is as under:-

- (i) To function as a resource agency and think-tank for youth programmes, policies and implementation strategies.
- (ii) To develop multi-faceted-programmes for youth keeping in view of the social harmony and national unity as the ultimate objective.
- (iii) To grow and develop as a facilitator and nodal agency for youth training, youth work and youth development in the country for rural, urban as well as tribal youth.
- (iv) To function as an institute of advanced study in the field of youth and to develop such professional excellence as may be required for the purpose.
- (v) To develop its programmes aimed at inculcating a sense of national pride, awareness of national goals and internalisation of national values among the youth workers.
- (vi) To develop new ideas and innovative programmes for motivating and creating a committed cadre of youth workers and functionaries.
- (vii) To promote and conduct action and user based applied research and evaluation studies in youth development and through this provide necessary thrust to youth programmes on systematic and scientific lines.
- (viii) To function as Center for Information Publication and Documentation pertaining to youth development.
- (ix) To provide institutional training for the personnel working in the field of youth.
- (x) To provide appropriate youth extension projects and services which can function as laboratory on youth work.

(xi) To link its programmes and functions to the promotion of National Youth Policy.

(d) The following are the programmes formulated/implemented by the Institute:-

(i) Academic Programmes

M.A. Youth Empowerment, M.A. Career Counselling, M.A. Gender Studies, M.A. Local Governance, M.A. Life Skills Education, M.A. Development Practice and Ph.D (interdisciplinary specialising in Youth Work).

(ii) Areas of Training

Entrepreneurship/Social Entrepreneurship, Youth Leadership and Personality Development, Building Life Skills, Youth in Disaster Management, Adolescent Health Promotion, Enhancing Employability Skills/Skill Upgradation Programmes, Career Guidance and Counselling, Training of Youth in Social Harmony and National Unity, Training of Youth as Social Animators, Training in Human Rights and Social Harmony, Training in Civic, Citizenship and Life Skills, Training in Parenting, Training in peer Education, Youth in Gender Equity, Youth Health, Youth in Panchayati Raj, Formation of Teen Clubs, Environment Education for Sustainable Development, Interstate Interactive Experience Sharing-Youth in Panchayati Raj, Mainstreaming Youth in Local Governance, Training on Decentralized Governance and Youth Development, Interstate Interactive Youth Exchange and Home Stay Programmes, Social Audit and Accounting and Volunteerism.

(e) The details of funds allocated and incurred by the Institute are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and incurred by the Institute

Year	Rs. in lakhs)	
	Funds Allocated	Total Expenditure incurred by the Institute
1	2	3
1993-94	77.00	29.36
1994-95	104.00	67.23
1995-96	104.00	124.50
1996-97	211.00	354.35
1997-98	764.00	598.58

1	2	3
1998-99	419.50	116.00
1999-00	105.00	90.40
2000-01	220.00	60.37
2001-02	130.00	123.69
2002-03	227.00	178.21
2003-04	227.00	253.01
2004-05	245.00	381.48
2005-06	325.00	460.88
2006-07	325.00	377.26
2007-08	865.00	741.06
2008-09	900.00	1280.49
2009-10	1000.00	1203.61
2010-11	990.00	968.62
2011-12	1190.00	1367.73
2012-13	2170.00	2437.22
2013-14 (upto Jan. 2014)	2170.00	1661.20

Production of GM Crop

2988. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to lift the moratorium on production and sale of Bt. Brinjal a Genetically Modified (GM) crop in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held any consultation or proposes to consult the stakeholders and State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a to e) The Government imposed a moratorium on 09.02.2010 on commercialization of Bt. Brinjal event EE-I a genetically modified crop in the country till such time independent scientific studies establish

that Bt. Brinjal is safe for the environment and human health. As a follow up to the moratorium, a meeting of the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) to consult with experts and scientists on the safety of Bt. Brinjal was held on April.27, 2011. While several of the experts recommended limited release of Bt. Brinjal seeds to evaluate its performance under strict supervision, some experts suggested additional biosafety studies with respect to long term impacts on biodiversity and human health before limited release is permitted. In the absence of consensus a final view is yet to emerge.

Allotment of UID Numbers to Tigers

2989. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the National Tiger Conservation Authority proposes to assign a Unique Identificatiton Number (UID) to each tiger captured through camera traps in the country;

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

(c) the manner in which UID will be assigned to the tigers;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to allot UID numbers to Royal Bengal Tigers in reserve forests; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the status of implementation of the programme, Reserve-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) The National Tiger Conservation Authority has developed a detailed protocol for establishing a National Repository of Camera Trap Photographs of Tigers (NRCTPT), which has been communicated to States. The said protocol has provision for providing an ID to each individual tiger. Action has been taken for building up the NRCTPT with the 635 camera trap pictures of individual tigers collected during the 2010 country level status assessment of tigers and tiger reserve level Phase-IV monitoring in an ongoing manner, in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India and tiger States.

Setting up of New Major Ports

2990. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new major ports in the country including Chennai in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the speedy execution of such projects?

THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has decided to set up two new major ports, one each at Sagar in West Bengal and Dugarajapatnam in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. No proposal is pending for setting up a new Major Port at Chennai in Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) As per the feasibility report prepared by M/s RITES the date of completion of the Phase-I of the Project at Dugarajapatnam is 2018 and for Sagar, it is 2019-20. Subsequent to the approval received from the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 09.05.2013, following steps have been taken for the speedy execution of the projects:-

- (i) Empowered Committee of Secretaries, to resolve implementation related matters has been constituted.
- (ii) Port Limits for the Port at Dugarajapatnam has been notified.
- (iii) Techno-economic feasibility study has been conducted by M/s RITES for the project at Dugarajapatnam.
- (iv) Transaction Advisor for Sagar Port has been appointed and for Dugarajapatnam has been identified.
- v) Application for land acquisition has been made and the process for obtaining environmental clearance for Dugarajapatnam has been initiated.

Bonded Labour

2991. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether bonded labour system continues to persist despite its abolition in the country;

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

(c) whether the International Labour Organisation in its recent report has revealed the prevalence of bonded labour system in India and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the details of the scheme(s) being implemented by the Government for rehabilitation of bonded labour and the number of bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated along with the funds provided to the States under the scheme during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to completely abolish bonded labour in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation. According to the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and released is 2,97,372 as on 31.03.2013. The State-wise details are as under:

Name of the State	Number of Bonded Labourers	
	Identified and Released	Rehabilitated
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	38,141	31,687
Arunachal Pradesh	3,526	2992
Bihar	15,395	14,577
Chattisgarh	1362	1362
Gujarat	64	64
Haryana	594	92

1	2	3
Jharkhand	196	196
Karnataka	64,600	58,348
Kerala	823	710
Madhya Pradesh	13,317	12,392
Maharashtra	1,404	1,325
Odisha	50,441	47,313
Punjab	252	252
Rajasthan	7563	6406
Tamil Nadu	65,573	65,573
Uttar Pradesh	33,772	33,772
Uttarakhand	5	5
West Bengal	344	344
Total	2,97,372*	2,77,410

*19962 Bonded Labourers are not available for rehabilitation either they have died or left the place without leaving their addresses.

(c) International Labour Organization released a global estimate report on forced labour in 2013. The report estimates the number of forced labour/bonded labour in South Asia region and does not bifurcate into country specific information/numbers.

@Rs.20,000 per bonded labour is provided which is equally shared by the Central and State Government. The scheme also provides for financial assistance to the State Governments for conducting surveys, awareness generation activities and evaluatory studies.

(d) In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the scheme, rehabilitation assistance

The number of bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated along with the funds provided to the States under the scheme during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	No. of bonded labour identified, released and rehabilitated	Amount (in lakhs)
2010-11	865	89.95
2011-12	4828	472.99
2012-13	3189	318.90
2013-14 (upto 31.01.2014)	178	17.80

(e) The Government has taken a series of initiatives to identify, release and rehabilitate bonded labourers in the country. A Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour has been under implementation since 1978 for their rehabilitation.

An integrated convergence-based approach is adopted in a number of States to prevent and reduce vulnerability to bondage by converging schemes like National Employment Guarantee Programme, Primary Healthcare, Food rations, etc. at the District/Block level.

Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-divisional levels have been activated to identify and rehabilitate bonded labourers.

Funds for Modernisation of Armed Forces

2992. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been able to spend the funds allocated during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated and spent during the said period;

(c) whether the funds allocated for the modernisation of the armed forces has reportedly been slashed and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up non-lapsable funds for modernisation of the armed forces to utilise the unused funds in the subsequent years and if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the proposal; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to ensure that modernisation process is not hampered due to cut in fund allocation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (e) The details of allocations and expenditure under the Defence Services Estimates during the last three years, are as under:-

Year	(Rs. in crores)		
	BE	RE	Actuals
2010-11	147344.00	151581.69	154116.7
2011-12	164415.49	170936.81	170913.28
2012-13	193407.29	178503.52	181775.78

Expenditure on modernisation pertaining to the last three years is as given below:

Year	(Rs in crores)
	Actuals
2010-11	62,056.00
2011-12	67,902.38
2012-13	70,499.12

BE 2013-2014 for modernisation has been fixed at Rs. 86,740.71 crore. RE 2013-2014 is currently under finalisation by the Ministry of Finance. Progress of implementation of modernisation schemes is constantly reviewed with a view to prioritise expenditure and ensure that schemes are not hampered for want of funds.

There is currently no proposal to set up a non-lapsable fund for modernization of the Armed forces.

Shipping Projects

2993. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Port Trusts and Shipyards under construction in the country at present;

(b) the time-frame fixed for completion of these projects, project-wise;

(c) the total investment proposed in these projects; and

(d) the number and details of such ongoing projects which are being implemented under the Public Private Partnership?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) As per the available records in the Ministry, no Major Port Trusts or Government Shipyard is under construction at present.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Inland Waterways

2994. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to develop inland waterways in the country particularly in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation from the State Government of Gujarat in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is primarily responsible for development and regulation of only those waterways which have been declared as National Waterways (NWs). As no National Waterway exists in the State of Gujarat, IWAI does not have any plan to develop inland waterways in Gujarat.

(d) and (e) IWAI has not received any representation or proposal from the Government of Gujarat for development of inland waterways in that State.

Steel Prices

2995. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel price in India is higher as compared to international price despite India being a major producer of iron ore and coal;

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

(c) whether there has been an increase in the steel prices during the last three years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact on the domestic industry particularly on the forging industry;

(d) the remedial measures being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure availability of steel at an affordable price and also provide relief to the Indian forging industry; and

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to form a board to check the price, demand and supply of steel in the country and if so, the time by which it is likely to be constituted along with the functions likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Domestic steel prices are generally higher than the international prices due to various reasons including the rising cost of production due to rising prices of raw material, such as coking coal, ferro alloys, iron ore, higher manpower cost interest cost, level of duties and taxes, domestic freight, cost of logistics and transportation and level of inventories with customers and traders etc. Also the domestic prices of steel are shaped by the landed cost of the import or the potential realisation from export which in turn depends on the international prices, freight costs, custom duties, exchange rates etc. The details of comparison of international steel prices (China) and Indian domestic indicative price (Mumbai) is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) There has been no significant variation in the prices of steel products during the last two years. The details of the indicative retail prices of various steel products during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) The Government has taken various steps from time to time to help the steel industry to enhance production so as to make steel available at affordable prices. Some of these steps are as follows:-

(a) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set in the Ministry of Steel for effective coordination and expediting implementation of various investment projects in the steel sector.

(b) A Project Monitoring Group (PMG) has been constituted under the Cabinet Secretariat to fast track various clearances/resolution of issues delaying the investments of Rs. 1000 crores or more in the manufacturing/infrastructure sector including the steel sector.

(c) Import of critical raw materials for steel industry such as coking coal, non-coking coal and scrap are subject to zero or very low levels of custom duty.

(d) To increase domestic value addition and improve iron ore availability for domestic steel industry, duty on export of iron ore has been increased to 30%. Recently, the Government has imposed export duty @5% ad-valorem on export of iron ore pellets.

(e) Steel is a deregulated sector. There is no proposal at present with the Ministry of Steel to form a Board to check the prices and demand and supply of steel in the country.

Statement I*Comparison of International Price (China) with Indian Domestic Indicative Retail Price (Mumbai)*

1	Rs./Tonne					
	TMT		HR		CR	
	*Landed Cost	**Net Sales Realisation	Landed Cost	Net Sales Realisation	Landed Cost	Net Sales Realisation
2	3	4	5	6	7	
Jan-11	34486	32551	36111	36518	37784	38636
Feb-11	37060	34861	38976	37982	41228	39543
Mar-11	36459	35227	36935	38052	43365	39508
Apr-11	34447	36457	35733	37102	41563	39682
May-11	36390	36526	36390	37163	39718	39124
Jun-11	36072	37494	35601	37224	39370	40135
Jul-11	35878	36910	35175	37110	39158	39682
Aug-11	36823	37049	35582	37154	38924	39874
Sep-11	39194	37372	38193	37171	40296	39926
Oct-11	38942	37372	36362	37259	41522	40109
Nov-11	37931	38514	35685	39438	40231	43396
Dec-11	39948	39185	37299	39438	42090	43579
Jan-12	39745	40118	36118	39525	39366	43980
Feb-12	37921	40283	34699	39499	38701	43762
Mar-12	36162	40545	36162	39595	39447	44372
Apr-12	37254	42369	38232	40341	42517	44774
May-12	37983	42557	40093	40392	43687	44235
Jun-12	37788	42420	39273	40409	43329	44953
Jul-12	36819	42061	38241	40307	41391	44620
Aug-12	34611	41898	35303	40315	39504	44594
Sep-12	31508	41222	32978	40272	36957	44474
Oct-12	32516	40769	33259	40289	37090	44175
Nov-12	33782	40572	34899	40204	38734	44080
Dec-12	33310	40384	34708	40204	39108	44021
Jan-13	35216	39588	37764	40161	41002	43576
Feb-13	35015	39485	37842	40144	41353	44115
Mar-13	34365	39382	38260	40127	41640	43986

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apr-13	33985	39690	35310	40178	40182	43901
May-13	32526	39536	33466	40178	38783	43901
Jun-13	32597	39434	33672	40110	38136	43815
Jul-13	35257	39168	36603	40067	41585	43781
Aug-13	37390	39220	39263	40076	44100	43815
Sep-13	37962	39331	39737	40110	44828	44534
Oct-13	35089	39434	37507	40238	43420	44354
Nov-13	36575	39434	38314	40307	44752	44534
Dec-13	36563	39434	38087	40324	44607	44714

* The international prices are landed prices inclusive of freight, customs duty, insurance and port handling charges.

** The domestic prices are net sales realization, net of freight, excise duty and other levies/taxes.

Statement II

(Rs/Tonne)

MUMBAI	TMT	Wire Rods	Rounds	Plates	HR Coils	CR Coils	GP Sheets	Billets	Pig Iron
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jan-11	38900	38020	37640	44290	43450	45880	49640	35920	27000
Feb-11	41550	43130	40360	45180	45130	46920	52840	38260	28000
Mar-11	41970	43880	40560	45200	45210	46880	53680	38260	28000
Apr-11	43380	44590	41390	45200	44120	47080	53560	38100	28500
May-11	43460	44720	41440	45030	44190	46440	52540	38100	28500
Jun-11	44570	45810	43340	45400	44260	47600	54340	38100	26800
Jul-11	43900	44920	41960	45100	44130	47080	54250	38260	29000
Aug-11	44060	45640	42140	45180	44180	47300	54010	38260	29000
Sep-11	44430	46200	43660	45260	44200	47360	54250	38260	29000
Oct-11	44430	46000	42350	45350	44300	47570	54560	38260	29000
Nov-11	45740	45240	43970	48610	46800	51340	55820	39600	29000
Dec-11	46510	45600	44160	48550	46800	51550	55660	39980	31440
Jan-12	47580	45950	44920	48710	46900	52010	55970	40280	32120
Feb-12	47770	46420	44740	48650	46870	51760	55970	40750	32800
Mar-12	48070	46990	45530	48780	46980	52460	56290	40890	30500
Apr-12	51070	50230	47890	50070	48700	53880	57030	42860	30750
May-12	51290	50640	48750	50100	48760	53250	57350	43100	30220

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jun-12	51130	49630	48410	50160	48780	54090	57740	42980	30500
Jul-12	50710	49580	47980	50090	48660	53700	57110	42920	30100
Aug-12	50520	49880	47980	50070	48670	53670	57270	42800	29500
Sep-12	49730	49220	47460	49960	48620	53530	57190	42800	30600
Oct-12	49200	48870	46850	50030	48640	53180	56880	42660	30000
Nov-12	48970	48510	46700	49920	48540	53070	54750	42720	32600
Dec-12	48750	48660	46690	49890	48540	53000	54510	42680	32100
Jan-13	47820	47360	45850	49850	48490	53180	54590	42120	30100
Feb-13	47700	46960	45600	49840	48470	53110	54200	42060	30200
Mar-13	47580	46450	45380	49770	48450	52960	54040	42060	30500
Apr-13	47940	46500	45630	49790	48510	52860	54280	42040	30300
May-13	47760	46500	45650	49790	48510	52860	54280	42060	30300
Jun-13	47640	46250	45360	49740	48430	52760	55220	42040	29400
Jul-13	47330	46250	45170	49720	48380	52720	55070	42060	29000
Aug-13	47390	46000	45050	49750	48390	52760	55140	42020	28800
Sep-13	47520	46710	45660	49790	48430	53600	55380	42040	30000
Oct-13	47640	46600	45540	49890	48580	53390	55460	41980	30500
Nov-13	47640	46760	45510	49940	48660	53600	55850	42000	29700
Dec-13	47640	47210	45790	49960	48680	53810	56250	42000	30000

Prices are inclusive of excise duty and sales tax

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

Violation of Clearance Norms

2996. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of violation of environment and forest clearance norms have been reported to the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company/firm/project-wise along with the action taken/being taken including imposition of penalty by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether some projects have been kept pending for violation of clearance norms in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has set up six Regional Offices located at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Lucknow and Shillong to *inter-alia* monitor the implementation of conditions and safeguards stipulated by the Ministry while granting clearance to development projects under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. As per the reports submitted by these Regional Offices, the Sector-wise details of the reported non-compliance of the environment clearance conditions during the year 2011- 2014 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Based on the reported non-compliances, follow-up action has been taken including issuance of show-cause notices and directions under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Various measures have been taken for improving the compliance of the stipulated environment and forestry

clearance conditions which *inter-alia* include involvement of the State Governments and their agencies like State Pollution Control Boards, putting the monitoring reports on the websites of the companies in public domain and rigorous follow-up with the project proponents.

During the last three years 308 cases of violation of Forest clearance norms have been reported. Appropriate action has been initiated against violating projects which *inter-alia* include the issuance of directions under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and imposing penal compensatory afforestation.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) has brought out the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, which requires projects/activities listed thereunder to obtain prior environment clearance. All the projects submitted for obtaining environment clearance are appraised in terms of the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 as per the procedure prescribed thereunder. As on January, 2014, one hundred and fifty seven (157) projects are awaiting environment clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests due to violations of the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Adequate measures have been taken and put in place while appraising projects for the grant of clearances. Ministry of Environment & Forests is considering the grant of environmental clearance prospectively in such cases of violation only after credible penal action has been initiated by the State Government under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 against the project proponents for such violations.

Statement

Sector-wise details of the reported violation of the stipulated environment clearance conditions during 2011- 2014

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of projects in which violation of stipulated environmental conditions were reported during the years 2011- 2014
1.	Industry	119
2.	Thermal Power	26
3.	Infrastructure & CRZ	107
4.	Coal Mining	35
5.	Non-coal Mining	198
6.	River valley & Hydro-electric	6
Total No.		491

Sewage Treatment Plants

2997. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether sewage treatment plants in various States are not functioning properly and have been identified as major reasons for river pollution;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for upgradation of existing sewage treatment plants and setting up of new sewage treatment plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the funds allocated and the expenditure incurred by the Government in this regard during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) As per the report of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of August, 2013 on 'Performance evaluation of sewage treatment plants under NRCD', out of 152 sewage treatment plants (STPs) constructed under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), 63 STPs were complying with the prescribed standards, 32 STPs were not operational, 48 STPs were not complying with prescribed standards and 9 STPs were under construction. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I. The main reasons for non-compliance of STPs are poor operation & maintenance, unskilled manpower, frequent power failure, absence of proper back-up arrangement to run the STPs, etc.

(c) and (d) Proposals are received from the State Governments, including Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, from time to time for taking up various pollution abatement works including setting up/upgradation of STPs in towns along identified stretches of polluted rivers under NRCP & NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programme. Proposals are sanctioned by this Ministry after due appraisal on the basis of the prescribed Guidelines as well as availability of budget allocations under these programmes. Till date 1426 projects/schemes have been sanctioned under the NRCP & NGRBA programmes, as per the State-wise details given Statement-II.

(e) State-wise details of fund allocated by the Ministry and expenditure incurred by the States under the NRCP & NGRBA programmes during the last three years are given at Statement-III.

Statement I

State-Wise details of performance evaluation by CPCB of Sewage Treatment Plants constructed under National River Conservation Plan

Sl. No.	State	Total STPs	STPs meeting standards	STPs not meeting standards	STPs non-operational	STPs under construction
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	2	2	5	1
2.	Bihar	5	3	1	1	-
3.	Delhi	2	2	0	-	-
4.	Goa	1	1	0	-	-
5.	Gujrat	2	1	1	-	-
6.	Haryana	16	-	14	2	-
7.	Karnataka	9	5	1	1	2
8.	Kerala	1	-	0	0	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9		5	4	-
10.	Maharashtra	6	2	1	1	2
11.	Punjab	11	5	6	0	-
12.	Tamil Nadu	18	12	1	3	2
13.	Uttar Pradesh	24	9	12	2	1
14.	Uttarakhand	4	3	1	0	-
15.	West Bengal	34	18	3	13	-
	Total	152	63	48	32	9

Statement II

State-wise details of schemes sanctioned under the National River Conservation Plan & NGRBA programmes

Sl. No.	State	Number of Schemes Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. In crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	367.51
2.	Bihar	70	1004.04
3.	Jharkhand	16	103.74
4.	Gujarat	14	364.09
5.	Goa	5	14.10
6.	Karnataka	42	66.25
7.	Maharastra	31	192.60

1	2	3	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	69	115.38
9.	Odisha	22	92.74
10.	Punjab	78	788.00
11.	Rajasthan	8	150.95
12.	Tamilnadu	83	915.93
13.	Delhi	26	670.32
14.	Haryana	129	523.50
15.	Uttar Pradesh	378	2704.24
16.	Uttarakhand	54	321.83
17.	West Bengal	357	1226.01
18.	Kerala	6	18.45
19.	Sikkim	7	181.09
20.	Nagaland	6	31.75
	Total	1426	9852.52

Statement III

Details of funds released to the State Governments under National River Conservation Plan & NGRBA programme during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	Funds released by Government of India (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure incurred (Including State share) (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	--	22.00
2.	Bihar	20.00	44.77
3.	Jharkhand	--	--
4.	Gujarat	42.10	13.98
5.	Goa	--	--
6.	Karnataka	0.96	--
7.	Maharashtra	16.89	35.52
8.	Madhya Pradesh	--	3.21
9.	Odisha	5.00	19.15
10.	Punjab	138.64	248.50
11.	Rajasthan	20.00	47.54

1	2	3	4
12.	Tamilnadu	--	14.27
13.	Delhi	118.17	358.77
14.	Haryana	42.20	6.70
15.	Uttar Pradesh	416.65	641.61
16.	Uttarakhand	43.18	39.54
17.	West Bengal	194.13	204.52
18.	Kerala	--	--
19.	Sikkim	57.09	56.85
20.	Nagaland	--	4.85
Total		1115.01	1761.78

Smart Card Projects

2998. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations to revoke or cancel the Notification dated 15th June, 2010 amending the provisions contained in the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 regarding Smart Card projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said notification has become uncalled for as it has curtailed the powers of State Governments of having additional memory data in smart cards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) The Vehicle Registration Certificates and Driving Licenses have validity throughout the territory of India. Uniform document (smart card) standards and uniform data in visual and machine readable zones are required to ensure that smart card issued by one State is readable in the other States. To ensure inter-operability, a draft Notification dated 10th February, 2010 was published in the official Gazette proposing to amend Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and inviting objections or suggestions from the public

within a period of forty five days. No objections or suggestions were received during this period. The amendment was, therefore, notified vide notification G.S.R. 504(E) dated 15th June, 2010. Some representations were received after the publication of final notification and the same are being examined so that the specifications are technology neutral while providing optimal available solution.

Revival of Stalled Highway Projects

2999. SHRI R. THAMARAI SELVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain National Highway Projects including those taken up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode are stalled because concerned developers have not signed agreements with the National Highways Authority of India after winning the contracts in competitive bidding;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any action to revive these stalled projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Letters of Award has been withdrawn in respect of 3 projects where concession agreements were not signed. State-wise details are as follows:

Serial Number	Name of the project	State	Length (in Kilometer)
1.	Charthalai-Ochira	Kerala	83.600
2.	Maharashtra/Goa Border-Panaji Goa/KNT Border	Goa	139.000
3.	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu	53.930

(c) and (d) Government has recently taken a number of initiatives to boost sentiment of investor/lender and encourage more investment in the road sector. These include formation of high level Expert Settlement Advisory Committee for one time settlement of old cases pending in the courts; to complete all pre-construction approvals prior to award of a project; streamlining the process of grant of Environment Clearances by the Ministry of Environment & Forests; facilitating exit to equity investors to unlock growth capital for utilisation in future projects and infuse fresh capital into the sector and to let Financial Institutions consider debts to the road sector as "secured" to the extent assured in terms of Concession Agreement. The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways also placed a proposal before the Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) with three options pertaining to 'Policy for rationalisation of premium quoted by concessionaires in respect of Highways Projects'. CCEA, while accepting one of the options, decided to refer the modalities to an Expert Group headed by the Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. This Expert Group was mandated to develop a framework for determining whether a project is stressed, the discount rate to be used for calculating net present value (NPV) of the amount of deferred premium payable and the conditions to be imposed. The Expert Group has recently submitted its recommendations to the Government and the same is presently under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Posts in Labour Courts

3000. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether posts of Presiding Officers are lying vacant in various Labour Courts in the country, particularly in the backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof at present including date since when posts are vacant along with vacant SC/ST posts; and

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

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

SURESH): (a) and (b) Out of the 22 posts of Presiding Officers in the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum- Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) set up by Central Government, only one post of Presiding Officer in the CGIT-cum-LC, Asansol is lying vacant since 28.8.2013 due to sudden demise of incumbent. There is no provision of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Schedukid Tribes for appointment to the post of Presiding Officer in the Act.

(c) The process to fill up the vacancy has already been started and is in the final stages of completion.

Identity Cards to Handloom/Handicraft Workers

3001. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of handicraft artisans and handloom weavers in the country, State-wise along with the steps taken by the Government to train them;

(b) whether certain cases regarding persons holding fake identity cards of handicraft artisans/handloom weavers and enjoying the benefits of the various welfare schemes formulated by the Government such as allotment of stalls in various Haats, etc. have been reported to the Government;

(c) if so, the number of such cases identified along with the action taken by the Government against erring officials/ traders and inquiry conducted against such beneficiaries;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the reasons for import of handloom/handicraft items from various countries including China during the last two years; and

(e) if so, the assessment made by the Government in this regard and follow-up action taken in favour of the said sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) State-wise number of artisans, as per 1995-96 census is enclosed as Statement-I. However based on enumeration undertaken till now, the number of handicrafts artisans in the country during 2011-12 is estimated to be 68.86 lakhs.

The number of handloom weavers as per All India Handloom Census (2009-10), State-wise, is enclosed as Statement-II.

The Government is implementing the Schemes of Human Resource Development and Design and Technology Upgradation under which Handicraft artisans are being provided training.

For handloom weavers training is provided under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), now comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (CHDS) and Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS).

(b) and (c) Two societies viz., M/s Ujala Hathkargha Silk Coop. Society Ltd., Mau, and M/s Raj Kargha Silk Coop. Society Ltd., Azamgarh and one person Shri Shakil Ahmad s/o Shri Mohd.Yasin from Mirzapur were black listed in September, 2013 for two years, for using fake identity cards for participation in Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement I

State-wise Number of Artisans

Figures in numbers

Sl.No.	States/Unions	Artisans
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,21,880
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15,735
3.	Assam	1,00,482
4.	Bihar	2,13,115
5.	Delhi	44,904
6.	Goa	1,122
7.	Gujarat	1,41,970
8.	Haryana	1,17,933
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,42,119
10.	Himachal Pradesh	49,015

1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	21,779
12.	Kerala	15,258
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51,123
14.	Maharashtra	1,12,816
15.	Manipur	3,79,988
16.	Meghalaya	53,564
17.	Mizoram	5,260
18.	Nagaland	79,878
19.	Odisha	69,356
20.	Punjab	1,01,907
21.	Rajasthan	4,07,700
22.	Sikkim	9,768
23.	Tamil Nadu	1,25,342
24.	Tripura	2,44,495
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1,176,529
26.	West Bengal	5,54,281
UNION TERRITORY		
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	1,090
28.	Chandigarh	430
29.	Dadra and Nagar Havel	111
30.	Daman and Diu	278
31.	Lakshadweep	126
32.	Pondecherry	1,832
All India		4,761,186

Statement II

State-wise number of total handloom and allied workers

Sl. No.	State Name	Nos. of Total workers (2009-10)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355838
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33041
3.	Assam	1643453

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	43392
5.	Chhattisgarh	8191
6.	Delhi	2738
7.	Gujarat	11009
8.	Haryana	7967
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13458
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33209
11.	Jharkhand	21160
12.	Karnataka	89256
13.	Kerala	14679
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14761
15.	Maharashtra	3418
16.	Manipur	218753
17.	Meghalaya	13612
18.	Mizoram	43528
19.	Nagaland	66490
20.	Orissa	114106
21.	Pondicherry	2803
22.	Punjab	2636
23.	Rajasthan	31958
24.	Sikkim	568
25.	Tamil Nadu	352321
26.	Tripura	137177
27.	Uttar Pradesh	257783
28.	Uttarakhand	15468
29.	West Bengal	779103
Total		4,331,876

Recycling of Garbage

3002. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the gap in the garbage recycled and the garbage generated in the country has resulted in increase in pollution level;

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

(c) whether there is any mechanism to dispose of the garbage not recycled; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) /Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) of Union Territories, the total municipal solid waste (MSW) generation in the country is estimated at 1,30,822 tonnes per day (TPD), out of which 87,330 TPD is collected and out of the collected waste 28,716 TPD is processed/treated. The entire quantity of garbage generated cannot be recycled since it contains wastes that are not suitable either for recycling or for biological processing.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 (MSW Rules). As per these rules, littering of municipal solid wastes is prohibited. The biodegradable waste shall be processed by composting or through adoption of appropriate biological process. Mixed waste containing recoverable resources shall follow the route of segregation and recycling. Incineration with or without energy recovery including pelletisation can also be used for processing wastes in certain cases. The non-biodegradable inert waste should be disposed of through secured land filling. The Municipal Authorities are responsible for implementation of MSW Rules in their respective territories including setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities. SPCBs and PCCs of Union Territories are monitoring compliance of the MSW Rules and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is coordinating with SPCBs and PCCs of Union Territories for implementation of MSW Rules in States/UTs.

The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has published a Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management to assist Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in management of MSW in a scientific manner. The MoUD has also launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to provide infrastructure in urban areas including solid waste management projects. The Central Government is providing financial assistance to SPCBs and PCCs of Union Territories for conducting awareness and training workshops on the various aspects of municipal solid waste management.

Check on Felling of Trees

3003. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of rise in the unauthorised felling of trees along the roads and highways and in the forests and sanctuaries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government including formulation of any strategy to check the said incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No reports regarding large scale unauthorised felling of trees have come to notice. However, sporadic incidences of unauthorised felling of trees do take place and action is taken by the respective State/UT.

(c) Government of India provides Grants-in-aid to State/UT Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Intensification of Forest Management. The aim of the scheme is to supplement the efforts of the States for forest protection. Funds under the scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of field camps, building fire watch towers, creation and maintenance of fire lines, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening of forest infrastructure etc. States/UTs also implement forest protection measures with their own funds. Protection of forest is also undertaken by local communities under Joint Forest Management (JFM). Further, action as per law is taken against forest offenders.

[English]

Unemployed Persons

3004. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) the total number of registered unemployed persons both in the rural and urban areas in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether employment opportunities have not increased in the country in the recent years;

(c) if so, the details of targets fixed and achieved for employment generation during the 11th Five Year Plan, year and sector-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to chalk out employment-oriented schemes particularly for the youths, both educated and uneducated in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up employment exchanges exclusively for women and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per the latest information available with Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment, total number of jobseekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31st January 2013 was 4.47 crore. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. As per the results of the three most recent surveys employment estimated on usual status has increased from 384.9 million in 2004-05 to 404.9 million in 2009-10 and further 416.0 million persons in 2011-12.

(c) Details of targets fixed and achieved for employment generation during 11th Five Year Plan on current daily status basis given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Government of India has been making continuous efforts through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes in order to create additional job opportunities for both educated and uneducated youth in the country. Some of the important initiatives are, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

(e) Employment exchanges function under the administrative and financial control of respective State Governments/Union Territories Administrations and cater to all citizens including women.

Statement I

State-wise number of jobseekers register with employment exchanges in the country as on 31st January 2013

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of jobseekers (in thousands)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1914.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.1

1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Assam	1617.0	20.	Nagaland	68.8
4.	Bihar	851.3	21.	Odisha	1064.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	1467.4	22.	Punjab	349.0
6.	Delhi	752.9	23.	Rajasthan	735.2
7.	Goa	127.8	24.	Sikkim*	0.0
8.	Gujarat	865.3	25.	Tamil Nadu	7751.3
9.	Haryana	778.4	26.	Tripura	541.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	856.8	27.	Uttarakhand	705.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	463.6	28.	Uttar Pradesh	6070.9
12.	Jharkhand	602.4	29.	West Bengal	7068.3
13.	Karnataka	437.3	30.	Andaman and Nicobar	41.6
14.	Kerala	3849.3	31.	Chandigarh	37.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2068.4	32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.3
16.	Maharashtra	2565.1	33.	Daman and Diu	9.7
17.	Manipur	673.2	34.	Lakshadweep	15.4
18.	Meghalaya	33.9	35.	Puducherry	223.0
19.	Mizoram	43.5		Grand Total	44704.5

Note : * No Employment Exchange is working in the state.

Statement II

Details of broad industry-wise target fixed during 11th Five Year Plan and estimated employment during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 on current daily status basis

(in million)

Broad Industry	Target fixed under 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) for creation of additional employment opportunities	Estimated Employment (based on NSSO Surveys) during		
		2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture & Allied	0.0	200.4	191.8	190.9
Industry	23.9	74.9	92.5	102.0
Services	34.2	109.6	120.6	123.1
Total Employment	58.1	384.9	404.9	416.0

[Translation]

Security Arrangement during BCCI Matches

3005. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government/State Governments provide free of cost security arrangements during the matches organised by Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the security agencies; and

(c) if not, the amount charged by the Government/State Governments from BCCI per match, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):
(a) Madam, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has informed that their State Units pay for security arrangements.

(b) and (c) Such data is not maintained by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

Inland Waterways

3006. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is responsible for shipping in rivers, lakes, canals, creeks and backwaters in the country;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted at the national level with regard to the potential of inland water transportation particularly for heavy cargo transportation as it provides enormous advantage as compared to other modes of transport;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the numbers and details of waterways declared as national waterways in the country including revenue generated through inland waterways transport system; and

(e) the measures being initiated by the Government to ensure maximum utilization of the declared waterways keeping in view the fact that ship transportation is the cheapest mode of transportation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Development and regulation of only those waterways which are declared as National Waterways (NWs) is under the purview of Union Government. The responsibility of development of other waterways rests with the respective State Government. Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is developing NWs for shipping & navigation.

(b) and (c) National Transport Policy Committee (NTPC), 1980 had, *inter-alia* assessed the potential of inland water transportation in the country. As per this, there are about 14, 500 km. of waterways which are navigable by country boats, out of which about 5685 km. of waterways are also navigable by mechanized vessels. However, no specific studies has been undertaken exclusively for transportation of heavy cargo.

(d) The following 5 waterways have so far been declared as NWs:

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km.) in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal declared as NW-1, in 1986.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya - 891 km.) in the State of Assam declared as NW-2 in 1988.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals - (205 km.) in the State of Kerala declared as NW-3 in 1993.
- (iv) Kakinada- Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km.) - in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union territory of Puducherry declared as NW-4 in 2008.
- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani River and Mahanadi Delta Rivers (588 km.) in the States of West Bengal and Odisha declared as NW-5 in 2008.

The revenue generated through the NWs during the last 3 years is given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2011-12	6.17
2012-13	5.31
2013-14	2.82
	(as on 31.01.2014)

(e) IWAI is developing the National Waterways for shipping and navigation by providing inland water

transportation infrastructure namely a navigational channel, navigation aids and terminals. Efforts are being made to develop these National Waterways through budgetary support as well as other modes of funding.

[English]

Relocation of Villages from Sanctuaries

3007. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from State Governments for relocation of villages from wildlife sanctuaries;

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

(c) the details of existing wildlife sanctuaries and expected number of villages likely to be relocated from their wildlife sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the reaction of the dwellers of these villages and action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Proposals for voluntary relocation of families from Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves have been received from the State Governments of Kerala (800 families), Madhya Pradesh (169 families and 9 villages) and Tamil Nadu. As per the information available with the Ministry, there are 21 existing Wildlife Sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu and the details of villages likely to be relocated, as informed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, from the Tiger Reserve are given in the enclosed Statement.

Subject to the availability of budgetary allocation under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger', funding support is provided to States for voluntary village relocation, on mutually agreed terms and conditions, as per the provisions contained in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, read with the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, with an enhanced package of Rs. 10 lakhs/ family.

Statement

Details of villages located/ relocated from core/critical tiger habitat of the Tiger Reserves (as reported by State)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Tiger Reserve	No. of villages in the notified core area of tiger reserves	No. of families in the notified core area of tiger reserves	No. of villages relocated from the notified core/critical tiger habitat since the inception of the Project Tiger	No. of families relocated from the notified core/critical tiger habitat since the inception of the Project Tiger	No. of villages remaining inside the core area of tiger reserves	No. of families remaining inside the core area of tiger reserves
1.	Tamil Nadu	Anamalai	35	1738	0	0	35	1738
		Kalakad Mundanthurai	7	527	0	0	7	527
		Mudumalai	8	546	1	19	7	527
		Sathyamangalam	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	50	2811	1	19	49	2792

Setting up of Regulator

3008. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH
ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBHA MANDLIK:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint a national regulator with offices across the country to appraise projects, enforce environmental norms for approvals and to impose penalties on polluters in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court vide its order dated 6.1.2014 in IA Nos. 1868,2091, 2225-27,2380,2568 and 2937 in Writ Petition (C) No. 202 of 1995 has *inter-alia* directed the Government of India to set up a Regulator for appraising projects, enforcing environmental conditions for approvals and to impose penalties on the polluters. The court has directed that the notification appointing the Regulator be filed along with affidavit in the court by 31.3.2014. The matter is under examination.

[Translation]

Modification in the Design of Flyover

3009. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the design of a flyover built on the National Highway can be modified after its construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of such flyovers in which such changes have been made and the procedure followed in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give the right of modification in a flyover built on a National Highway to the concerned State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No Madam. Structural design of a flyover cannot be modified after its construction.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Increase in Non-Agricultural Jobs

3010. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of a recent report that existing non-agricultural jobs would be reduced by 2019 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with employment crisis likely to take place in the country as per the said report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) According to a report by Credit Rating Information Services of Indian Limited (CRISIL), non-farm employment is projected to decrease during the period in 2013-19 as compared to the period 2005-12. However, reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. According to the surveys, the overall employment has increased as per the details:

(in million persons)

Workforce by Major Industry	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture & Allied	268.30	247.39	231.79
Industry	83.47	99.98	114.98
Services	107.32	118.12	127.31
Total	459.10	465.48	474.10

Further, the 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers.

(c) Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). In addition, Government has decided to spend more funds on skill development programmes. For example, it has been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-TSP), Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA-SCP), Multi-sectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development.

Industrialisation/Special Package to States

3011. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the details of financial assistance provided/proposed to be provided by the Government to promote industrialisation in rural/backward/hilly and remote areas of the country, State-wise including North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy along with success achieved so far;

(b) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the special package given to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the number of industries set up in such States and employment generated through special package;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for setting up of forest based industries in the country, Statewise including Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has released the entire amount under Central Capital Subsidy Scheme to Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government proposes to conduct any study for identification and declare industrially backward regions/States/districts in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with any State specific policy/scheme formulated in order to create favourable investment environment in the country, State-wise including Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) To promote industrialisation in hilly and remote areas of the country, the Government has announced different packages of incentives for the special category States of (i) Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and (iii) the States of NER. Details of financial assistance provided to these States including assistance provided to eligible industrial units in the States of NER under North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) till 31.01.2014 are enclosed Statement-I. The investments generated in these States during the period of the packages and as reported by the State Governments concerned are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Investment (Rs. in Cr.)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	31769.74
2.	Himachal Pradesh	18725.00
3.	Uttarakhand	24460.20
4.	States of NER	11179.112

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The 10 year Special Package for Jammu & Kashmir ended on 14.6.2012 and for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand on 6.1.2013. Package-II for Jammu & Kashmir has been announced on 11.06.2013 and the Government has approved the proposal for extension of the package for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand during the 12th Five Year Plan w.e.f. 07.01.2013 to 31.03.2017.

Details of industrial units set-up in these States and employment generated during the period of erstwhile package is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Funds have been released under Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme to Himachal Pradesh, as per the demand from the State Government to eligible units as per the extant guidelines. Details of releases made to Himachal Pradesh during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement I

Details of financial assistance provided to the special category States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the States of NER (under NEIIPP, 2007) till 31.01.2014

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Financial assistance provided (Rs. in crores)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	188.28
2.	Himachal Pradesh	245.62
3.	Uttarakhand	204.78
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.44
5.	Assam	250.34
6.	Meghalaya	166.25
7.	Sikkim	19.16
8.	Tripura	6.81
9.	Manipur	1.58
10.	Mizoram	48.09
11.	Nagaland	1.03

Statement II

Details of Industrial Units set up and Employment Generated in Special Category States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the States of NER

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Industrial units set-up	Employment Generated (No. of persons)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,653	1,18,291
2.	Himachal Pradesh	9,647	1,20,602
3.	Uttarakhand	31,276	3,37,620

Statement III

Details of releases under Central Capital Investment Subsidy to Himachal Pradesh

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Demand (Rs. in crores)	Amount Released (Rs. in crores)
1.	2010-11	29.84	29.84
2.	2011-12	101.37	101.37
3.	2012-13	25.06	25.06

[Translation]

Developmental Works in Rural Areas

3012. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a note that developmental works in the rural areas are affected due to implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken a note that reason of non-availability of link road to villagers living in remote and inaccessible regions are also due to implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) No such report has been received in the Ministry of Environment and Forests that the developmental work are affected in the rural areas due to implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006. Further, Section 3(2) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 provides that notwithstanding anything contained in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Central Government shall provide for diversion of forest land for the following facilities managed by the Government which involve felling of trees not exceeding seventy-five trees per hectare, namely:- (a) schools; (b) dispensary or hospital; (c) anganwadis; (d) fair price shops; (e) electric and telecommunication lines; (f) tanks and other minor water bodies; (g) drinking water supply and water pipelines; (h) water or rain water harvesting structures; (i) minor irrigation canals; (j) non-conventional source of energy; (k) skill upgradation or vocational training centres; (l) roads; and (m) community centres; provided that such diversion of forest land shall be allowed only if, (i) the forest land to be diverted for the purposes mentioned in this subsection is less than one hectare in each case; and (ii) the clearance of such developmental projects shall be subject to the condition that the same is recommended by the Gram Sabha.

[English]

National Wetland Conservation Programme

3013. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total area covered under NWCP during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from certain quarters for identification of new wetlands in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been providing financial assistance to the States under the National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) for undertaking conservation and management of identified wetlands in the country till the year 2012-13. Under the NWCP, 115 wetlands have been identified in 24 States and two Union Territories for conservation and management. To have better synergy and avoid overlap, the schemes of NWCP & National Lake Conservation Plan have been merged and a new integrated scheme namely 'National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems' (NPCA) has been introduced in February, 2013. So far, an amount of Rs. 132.65 crore has been released to the State Governments for various conservation and management activities in identified wetlands. The details of State-wise area covered during last three years and the current financial year under the NWCP & NPCA are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry had received nine proposals from the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for identification of new wetlands. However, the State Governments were advised to submit the proposals for identification of wetlands as per the National Wetland Atlas prepared by Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad. Thereafter, no revised proposals have been received from any State.

Statement

Details of State-wise area in hectare covered under National Wetland Conservation Programme & National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems during last three years and the current financial year

Sl. No.	State	Total area covered in hectare
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	4206
2.	Gujarat	46410

1	2	3
3.	Haryana	986
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	14075
5.	Karnataka	67.49
6.	Kerala	61400
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8620
8.	Manipur	106400
9.	Mizoram	940
10.	Odisha	357930
11.	Puducherry	400
12.	Punjab	17895
13.	Rajasthan	96000
14.	Sikkim	226
15.	Tamil Nadu	138106
16.	Tripura	140
17.	Uttar Pradesh	56512
18.	West Bengal	2186199
Total		3096513

River Pollution by Industries

3014. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitors the pollution emitted from the industrial units located on the banks of Ganga;

(b) if so, the names of industrial units found violating the norms during the last three years.

(c) the steps taken by the Government against the erring units;

(d) the amount spent on cleaning of Ganga under Ganga Basin Scheme and Mission Clean Ganga during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the corrupt practices involved in granting licenses by CPCB to such erring industries is also contributing to such Pollution; and

(f) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 764 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in 5 states on the main stem of Ganga and its tributaries Kali-East and Ramganga. Out of 764 GPI, 704 have been inspected by CPCB from August 2011 to January 2014 and action has been taken against non-complying industries under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Lists of the industrial units issued directions under said Acts are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

(d) The amount spent during the last three years and the current year (upto December, 2013) is Rs. 801.40 Crores for implementation of the programme. A statement giving year wise details is given below.

Year	Amount Spent (Rs. in Crores)
2010-11	81.14
2011-12	236.48
2012-13	329.99
Current year (till December, 2013)	153.79
Total	801.40

(e) and (f) CPCB does not issue licenses to the industrial units.

Statement I

Directions issued under Section 5 of E (P) Act, 1986

Sl.No.	Industries
1	2
1.	M/s Garg Duplex & Paper Mills (P) Ltd., Bhopa Road, Muzaffarnagar, U.P.
2.	M/s DevPriya Industries Ltd., 8th K.M. Mawana Road, Meerut, U.P.
3.	M/s DevPriya Product Ltd., Vill. Saini, Mawana Road, Meerut, U.P.
4.	M/s Anand Duplex Ltd., 9th K.M., Meerut, U.P.
5.	M/s Anand Triplex, Meerut, U.P.
6.	M/s Vishvakarma Paper & Board Limited 4.5 Km. Stone, Kashipur, U.K.

1	2	1	2
7.	M/s Siddharth Papers Ltd., (Unit-1), Kashiur, U.K.	30.	M/s The Kisan SahkariChini Mills Ltd., (Distillery Unit), Ghosi, Mau U.P.
8.	M/s Coral News Prints Ltd., Gajraula, J.P. Nagar	31.	M/s United Spirits Ltd. Unit, Roja, Shajahanpur, U.P.
9.	M/s Kamakshi Paper Ltd., Industrial Estate, Delhi Road, Gajraula-244223, Distt. J.P. Nagar U.P.	32.	M/s Triveni engineering Industries Ltd.(Distillery unit), Alko chemical complex, Bilaspur, Jolly Road, Bhikki, Muzzaffarnagar.
10.	Shri Onkar Paper and Board Mills (P) Ltd. D-6-7, Industrial Area, Ramnagar Chandauli	33.	M/s Mohit Petro Chemicals Pvt.Ltd., 9th Km. Stone, Nagina Road, Bijnor, U.P.
11.	M/S Rama Paper Mills Ltd.,4th KM. stone Najibabad Road, Kiratpur, Bijnor-246731 U.P.	34.	M/s K.M. Sugar Mills (Distillery division), Moti Nagar, Faizabad, U.P.
12.	Ved Cellulose Ltd., 16th Km. Stone, Hapur Road, Jindal Nagar, Ghaziabad, U.P.	35.	M/s Kisan Sahkar iChini Mills Ltd. (Distillery Unit) Farrukhabad, U.P.
13.	M/S United Paper boards Private Ltd., Near industrial area, Patna-13	36.	M/s Tikaula Distillery, Tikaula, Jansath Road Mujaffarnagar U.P.
14.	M/s Bathwal Udyog (P) Ltd., Sector-13, GIDA, Gorakhpur, U.P.	37.	M/s Oudh Distillery, Hargaon, Sitapur, U.P.
15.	M/s Thread India Ltd., Kanpur, U.P.	38.	M/s India Glycols (P) Ltd., Sector-15, GIDA, Gorakhpur, U.P.
16.	M/s Daurala Organics, Daurala, Meerut, U.P.	39.	M/s A B Mauri , Kalyani, W.B.
17.	M/s Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd., Bijnaur, U.P.	40.	M/s National Industrial Corporation Limited , Raja-Ka-Sahaspur, Bilari, Distt. Moradabad, U.P.
18.	M/s Tikaula Sugar Mills Ltd.Tikaula, Jansath Road Mujaffarnagar U.P.	41.	M/s United Sprits Ltd. (Distillery Unit), Meerut Cantt, Meerut, U.P.
19.	M/s ModiSugar Ltd., Modinagar, U.P.	42.	M/s India Glycols Ltd., A-1, Industrial area Bazpur road, Kashipur, US Nagar, U.K.
20.	M/s Daurala Sugars Works, Daurala, Meerut, U.P.	43.	M/s Alig tannery, A-25, UPSIDC, LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.
21.	M/s Daurala Sugar Works (Distillery Unit), Daurala, Meerut, U.P.	44.	M/s Allied exim , Plot No. A-36, LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.
22.	M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd., Mujaffar Nagar U.P.	45.	M/s Calico Trends, 17, Site-II, UPSIDC, Unnao, U.P.
23.	M/s Nibi steels Ltd. (Chemical division), Jamdih, Ghosi, District-Mau U.P.	46.	M/s Everest Tanners, A-41, LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.
24.	M/s Majhola Distillery & Chemical Works Majhola, Pilibhit, Bareilly, U.P.	47.	M/s Homera tanners Pvt. Ltd. A-4 , LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.
25.	M/s Nanglamal Sugar Complex (Distillery Division), Nanglamal, Garh Road, Meerut, U.P.	48.	M/s Islam Tanners, Plot no.-B-10, LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.
26.	M/s Lords Distillery Ltd. Nandgunaj, Ghazipur, U.P.	49.	M/s Lader fabrics, D-16, site-II, Industrial area, Unnao, U.P.
27.	M/s Jain Distillery, 8th km, Stone, Nagina Road, Bijnor, U.P.	50.	M/s Model Tanners (India) Pvt. Ltd., A-22,23,24, LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.
28.	M/s Wave Distilleries & Breweries Ltd. Vill-Ahmedpura, Ramghat Road, Tehsil Atrauli, Distt-Aligarh, U.P.		
29.	M/s Superior Industries Ltd. (Distillery Division), C.B.Ganj, Bareilly, U.P.		

1	2
51.	M/s Model Tannery (India) Pvt. Ltd. A 7/1, B/3, Site-II, UPSIDC , Unnao, U.P.
52.	M/s Mustang Leathers; New Name: M/s Treadstone International Ltd. Magarwara, Unnao, U.P.
53.	M/s Omega International, G-11, 14, Site-II, UPSIDC, Unnao, U.P.
54.	M/s Pacific Export, A-33, LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.
55.	M/s Ruksh Enterprises, LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.
56.	M/s Ruksh International Leathers Ltd. LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.
57.	M/s Sultan Tannery & Leather Products, D-21, UPSIDC Industrial area, Site-II, Unnao, U.P.
58.	M/s Super House Ltd. A-1, C-1, Site-II UPSIDC, Unnao U.P.
59.	M/s Super House Ltd. Unit-III (Buffalo Division) B-16/17, UPSIDC, Unnao, U.P.
60.	M/s Mirza International Ltd., Tannery division, Magwara, Unnao, U.P.
61.	M/s Aizaz Tanners, 406/377 Asharafabad, Jajmau, Kanpur
62.	M/s Anwar Ahamad Tannery, Bhuriyaghat, Jajmau, Kanpur
63.	M/s FarhatJavi Ki Tannery 175/158 B-4 Burhiaghat Jajmau, Kanpur
64.	M/s Gaush Leather Finisher, Bhalla State, Jajmau, Kanpur
65.	M/s Gujrat Tanners, 104/90 Sanjay Nagar, Wajidpur, Jajmau, Kanpur
66.	M/s H K tanning, 150 feet road, Jajmau, Kanpur
67.	M/s Habib Leather Finishers, UNIT-2 150 feet Road, Jajmau, Kanpur
68.	M/s Hamid Lether Finisher, 150 Ft. Road, Jajmau, Kanpur
69.	M/s Haque Tanners 97-A Wazidpur, Jajmau, Kanpur
70.	M/s HaziBadde Tanner, Makku Said KaBhatta, Jajmau, Kanpur
71.	M/s Karamat Tanning Industries, 783, Sanjay Nagar, Kanpur
72.	M/s Leather World, 184 A-1, Wajidpur, Jajmau, Kanpur

1	2
73.	M/s Mash Internatinal, 83/69, Hindutsathan Compound, Jajmau, Kanpur
74.	M/s Merit Leather Finisher, 414, Sanjay Nagar, Kanpur
75.	M/s Rennat Estern Exports, Plot no. 2/B, Sarai ram rai, Jajmau, Kanpur
76.	M/s Rider Tanning Ind., 242, Gajjupura, Jajmau, Kanpur
77.	M/s Rizwan Tannery, 104/90-A (22), Sanjay Nagar, Jajmau, Kanpur
78.	M/s Shams Leathers, 150 Ft. Road, Jajmau, Kanpur
79.	M/s Super Leather Finishers, 603 Sanjay Nagar, Jajmau, Kanpur
80.	M/s Aman Tannery, 127-Iqbal Street, Jajmau-Kanpur, U.P.
81.	M/s Aslam Tannery, 42 K, Bhuriyaghat, Jajmau, Dist: Kanpur, U.P.
82.	M/s Bharat Tanning Industry, 150 Ft. Road, Jajmau, Dist: Kanpur
83.	M/s Feroz Tanners, Unit-I. Road, Jajmau, Dist: Kanpur, U.P.
84.	M/s FidaHussain Tannery (M/s Nafees Leather Finishers), 24-A-175/158 A, Budhhighat, Jajmau, Dist: Kanpur, U.P.
85.	M/s Indian Tanning Industry, 150 Feet Road, Jajmau, Dist: Kanpur, U.P.
86.	M/s Sajid Tanners, New Name: M/s Kalid Tanners, 86 A, Wajidpur, Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
87.	M/s Salik Leather Finishers, Plot No. 53, 150 Feet Road, Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
88.	M/s Sartaj Tanners, New Name: M/s MMZ Tanners, 104/90 A, Wajidpur, Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
89.	M/s Supreme Tanning Industry, 104/90 (A-7), 150 Feet Road, Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
90.	M/s Swan Tanning Industry, 199,205,207, Gajjupurwa, Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
91.	M/s Feroz Tanners, Unit-II. Road, Jajmau, Dist: Kanpur, U.P.
92.	M/s GBS Tanners, B-6, Site-II, UPSIDC, Unnao, U.P.

1	2	1	2
93.	M/s Kings International Ltd. D-13,19, Site-II, UPSIDC, Industrial area, Unnao, U.P.	114.	M/s New Javed Tannery Old Name M/s Javed Tannery 480/379, Gajjupurwa, Kanpur
94.	M/s Super House Ltd. Unit-II (Goat Division), B-15, UPSIDC, Unnao, U.P.	115.	M/s Imperial Leather Finishers, 336, Chabileypurwa, Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
95.	M/s Leayan Global (P) Ltd, A-5,6, UPSIDC, Industrial area, Banther, Unnao, U.P.	116.	M/s Star tannery, 19, Sarai, Jajmau, Kanpur
96.	M/s Model Exim, Unit-II, Plot no.-A-32, LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.	117.	M/s M.M.Leachner Finishers(Anna Tannery) 109/90 (E), Wajidpur, Jajmau, Kanpur
97.	M/s Northern Tannery Pvt Ltd., A-42, 43, LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.	118.	M/s Alig International, 150 feet road Jajmau, Kanpur
98.	M/S Saba Exports ,B-2, 3 ,LTP, Banther, Unnao , U.P.	119.	M/s Aman Enterprise Trader, Sitalabzar, Jajmau, Kanpur
99.	M/s Super Tannery Ltd. Unit-III, LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.	120.	M/s Ajj Leather Finishers, 171/155 BudhiyaGhat, Jajmau, Kanpur
100.	M/s Upper India Tanners Pvt Ltd., A-40, Banther, Unnao, U.P.	121.	M/s M.I.Saddel Work, 24-C, Wajidpur, Jajmau, Kanpur
101.	M/s Iqbal leathers, plot-3, Site-II, UPSIDC, Unnao, U.P.	122.	M/s Jajmau leather finishers, Bihari Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur
102.	M/s Globe Industry, 37 B, 150 Feet Road, Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.	123.	M/s Kamal Enterprises, Bhalla Estate, Jajmau, Kanpur
103.	M/s Akhlak Tanners, 104/99 Gajjupurwa, Jajmau, Kanpur	124.	M/s Everest Tanners, 184-C-2 BurhiaghatJajmau, Kanpur
104.	M/s Leather Tend (Fayaj Tanners), D.T.S. Road, Jajmau, Kanpur	125.	M/s Everest Export 175/158 B-3 BurhiaghatJajmau, Kanpur
105.	M/s Saud Tanners 12/9, GajjuPurwa Jajmau, Kanpur	126.	M/s Jamal Industries, 712,Gajjupurwa Jajmau, Kanpur
106.	M/s Abdullah Tannery Pvt. Ltd.,150 Feet Road, Jajmau, Kanpur-208012	127.	M/s Habib Tannery Pvt. Ltd. Jajmau, Kanpur
107.	M/s Shariq Tanners, 786, Chabilepurwa, Jajmau, Dist: Kanpur, U.P.	128.	M/s Khan Leather Finishers,Makkar Sahid Ka Bhatta, Jajmau, Kanpur
108.	M/s Finished Leather Job Work, Jajmau, Dist: Kanpur, U.P.	129.	M/s MakdoomTaining Industry, 103/89, Jajmau, Kanpur
109.	M/s Sajid Tanners, Plot No. 361-1 D(30 B-2), Jajmau, Kanpur	130.	M/s Bablu Enterprises, 90/76, Eidagh Road, Jajmau, Dist: Kanpur, U.P.
110.	M/s Sunrise Tannery, 150 feet road, Jajmau, Kanpur	131.	M/s Farhan Tanners, 172/156, Burhiaghat Jajmau, Kanpur
111.	M/s Best Tanning Industry, 150 Ft. Road, Jajmau, Dist: Kanpur, U.P.	132.	M/s Gem Tanners, 112 A/3, Wajidpur Jajmau, Kanpur
112.	M/s A.P.F. Tanners (ShabnamTanneres)70/59, Gajjupurwa, Jajmau, Kanpur	133.	M/s Sultan Tanners, Jajmau, Kanpur
113.	M/s Meraj Tanning Industries, 108/87, Wajidpur, Jajmau, Kanpur	134.	M/s Reliance Tanning Ind. 487-488,150 Ft. road, Jajmau, Kanpur
		135.	M/s Ahmed Internationals, 367 & 368-A, Sanjay Nagar, Jajmau, Kanpur (U.P.)

1	2
136.	M/S Globe Leather Industries, 37a, 150 Ft.Road, Jajmau, Kanpur
137.	M/s Sarfraj Tanners 382/353 Bagalighat Jajmau, Kanpur
138.	M/S Top Tanners, 406/377-A, Asarabad, Jajmau, Kanpur
139.	M/S Navratanindustries, 532,150 Ft. Road, Jajmau, Kanpur
140.	M/S Roshan Leather, 9/10, Gajipurwa Jajmau, Kanpur
141.	M/S Nisar Sons (Lari Tannery), 166, Gajipurwa Jajmau, Kanpur
142.	M/S Naaz Leather Finishers, 14-A, 150 Ft. Road, Jajmau, Kanpur
143.	M/S Greater Arafattannery Pvt. Ltd. 12c, 150 Ft. Road, Jajmau, Kanpur
144.	M/S Islam Tanners, 150 Ft.Road, Jajmau, Kanpur
145.	M/s Calico Impex, 8-9, LTP, Banther, Unnao, U.P.
146.	M/s Allied Leather Finisher Pvt. Ltd, F-27,28,42,45, Site-II, UPSIDC, Industrial area, Unnao, U.P.
147.	M/s Khalid Tannery, Asharabad, Jajmau, Kanpur
148.	M H Tanners, 433/398, Gajipurwa, Battha, Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
149.	M/s Umang Dairies Ltd., Gajraula, J.P. Nagar
150.	M/s Alps Industries Ltd., Vill.-Aminagar, Bhoorbaral, Partapur, Meerut
151.	M/s Shikhar Textile & Bleaching, Dada Nagar, Kanpur, U.P.
152.	M/s Shakti Dyeing & Bleaching works, Dada Nagar, Kanpur, U.P.
153.	M/s Kwality Zippers Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 39-B, Dada Nagar, Industrial Area, Kanpur, U.P.
154.	M/s A One Dyeing, 41-A, Industrial Area, Dada Nagar, Kanpur, U.P.
155.	M/s Al-Saqib Exports Pvt. Ltd., Vill.-Alipur, Hapur Road, Meerut
156.	Merino Industries Ltd., Potato Flakes Division, Village Achheja , P.O. Hapur, Distt. Ghaziabad, U.P.
157.	M/s Sahakari Dugdh Sangh Ltd., Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.

1	2
158.	M/s Super Dyeing & Bleaching Works, Kanpur, U.P.
159.	M/s Mohit Paper Mills Ltd., 9th km Nagina Road, Bijnor (U.P.)
160.	M/s Patana Dairy, Patna(Vaishal Patliputra Dugdh Utpadak Sahkari Sangh Ltd.)
161.	M/s Nav Bharat Duplex P. Ltd., Badnoli, Modi Nagar, Ghaziabad.

Statement II

Directions issued under Section 18 1(b) of Water Act, 1974

S.No.	Industries
1.	M/s Gem Tanners, 112A/3 Wazidpur, Kanpur, U.P.
2.	M/s Akhtar Tanners, 112A Wazidpur, Kanpur, U.P.
3.	M/s International Tanning Industry, 645 , Wajidpur Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
4.	M/s Merit Leather Product, 91/1, Wajidpur, Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
5.	M/sMobin Tanners, 91A, WajidpurJajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
6.	M/s Hafiz Sons Tannery, 93A, Wajidpur, Jajmau Kanpur, U.P.
7.	M/s Unique International Uniquen Exports 980 D, Wajidpur, Jajmau Kanpur, U.P.
8.	M/s N. S. Tanners-2 83-A, Wajidpur, Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
9.	M/s New light Leather Tanners, 59 A Jajmau, kanpur, U.P.
10.	M/s Allig Industries, 36A 150 Road, Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
11.	M/s Homera Tanning Industries Pvt. Ltd., Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P.
12.	M/s Khaitan India Limited, Plassy, Nadia, W.B.
13.	M/s Lohiya Starlinger Ltd., Kanpur, U.P.

Delay in Shipping Projects

3015. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR YADAV:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of ongoing shipping development projects in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of ongoing projects that are running behind schedule along with the reasons therefor, project-wise;

(c) whether any individual official has been held responsible for the same during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) whether lack of experts in oceanography is leading to impasse in the ocean development works; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The Indian shipping industry is operated/managed by entrepreneurs from public and private sectors. The acquisition of ship in private sector is solely a commercial decision taken independently by the entrepreneurs. The Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), the only Central Public Sector shipping company having "Navratna" status since 1st August, 2008 can take investment decisions. SCI has the following ongoing ship acquisition projects:

Sl. No.	Type of vessel	Name of Shipyard
1.	1 no. Anchor Handling towing & supply vessels of 80T Bollard Pull capacity each.	Bharti Shipyard, India
2.	2 nos. VLCCs	Jiangsu Rongsheng Heavy Industries, Co. Ltd., China
3.	2 nos. Cellular container vessels of 6,500 TEUs each	STX (Dalian) Shipbuilding Co. Ltd., China
4.	6 nos. Anchor Handling towing & supply vessels of 80T Bollard Pull capacity each	ABG Shipyard Ltd. India

(b) All the ongoing ship acquisition projects of SCI are running behind schedule. The shipbuilding industry worldwide is presently going through depression phase with most of the shipyards struggling from cash flow problems.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam. There is no dearth of scientific experts in the field of ocean science and services. The services rendered in the country are appreciated the world over and the research work carried out is also well recognized.

(f) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance for Dredging

3016. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the profits earned or loss sustained by the ports in the country during the current financial year;

(b) whether the Government has approved the proposal for extension of financial assistance for various

port trusts particularly to meet dredging expenditure of the ports;

(c) if so, the details thereof, port-wise; and

(d) the major development works introduced/completed during the last three years and the current year in various ports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Madam, Accounts for financial year 2013-14 of various Major Ports are yet to be finalized. A statement indicating the net surplus of the ports during the previous financial year 2012-13 is enclosed as Statement-I. The profit and loss for the current financial year (2013-14) would be known after the closure of the financial year.

(b) and (c) Proposal relating to continuation of financial assistance of Rs. 1501 Crores to Kolkata Port towards maintenance dredging for the period from 2012-13 to 2015-16 has been approved by the Government. In addition, Government has approved the following outlay for providing financial assistance to various Major Ports during the 12th Five year Plan. The financial assistance is mainly for capital dredging.

Port	Outlay during the 12th Five Year Plan (in Rs. Crore)	1	2
Paradip	93.00	Paradip	303.37
VPT	127.00	Visakhapatnam	52.55
Chennai Port	173.00	Ennore	216.74
VoC Port	400.00	Chennai	18.26
Cochin Port	210.00	VoC Port	129.22
New Mangalore Port	100.00	Cochin	-65.15
Mormugao Port	397.47	New Mangalore	139.46
		Mormugao	-94.00
		Mumbai	-277.66
		JNPT	702.24
		Kandla	393.80
		Total	1220.61

(d) A list of the major development works completed during the last three years and the current year in various ports in the country is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement I

Net surplus of the Ports during 2012-13

Port	Net Surplus in 2012-13 (in Rs. Crores)
1	2
Kolkata	-298.22

Statement II

Major Development works completed in various Ports

Port	Completed	Under Implementation
1	2	3
Kolkata Port Trust	1. Supply, operation and maintenance of 2 mobile harbour cranes at berth 4B	
Paradip Port Trust	1. Mechanisation of berth no. CQ-III, 2. Enhancement of draught at existing docks system from 12.5 m to 14.0 m 3. Installation of SPM-II and SPM-III at PPT 4. Deepening of Channel	
Visakhapatnam Port Trust	1. Installation of mechanised coal handling facilities 2. SPM for HPCL 3. EQ-I Mechanised Coal Handling facility	1. Development of WQ-7 and WQ-8
Chennai Port Trust	1. Reconstruction of Mooring Dolphin at BD III for handling of vessels upto 140000 DWT	
Ennore Port Trust	1. Iron ore berth 2. Coal berth 3. Development of general cargo berth	1. Construction of Coal berth no. 3 for TIMEB
V.O.C Port Trust	1. Construction of coal berth (NCB-I)	Construction of NCB
Cochin Port Trust	1. ICTT Vallarpadam container terminal 2. Develop-	

1	2	3
	ment of LNG facility 3. Procurement of Mobile Harbour Crane	
New Mangalore Port Trust	1. Construction of coal handling facilities for captive user (NPCL) 2. Construction of POL berth No. 13 in Oil Dock Arm 3. Installation of SPM facility	1. Construction of new multi-purpose berth no. 18 for handling general cargo and containers. 2. Acquisition of 2 Mobile harbour Cranes
Mormuftao Port Trust Mumbai Port Trust	1. Mobile harbour crane project	
Javvahartal Nehru Port Trust	1. Acquisition of 1 superpost panamax RMQC	1. Acquisition of 6 RTYGCS 2. Acquisition of 3 RMQCS
Kandla Port Trust	1. Construction of Berth No.13. 2. Construction of 15th cargo berth 3. IFFCO barge jetty 4. Commissioning of mobile harbour cranes 5. Commissioning of 4 floating cranes	

Standard Level of Pollution in Rivers

3017. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the quality of water in the major rivers of the country is contaminated;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the data on untreated sewage falling into rivers;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to fix the criteria/norms to measure level of water pollution for major rivers of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints against the sugar mills and other operational factories for polluting river water by discharging effluents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) is monitoring water quality of rivers at 1275 locations on 445 rivers in 28 States and 6 Union Territories. Based on Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

values (a key indicator for organic pollution), 150 river stretches on 121 rivers in the country have been identified by CPCB as polluted. Disposal of untreated sewage is one of the main sources of pollution in rivers. As per a study carried out by CPCB in 2009-10, against an estimated generation of nearly 38,254 million litres per day (mld) from Class-I cities and Class-II towns of the country, the treatment capacity is available only for 11,787 mld.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has notified the desirable river water quality standards for bathing class are as under:

Parameter	Criteria/standards
pH	6.5-8.5
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	5 mg/l or more
BOD	3 mg/l or less
Fecal Coliform	500 MPN/100 ml (desirable) 2500 MPN/100 ml (Maximum permissible)

(e) and (f) As per information provided by CPCB, 15 complaints were received during year 2013 regarding pollution of rivers due to discharge of effluents from industrial units including sugar mills. Action has been taken in cases of defaulting units under the Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act 1974 and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To control industrial effluents into the water bodies, CPCB and respective SPCBs/PCCs monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the statutory provisions.

Construction of Flyovers on NH-8 C

3018. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the construction of flyovers at busy junctions of Sarkhej- Gandhinagar NH-8C and six-laning of the stretch between Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad have been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the present status of the same; and

(c) the time by which the said works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) On Sarkhej-Gandhinagar National Highways-8C, Construction of flyover at Adalaj, Iscon and Gota Junction have been completed. The Grade Separator at Thaltej junction is likely to be completed by December, 2014. The estimate for construction of flyover at Sanand junction and Uwarsad junction is under consideration. Out of 44 km. length of NH-8C, six laning in a length of 20 km. has been completed and remaining stretches will be taken up in a phased manner depending upon inter-se-priority and the availability of funds.

Golden Triangle Project

3019. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi-Jaipur-Agra Golden Triangle project has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the present status of the project;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the developer for the delay and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is cost escalation in the said project and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(e) whether it is a fact that high toll is being collected on under- construction highway stretches covered under this project and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (e) No, Madam. There is no Golden Triangle Project of Delhi-Jaipur-Agra. The projects of 6 laning of Delhi-Jaipur and Delhi-Agra have been taken up separately by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The progress achieved for the project of Delhi-Jaipur as on date is about 80%, whereas the work is in initial stage for the project of Delhi-Agra. These projects are mainly delayed on account of non-availability of encumbrance free land at certain locations, other pre-construction hindrances and financial constraints of the concessionaire. The notice for default has been issued to concessionaire for delay in completion of operation and maintenance works. These works are being executed on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) pattern and do not have provision for escalation. For the projects of 6-laning from 4-lane on Build, Operate & Transfer BOT (Toll), the Concession Agreement authorizes the concessionaire for collection of toll from Appointed date i.e. the date of commencement of project, as per Toll Rules.

Six-Laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore Section of NH-8A

3020. DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the execution of six-laning project of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section of National Highway No. 8A has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the present status of the project; and

(c) the time by which six-laning work on the said section is likely to begin and be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Government has envisaged six laning project of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section of National Highways No. 8A under NHDP Phase-IV under Design Build Finance Operate Transfer (DBFOT) mode to be implemented by NHAI. The feasibility studies along with preconstruction activities have been taken up. On completion of pre construction activities, process of award would be initiated.

Termination of Contracts

3021. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India has asked the Government to terminate contracts for certain road projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) whether the Government is likely to rebid these projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Under the current situation of economic downturn, among other reasons, lack of equity in the market is responsible for non-execution of already awarded highway projects. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) can take appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the respective concession agreements to terminate contracts for such road projects. To increase the pace of development of building highways infrastructure and facilitate expeditious completion of awarded highway projects facing financial stress in the current economic situation, Government has recently taken a number of initiatives to boost sentiment of investor/lender and encourage more investment in the road sector. These include formation of high level Expert Settlement Advisory Committee for one time settlement of old cases pending in the courts; to complete all pre-construction approvals prior to award of a project; streamlining the process of grant of Environment Clearances by the Ministry of Environment & Forests; facilitating exit to equity investors to unlock growth capital for utilisation in future projects and infuse fresh capital into the sector and to let Financial Institutions consider debts to the road sector as "secured" to the extent assured in terms of Concession Agreement. The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways also placed a proposal before the Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) with three options pertaining to 'Policy for rationalisation of premium quoted by concessionaires in respect of Highways Projects'. CCEA, while accepting one of the options, decided to refer the modalities to an Expert Group headed by the Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. This Expert Group was mandated to develop a framework for determining whether a project is stressed, the discount rate to be used for calculating net present value (NPV) of the amount of deferred premium payable and the conditions to be imposed. The Expert Group has recently submitted its recommendations to the Government and the same is presently under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Conservation of Lakes

3022. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether any study on various lakes of the country has been conducted on the initiative of Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is facing any difficulty in removing pollution from these lakes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the success achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) In order to identify polluted and degraded lakes across the country, a study was carried out at the instance of Planning Commission in the year 2003 and 62 lakes were identified requiring conservation. Based on this, the State Governments and Union Territories were requested to prioritize the lakes in their jurisdiction for financial assistance.

(c) to (e) For conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country, the Ministry has been implementing the scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) on 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central Government and the State Governments. So far, 61 lakes conforming to the NLCP guidelines have been taken up for conservation and an amount of Rs.1031.18 crore have been sanctioned for this purpose. Out of the projects sanctioned under the scheme, conservation works have been completed for 27 lakes so far.

Employment Opportunities

3023. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any extensive policy for generation of more employment opportunities for drought and flood affected areas of the country;

(b) if so, the extent to which the said policy is likely to prove helpful in providing employment opportunities to the poor in various States;

(c) whether the Union Government has received requests for providing additional assistance for implementation of various schemes for generation of employment in some States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) There is no specific scheme for generation of more employment opportunities for drought and flood affected areas of the country. However, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, major schemes/programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/ Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). For poverty alleviation and employment generation in rural areas of the country, MGNREGA provides guarantee of 100 days employment to the adult members of the households who are willing to do unskilled work including agricultural workers and peasants. The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) conceives a holistic approach of self employment such as subsidy and bank credit for establishing a large number of micro enterprises including skill development.

Ministry of Finance (Finance Commission Division) also releases grant in aid to State Governments towards central share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as per recommendation of Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC XIII) and grant in aid to State from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for severe calamities, as may be recommended by the High Level Committee (HLC) of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

Repairing of NH-7 and NH-75

3024. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for repairing of National Highway Nos. 7 and 75 during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) Based on the proposals received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, various repair works including improvement of riding quality and periodical renewal, amounting to Rs. 56.60 crores have been sanctioned on National Highways (NHs) nos. 7 & 75 during the last three years and the current year.

[English]

National Elephant Conservation Authority

3025. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a National Elephant Conservation Authority on the lines of existing National Tiger Conservation Authority in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to declare existing elephant reserves as Ecologically Sensitive Areas under Environment Protection Act, 1986;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the provisions contained in the Act would make difficult to alter land use without prior permission of authorities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The proposal for creation of National Elephant Conservation Authority (NECA), as a part of the proposal for continuation the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Elephant' in XIIth Plan, was considered in the meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 25.06.2013. The committee did not recommend the proposal given the present lack of any enabling statutory provision in the law.

(c) to (f) No Madam.

Rate of Interest on EPF

3026. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI R. DHARVA NARAYANA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) the rate of interest paid to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) subscribers during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether EPFO has any proposal to increase the rate of interest for the year 2013-14;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status in this regard; and

(d) the number of employees likely to be benefited under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The rate of interest paid to Employees Provident Fund (EPF) subscribers during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	Rate of interest
2010-11	9.50%
2011-12	8.25%
2012-13	8.50%

Interest rate on EPF for the year 2013-14 is not yet declared by the Government.

(b) and (c) Central Board of Trustees (CBT), EPF in its 202nd meeting held on 13.01.2014 has recommended an interest rate of 8.75% for the year 2013-14. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d) 8.88 Crores members are likely to be benefited of this under the Scheme.

Sewage Treatment Plants under Ganga/Yamuna Action Plan

3027. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sewage treatment plants proposed to be set up under the Ganga Action Plan/ Yamuna Action Plan and the number of plants set up so far to raise the capacity of sewage treatment;

(b) whether the treatment capacity of the present treatment plants is not sufficient;

(c) if so, the details of the total estimated sewage generated and treated per day in Class-I cities and Class-II towns in each State, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to upgrade/construct new treatment plants and the funds provided for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which the treatment plants are likely to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Under both phases of Ganga Action Plan (GAP), a total of 83 sewage treatment plants (STPs) were sanctioned for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga, of which 69 sewage treatment plants have been established.

Under Phase I & Phase II of Yamuna Action Plan (YAP), 41 STPs have been constructed along with rehabilitation of one STP in Delhi for pollution abatement of river Yamuna.

(b) and (c) As per estimates of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), nearly 2723 million litres of sewage is generated every day from Class I cities and Class II towns along the Ganga River. So far, a total capacity to treat 1208.8 million litres per day (mld) has been created in these towns, of which capacity to treat 1091 mld has been established under Ganga Action Plan and remaining from resources of State Governments. State-wise sewage generation and available treatment capacity is given below;

State	Class-I cities		Class-II towns	
	Sewage Generation (mld)	Treatment Capacity (mld)	Sewage Generation (mld)	Treatment Capacity (mld)
Uttarakhand	39.6	18	21.7	6.3
Uttar Pradesh	873.9	460.8	63.5	8.1
Bihar	376.5	165.2	30.7	4.2
West Bengal	1311.3	548.4	6.0	-
Total	2601.3	1192.4	122	16.4

Similarly, as per estimates of CPCB, about 4881.89 mld of sewage is generated from Class-I and Class II towns along river Yamuna, out of which a capacity to treat 3135.8 mld of sewage has been established in the 3 states of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. A treatment

capacity of 942.25 mld (which includes 871.75 mld capacity in towns along Yamuna) has been created under the two phases of Yamuna Action Plan along with rehabilitation of one STP of 328.2 mld capacity in Delhi. State-wise sewage generation and available treatment capacity is as under:

State	Class-I cities		Class-II towns	
	Sewage Generation (mld)	Treatment Capacity (mld)	Sewage Generation (mld)	Treatment Capacity (mld)
Haryana	515.59	432	-	-
Delhi	3800	2460	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	560	239.3	6.3	4.5
Total	4875.59	3131.3	6.3	4.5

(d) and (e) As a new initiative, the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was constituted in February 2009, as an empowered, planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority with the objective to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach. In order to meet the shortfall in the sewage treatment infrastructure, projects amounting to nearly Rs. 3546.65 crores have been sanctioned under the NGRBA for development of sewer networks, sewage treatment plants, electric crematoria, community toilets, development of river fronts, etc. The newly sanctioned projects in 24 cities will create an additional capacity to treat 566.43 mld. Against the sanctioned projects under NGRBA, an amount of Rs. 1080.27 crore have been released by Centre and State Governments. Of this, an expenditure of Rs. 804.49 crores has been incurred till December 2013.

With regard to river Yamuna, the Phase-III project of Yamuna Action Plan for Delhi has been approved at a cost of Rs. 1656 crores. The project includes works for rehabilitation/ modernization of 7 STPs with a total treatment capacity of 814 mld at Okhla, Kondli and Rithala in Delhi and construction of a new STP (in place of old STP) of 136 mld capacity at Okhla. Implementation of YAP-III at Delhi is scheduled for completion by December, 2018.

Besides this, two projects have also been sanctioned by the Ministry at an estimated cost of Rs. 217.87 crores for taking up works for pollution abatement of river Yamuna in towns of Sonpet and Panipat in Haryana. STP capacity of 70 mld is envisaged under these two projects.

Conservation of rivers is a long term continuous process which involves collective effort of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government supplements

the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation. River conservation activities such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other Central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under schemes of State Governments.

Unclaimed Waste Oil Containers in Port

3028. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether waste oil containers in large numbers are lying unclaimed in various ports of the country;

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

(c) whether there are any guidelines to check such situation in ports;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Hazardous Waste (Management, handling and transboundary movement) Rules, 2008 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 for handling import/

export/treatment/ storage/disposal/transport and movement of hazardous waste, including waste oil have been notified by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had also issued orders on the subject and a Monitoring Committee was also constituted by them to oversee the compliance of the order.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Replacement of Kiran Aircraft

3029. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the phasing out of Kiran MK-I was scheduled to begin in 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Air Force has decided to extend the use of ageing Kiran MK-I trainer aircraft by another four years as it has not yet been replaced by indigenous Intermediate Jet Trainer aircraft; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action proposed in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) The Intermediate Jet Trainer (IJT) is planned to replace Kiran Mk-I. Due to repeated revisions in the time line set for the Initial Operational Clearance (IOC) of IJT, and also considering the present state of the project regarding induction of the IJT in Indian Air Force (IAF), it has been decided to extend the use of Kiran Mk-I.

After the study of the fatigue life spectrum of Kiran Mk-I aircraft, the Regional Centre for Military Airworthiness (Aircraft) has recommended extension of Total Technical Life of the aircraft. This will help IAF to utilize the fleet till 2017-18, though in gradually reducing numbers.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Stadium in Bihar

3030. SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to construct Stadium of National level in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sports is a State subject. The Central Government does not implement any specific Scheme for construction of stadium of National level in States.

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

3031. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any mechanism to ensure that the provisions contained in Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are implemented and enforced strongly in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the reviews conducted during the last three years and the current year along with the outcome of such reviews and the strategies made on the basis of these outcomes;

(c) whether the pollution enveloping the forest areas has not been considered in the reviews; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOLLY): (a) to (d) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 issued under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 requires all those projects/activities/processes listed thereunder to obtain prior environmental clearance under the provisions thereof. The steps taken to further streamline the procedure include preparation of sector specific EIA guidance manual, issue of clarificatory circulars, amendment to EIA Notification in December, 2009 and regular updating of website. The projects are appraised with the help of Expert Appraisal Committees, based on the documents submitted by the project proponent *inter-alia* Environment Impact Assessment Report and impact of pollution. While granting environmental clearance, necessary safeguard measures/conditions are stipulated which are required to be implemented by the project proponent.

Further, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has set up six Regional Offices located at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Lucknow and Shilong *inter-alia* to monitor the implementation of conditions and safeguards stipulated by the Ministry while granting clearance to development projects under Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Appropriate action has been initiated against defaulting units under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Further to

ensure transparency in the monitoring strategies the project proponents are directed to upload the monitoring reports on the company websites and update them periodically.

Necessary powers under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been delegated to the State Governments and State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control committees for taking action against violation of environmental clearance norms.

Defining Pay under EPFO

3032. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is in the process of re-notifying a new definition of pay/compensation;

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

(c) whether the Government has set up any commission with regard to pay matters of the employees under EPFO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken as per the report of the commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the Question above.

[English]

Clearances from other Ministries

3033. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests has refused to accord green clearances for the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) three 1059 key iron ore mining projects in West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the objections raised by the aforesaid Ministry;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the Ministry of Environment and Forests and if so, the details thereof along with their reaction thereon;

(d) the time likely to be taken in according approvals to these mining projects; and

(e) the action plan being contemplated by the Government to meet the iron ore requirements for the steel sector?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) For issuance of terms of references (TORs) for preparation of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)/ Environment Management Plan (EMP) reports, Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) had considered the proposals of Jhillingburu-I, Jhillingburu-II and Topailore leases of Gua Iron Ore Mines of SAIL in West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand on 24.01.2012. EAC observed that the leases are located in the West Singhbhum District, an identified severely polluted area where Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) level is higher than the prescribed standards. In view of this, EAC deferred prescribing of TORs to these leases till appropriate pollution control measures were effectively implemented in the area and the air quality results improved. The proposals were kept in abeyance till the pollution level were controlled and were within permissible limits.

(c) Measures were taken to control the Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) norms of SAIL, Gua mine area to within the prescribed limits by improving the road conditions and undertaking water sprinkling on the mineral transportation route. As a result RSPM levels for the period of March-April, 2012 came down as per the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB) data. For Jhillingburu-II & Topailore leases of Gua mines, TOR for preparation of EIA/EMP Reports were issued by MoEF on 23.7.2012. Regarding Jhillingburu-I lease, MoEF made some observations about violation of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 8th May, 2013. As per procedure in this regard, the violation of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has been acknowledged by the SAIL Board and a copy of the Board resolution has been submitted to MoEF on 28.05.2013 to liquidate the violation.

(d) On the basis of approved TOR, EIA/EMP reports for Topailore and Jhillingburu-II leases of SAIL, Gua have been prepared. Public hearings for these leases have been successfully conducted by Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board on 31.01.2014. The environment clearances for these leases may be granted in another 3-4 months time after the Expert Appraisal Committee of MoEF considers the proposal incorporating the Public Hearing details.

(e) To ensure long term availability of iron ore to domestic steel industry, the Government has decided that although conservation of iron ore resources is of the paramount importance, the same may not be achieved by banning or capping the export of iron ore but by taking recourse to appropriate fiscal measures. Presently, an ad valorem duty of 30% is levied with effect from 30.12.2011 on export of all grades of iron ore other than pellets. An export duty of 5% has been imposed on exports of iron ore pellets with effect from 27.01.2014.

Protection of Birds

3034. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for protection of endangered animals/birds such as 'Great Indian Bustard, 'the Tragopan' the 'Hangul' and 'the Pygmy Hog' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Great Indian Bustard, the Tragopans, the Hangul and the Pygmy hog have been listed under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 granting them the highest degree of protection. Further, the Union Government provides financial and technical assistance to the State/Union Territory Governments for protection and conservation of wildlife including Great Indian Bustards, Tragopan, Hangul and Pygmy hog and its habitats in the country under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', which *inter alia* includes a component "Recovery Programmes for Critically Endangered Species". The Great Indian Bustard and Hangul are among 16 critically endangered species that have been identified for financial support under this component. In addition, the State Government of Assam has also started conservation breeding program for Pygmy Hog in Assam.

(c) The important steps taken by the Government for protection of endangered animals and birds in the country include:

- i. Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- ii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides stringent punishment for offences under the Act. 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. In order to provide specific focus on the conservation of tiger and elephant, Project Tiger and Project Elephant are functional in the respective Range States.

v. 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.

vi. The Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" also has a component on recovery of identified endangered species and protection of wildlife outside Protected Area.

vii. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.

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

ix. Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and wildlife.

Functioning of ECHS

3035. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme is charging Rs. 135 for smart cards from ECHS beneficiaries against the market rate of Rs. 35;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that ECHS has expressed its dissatisfaction with the performance of SITL company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The amount of Rs.135 is not for the card alone, but it is also for various facilities and services provided through the smart card to ECHS beneficiaries by SITL. Also, unlike normal smart cards, ECHS smart card includes biometric features for identification of the beneficiary, storage of medical history, details of medicines and medical equipment issued to the beneficiaries. Additional facilities provided by SITL include provision of IT Hardware, ECHS MIS, Technical Support Personnel and maintenance of Database of ECHS beneficiaries.

(c) Yes, Madam. SITL has been informed about a few aspects where improvement of services was required, especially those related to availability of Technical Support Personnel (TSP) at the deputed ECHS Polyclinic/Regional Centre ECHS, quality of TSPs, response of the firm on maintenance of IT Hardware and installation of MIS Software in ECHS Polyclinics.

(d) ECHS is closely monitoring progress of all the issues mentioned at para (c) above and the endeavour is to ensure compliance of all the terms and conditions mentioned in the Contract Agreement between ECHS and SITL.

Construction of Bituminous and Rubberised Roads

3036. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of rubberised roads constructed in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise along with the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the difference between bituminous and rubberised roads and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are contemplating to use rubberised bitumen in the construction of National Highway roads in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government/NHAI have also received any proposal from the Indian Road Congress in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (e) The information in this regard is being collected by my Ministry.

Promotion of Sports among Disabled

3037. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Government for the promotion of sports among disabled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to acquire special equipment and infrastructure to develop and promote sports among disabled persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Sports and Games for the Disabled, recurring grants are provided to around 100 Schools/Institutes all over the country for a period of five years as part of a Pilot Project commencing from 2010-11 towards stipend of coaches engaged by such Schools/Institutes and purchase of consumable and non-consumable sports equipment annually. The Scheme also aims at providing coaches training and holding sports competitions for disabled persons at District/State and National level through Special Olympic Bharat, the nodal agency under the Ministry.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Violation of CRZ Notification, 2011

3038. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints for the violation of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the nature of complaints, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification was notified in 2011 in supersession of CRZ Notification, 1991. For the purpose of implementation and enforcement of the provisions of CRZ Notification, National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) at Centre and Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMA) at the State/Union Territory level have been constituted. All State/Union Territory CZMAs were directed to identify and take action against the violations. As per available information, 1147 cases of violation including 126 in Andhra Pradesh, 1 in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 84 in Daman & Diu, 14 in Gujarat, 198 in Goa, 69 in Karnataka, 45 in Kerala, 2 in Lakshadweep, 435 in Maharashtra, 19 in Odisha, 3 in Puducherry and 151 in West Bengal have been identified. Action viz. filing of cases and demolition have been initiated by the State CZMAs and Government of India.

Cashew Trade

3039. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cashew exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any research to increase the per hectare production of cashew during the said period;

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

(d) whether Government has received any requests from State Governments for the improvement of technology in the cashew industry and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the per hectare production of cashew?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) The export of cashew kernels and import of Raw cashew nut for the last three years and the current year (Apr-Oct) is given below:-

Year	Exports- Cashew Kernels		Imports-Raw Cashew Nut	
	Qty (M.T)	Value (Rs.Crs)	Qty (M.T)	Value (Rs.Crs)
2010-11	105755	2819.39	529370	2649.56
2011-12	130869	4383.82	809825	5338.64
2012-13	100105	4046.23	892365	5331.74
2013-14 (Apr-Oct13)	72230	2954.58	602298	3279.04

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council/DGCI&S, Kolkatta.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Research on increasing production of cashew is being conducted by the Directorate of Cashew Research, Puttur, Karnataka and in All India Coordinated Research Centers for Cashew (AICRP) in various cashew growing states under the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) as well under State Agriculture Universities. The Major Research achievements in production made by these centers are given below:

- i. Total 40 high yielding varieties of cashew have been released so far from DCR and AICRP centres suitable for cultivation at different agro climatic conditions.
- ii. Agrotechniques for higher productivity are standardized.
- iii. Technique for commercial propagation of cashew by soft wood grafting has been standardized for quality planting material production.
- iv. Plant canopy management and top working were standardized for enhancing yield performance.
- v. High density planting technology has been standardized. High density orchards provide higher yield and net returns per unit area.

vi. Integrated pest management technologies for cashew stem and root borer and tea mosquito bug the major pest of cashew has been developed.

vii. Standardised integrated nutrient and water management practices for higher yield.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The major cashew development schemes being implemented by the DCCD and State Horticulture Mission are:-

- (a) Establishment of model cashew nurseries
- (b) Establishment of new plantation on Cashew with high yielding varieties
- (c) Replacing senile cashew plantations and replanting with high yielding varieties.
- (d) Technology dissemination through Frontline technology demonstration
- (e) Publicity and crop promotion activities.

Implementation of these programmes made significant impact in increasing the production cashew in the country. The production has been increased from 5.73 lakh MT in 2005-06 to 7.28 lakh MT in 2012-13 (27%).

*[Translation]***Condition of Hockey Players**

3040. SHRI JAYWANTRAO GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of Indian Hockey Federation (IHF) and Hockey India (HI) with a view to improve the condition of Indian hockey including players;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to promote hockey; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve economic condition of hockey players and their families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) and (b) Madam, an interim order was passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in August, 2010 directing Indian Olympic Association (IOA), Indian Hockey Federation (IHF) and Hockey India (HI) to hold discussion with the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports to sort out the disputes in the management.

The Government held meetings with the IOA, HI and IHF to reach an amicable solution in the matter. After several rounds of meetings with the officials of Indian Olympic Association, Hockey India and Indian Hockey Federation, the matter was referred to the IOA to suggest a compromise.

Meanwhile, on 11th March, 2011, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed another interim order making IOA and HI responsible to select and field Indian hockey teams, both for men and women for the future international events.

Hockey India and Indian Olympic Association are responsible to select the Indian teams for international events. Hockey India is responsible to field Indian teams in international events as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As of now, the Government of India has not accorded recognition either to IHF or the HI. However, the Internationale Federation of Hockey (FIH) recognizes Hockey India as the national body in India for hockey.

To improve the performance of hockey, the Government has taken various steps such as organizing coaching camps, engaging foreign coaches, etc. As a result, the performance of Indian Hockey teams has improved.

Recently, the Sr. Women's team won Bronze Medal in world Cup in 2013, Jr. Men's team won JOHAR. BHARU Cup in 2013, Sr. Women's team won Bronze Medal in Asia Cup in 2013 and the Sr. Men's team won Silver Medal in Asia Cup in 2013.

(c) Under the 'Scheme of Sports Fund For Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons', Indian sportspersons who have won gold, silver and bronze medals in Olympic Games, World Cup/World Championships, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Paralympic games and have attained the age of 30 years and have retired from active sports career are eligible for life pension. Under the Scheme of 'National welfare Fund for Sports Persons' lump sum ex-gratia assistance is given to outstanding ex-sportspersons or to their families, living in indigent circumstances.

*[English]***Social Security for Workers**

3041. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the unorganised workers particularly in hotel, private security and others are not getting any benefits of various Government welfare schemes;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any representation to bring such workers under the ambit of unorganised sector to make them eligible for the said benefits;

(c) if so, the response of the Government in this regard;

(d) the measures taken for the Social Security with special reference to Assured Pension with indexation for all workers including self-employed in the country; and

(e) the present status of Labour Law in regard to micro and small enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KQDIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) No such specific representation has been received in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

However with a view to provide to social security to all unorganized workers, including workers in hotel and private security, the Government has already enacted the 'Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008'. As per the Act, unorganised workers means home based workers, self-employed worker in the unorganised sector and

includes a worker in the organised sector not covered by The Act viz.

(i) The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, (ii) The Industries Disputes Act, 1947, (iii) The Employees' State Insurance Act 1948, (iv) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, (v) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (vi) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the central level to recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers. The Government has implemented Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (A unit of five) in the unorganised sector, Aam Adami Bima Yojana (AABY) for providing insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households between the age of 18 years and 59 years and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) for all citizens above the years of 60 years and living below poverty line. For persons above the age of 80 years the amount of pension has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month.

(d) The government has enacted employees' pension scheme 1995 for extending pension benefits to the workers. It is financed through contribution from the employers at the rate of 8.33% of the wages of employees and the central government also contributes 1.16% of the wages of the employees. The present pension under EPS, 1995 has not been indexed with inflation.

(e) There is no proposal for any specific legislation in regard to micro and small enterprises.

Missile Projects

3042. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) is considering a joint development programme for Short Range Surface-to-Air Missile (SRSAM) and if so, the details thereof including vendors shortlisted;

(b) whether DRDO has already developed and supplied other Surface-to-Air missiles such as "Akash" and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DRDO has done a technical and cost comparison of SAM already in production such as Akash and the proposed SRSAM and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the selection of the vendor partner for the SRSAM was done through a competitive bidding process and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) Yes, Madam. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 18th December 2007 between Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Department of Defence Production (DDP) and M/s MBDA, France to undertake development of Short Range-Surface to Air Missile (SR-SAM) jointly by DRDO & M/s MBDA and production by Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL).

(b) Yes, Madam. DRDO has completed development of Medium Range Surface to Air Missile, Akash. Air Force and Army have already placed production order with Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL), Bangalore and Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL), Hyderabad.

(c) Akash and SR-SAM systems are of different category. Akash is a Medium Range Surface to Air Missile system with a range 25 km and command based guidance system. Whereas, SR-SAM is a Short Range Surface to Air Missile system with a range of 15 km and seeker based guidance system. Therefore, it may not be appropriate to compare the costs of two different missile systems.

(d) Government of India and Government of France have signed an Agreement on Defence Co-operation on 20th February 2006 and Technical Agreement between Ministry of Defence of India and Ministry of Defence of Republic of France was signed on 25th April 2007. Based on this agreement M/s MBDA has been nominated as a Joint Development partner by Government of France.

[*Translation*]

Policy for Various Games

3043. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any policy to promote various sports;

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

(c) whether the Government has constructed sports complexes at district level in various States;

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

(e) the amount allocated and expenditure incurred during the last three years, Statewise and game-wise;

(f) whether any special policy has been formulated for promotion of women cricket and other women sport; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Government have formulated the National Sports Policy, 2001, in terms of which the Central Government, in conjunction with the State Government, the Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federations will concertedly pursue the twin objectives of 'Broad-basing of Sports' and Achieving Excellence in Sports at the National and International levels. Primary responsibility for promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is that of concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and Sports Authority of India supplement the efforts of NSFs under their various Schemes. The main scheme in this regard is Scheme of Assistance to NSFs.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) No Madam. However, separate women competitions are held annually in twelve sports disciplines except cricket under the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme of the Ministry. Besides, promotion of cricket among women is done by the Board for Control of Cricket in India (BCCI). As regards promotion of other sports among women, benefits of all Schemes of the Ministry are equally applicable to women sportspersons. For conduct of National Championships at Sub junior, Junior and Senior level, participation in international sports events and organizing of coaching camps, the women sportspersons are treated at par with men for all recognized sports disciplines.

Panchayat Youth Sports Campaign

3044. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small section of the society are getting benefits of sports facilities;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme for the backward and rural population of the society;

(d) if so, the details and the salient features of the scheme along with the facilities being given by the Government under this scheme; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of sports facilities to maximum number of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) In order to achieve the twin objectives of "broad basing of sports" and "promoting excellence in sports" a Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme, namely, Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) was launched by Govt. of India in the year 2008. The PYKKA Scheme aims at providing basic Sports Infrastructure and equipment at village and block panchayat level and encouraging sports and games for rural, including backward population of the society, through annual competitions at the block, district, State and National levels. PYKKA will deepen and widen seedbed of sporting talent, leading to better performances by our sportspersons in national and international events. The programme is being implemented through State Governments as Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The PYKKA Scheme is to cover all Village Panchayats and Block Panchayats all over the country over a period of 10 years. Details of funding pattern of different facilities provided under PYKKA are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The sports facilities created under PYKKA and those created/owned by Sports Authority of India throughout the country are available to the general community.

Statement

Details of funding pattern of different facilities provided under PYKKA

Infrastructure grant: Development of basic sports infrastructure in village/block panchayats:

Sl.No.	Component	Village Panchayat	Block Panchayat
1	2	3	4
1.	One-time Capital Grant for leveling of playfields, etc. (in the ratio of 75:25 between centre and states; and 90:10 in the case of special category states/North-Eastern states.	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 5 lakh

1	2	3	4
(100% central grant)			
2.	Annual Acquisition Grant for 5 (five) years, for sports kit/equipment.	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.20,000/-
3.	Annual Operational Grant for 5 (five) years, for maintenance expenses, including honorarium to Kridashrees.	Rs.12,000/-	Rs.24,000/-

Annual Competitions (100% central grant): Quantum of grant-in-aid for holding competitions at various levels is tabulated below:-

Competitions	Funding pattern
PYKKA Rural Competitions:	
1. Block Level Competitions	Rs.50,000/- @ Rs. 10,000/- per discipline for 5 disciplines
2. District Level Competitions	Rs. 2 lakh @ Rs. 20,000/- per discipline for 10 disciplines
3. State Level Competitions	(i) Rs.8 lakh for state @ Rs. 80,000/- per discipline for 10 disciplines; (ii) Rs. 4 lakh for UT @ Rs. 40,000/- per discipline, for 10 disciplines.
4. National Level Competitions	Rs.70 lakh (Rs. 3.50 lakh per discipline for 20 disciplines) to host state.
Note: Rs.50,000/- out of Rs.3.50 lakh per discipline is earmarked for award of prizes, medals, trophies etc.	

Prize Money: Prize Money will be distributed amongst the individual players and members of the teams, secured first three positions, as per details given below:-

Level of Competitions	Distribution of Prize Money (in Rs.) in team and individual game			
	1st Position holder	2nd Position holder	3rd Position holder	Total
Block Level	120/-	80/-	60/-	260/-
District Level	150/-	100/-	75/-	325/-
State Level	400/-	200/-	125/-	725/-
UT Level	160/-	110/-	90/-	360/-

Note: Cash award of Rs. 5 lakh + PYKKA Rolling Trophy to overall winner state in rural competitions has also been introduced from the year 2013-14 for which guidelines duly approved by the Competent Authority have been issued to SAI, NSNIS Patiala for implementation.

North East Games:

Competitions	Funding pattern
North East Games:	
(i) District Level	Rs. 50,000/-
(ii) State Level	Rs. 6 lakh @ Rs. 75,000/- per discipline for 8 disciplines.
(iii) National Level	Rs. 55.90 lakh

National Championship for Women (National Sports Festival for Women) :

Competitions	Funding pattern
Women Competitions:	
(i) District level	Rs. 1.20 lakh @ Rs. 10,000/- per discipline for 12 disciplines.
(ii) State Level	Rs. 6 lakh for State @ Rs. 50,000/- per discipline for 12 disciplines; Rs. 3 lakh for UT @ Rs. 25,000/- per discipline for 12 disciplines.
(iii) National Level	Rs. 42 lakh @ Rs. 3.50 lakh per discipline for 12 disciplines.

*[English]***Streamlining of Clearance Process**

3045. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

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

(a) whether some States including Maharashtra have requested the Union Government for streamlining the environment clearance process in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines for simplification of green clearance process by giving more powers to States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not received any such request from Maharashtra Government regarding streamlining the environment clearance process in the country.

(c) to (e) The cases of environment clearance to projects are dealt with as per the statutory provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006, as amended from time to time. The EIA Notification prescribes the procedure for processing the cases for environmental clearance and also the time-lines for processing such cases. For further simplifying the process

for grant of Environmental Clearance, the Ministry has recently issued guidelines for categorization of Category 'B' projects/activities into Category 'B1' & 'B2', which are to be appraised by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority/State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEIAA/SEAC).

Four-Laning Projects

3046. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred on the four-laning of Nagpur-Betul stretch in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and Bewar-Pali-Pindwara stretches in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is cost escalation in these projects and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding irregularities in the said projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Till date, the expenditure on Nagpur-Betul and Bewar-Pali-Pindwara projects is Rs.2,247 crore and Rs.1,595 crore respectively. These projects are being implemented on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode, as such the question of cost escalation does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. CBI had investigated the award of the Nagpur-Betul contract package. It had concluded that no evidence regarding criminal conspiracy could be established in the award of work, or any wrongful gain to concessionaire or loss to NHAI in award of the said work. CBI has however recommended penalty against a few officers.

Regarding the Bewar-Pali-Pindwara project, complaints received on change in location of toll plaza, acquisition of Private land in place of Government land, change in alignment were examined and allegations were not proved.

Check on Incidents of Human-Animal Conflicts

3047. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the incidents of human-animal conflicts have been increasing in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to delist the wild animals such as 'Neelgai' and 'Boars' from the category of protected wild animals to remove ban on killing of said wild animals causing threat to human lives;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also has any proposal to establish more elephant corridors in the country to curb such incidents; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a permanent policy is likely to be formulated by the Government to protect humans and crops from the attack of wild animals?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Informations about incidents of human-animal conflicts have been received in the Ministry from time to time. However, there are no reports indicating that such conflicts are on the rise in the country. Year-wise and State-wise and details of number of human-animal conflicts are not collated in the Ministry.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No Sir.

(f) There is no practice of establishing an elephant corridor in the country. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Elephant, a provision for securing an elephant corridor is listed as one of the activities for which central assistance can be provided to the States.

At the same time, various measures are adopted in the States for dealing with human - wildlife conflicts, depending upon the site and species. These include boundary fences including live wire fences, boundary walls, trenches, capture of problematic animals and translocation to other habitats or captivity, population management, elimination in case of man eaters etc. As interim measures ex- gratia payment is provided to the victims of animal depredation. Provision of funds for the States for such measures is also available in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats. Project Tiger and Project Elephant.

Variation in Minimum Wages

3048. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether there is large variation in wages to various types of unskilled labourers including regular and contractual workers in the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government has received feedback from the State Governments in this regard;

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

(e) the details of mechanism in place to ensure that all the provisions of law with regard to minimum wages are strictly followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) There is variation in rates of minimum wages in various regions of the country. This is due to differences in socio-economic and agro-climatic conditions, prices of essential commodities, paying capacity, productivity and local conditions influencing the wage rate.

Further, it is informed that no separate wage is fixed for contractual workers. The minimum rates of wages fixed for a regular worker are also applicable for workers on contract basis for similar work.

In order to reduce the variation in minimum wages across the country, concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage was introduced on the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL). National Floor Level Minimum Wage was last revised upwards to

Rs. 137/- per day with effect from 1.07.2013. The State Governments are persuaded to fix minimum wages such that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wage should be less than National floor level minimum wage.

(c) and (d) The Central and the State Governments are the appropriate government to fix, revise and enforce minimum wages in scheduled employments in their respective jurisdictions under the Act. The area wise rates of minimum wages for scheduled employments in the Central sphere is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in the Central Sphere, the enforcement is ensured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured by the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

Statement

Areawise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere

(As on 01.10.2013)

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A per day (in Rs.)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	203.00	184.00	182.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	222.00	205.00	187.00
	Skilled/Clerical	241.00	222.00	204.00
	Highly Skilled	268.00	248.00	222.00
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation & removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:			
	(a) Soft Soil		207.06	
	(b) Soft Soil with Rock		313.05	
	(c) Rock		415.16	
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift			
	Stone breaking		165.26	
	or Stone Crushing for the stone size			
	(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		1288.37	
	(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		1100.85	
	(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches		643.64	
(d) Above 5.0 Inches		528.48		
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	310.00	257.00	207.00
4. Watch and Ward	Without Arms	342.00	291.00	241.00
	With Arms	377.00	342.00	291.00
5. Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	310.00	257.00	207.00
6. Construction	Unskilled	310.00	257.00	207.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled			
	Supervisory	342.00	291.00	241.00
	Skilled/Clerical	377.00	342.00	291.00
	Highly Skilled	410.00	377.00	342.00
7. Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground	Below Ground	
	Unskilled	207.00	257.00	
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	257.00	310.00	
	Skilled/Clerical	310.00	360.00	
	Highly Skilled	360.00	410.00	
Name of Scheduled Employment		Nomenclature		
1. Agriculture		Agriculture		
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing		Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing		
3. Sweeping and Cleaning		Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993		
4. Watch and Ward		Employment of Watch and Ward		
5. Loading and Unloading		Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goodsheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports		
S. Construction		Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down		
		Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables		
		and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines		
7. Non-Coal Mines		Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Ryanite, Copper, Clay,		
		Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay,		
		Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock		
		Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines		

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA**AREA - "A"**

Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad	
				complex	
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad	
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon	
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida	
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad	
Navi Mumbai					
		AREA - "B"			
Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur		Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA)	Jaipur	(UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)
Amravati		Kota		Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana		Jalandhar-cantt,	
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Dhanbad	(UA)
Bhavnagar		Meerut	(UA)	Dehradun	(UA)
Bikaner		Moradabad	(UA)	Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)
Bhopal		Mysore	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)
Bhubaneshwar		Nasik	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Pune	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Patna	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)	Warangal	
Cuttack	(UA)	Rajkot		Mangalore	UA
Durgapur		Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur		Sholapur		Tiruppur	UA
Guwahati City		Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur		Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)	Belgaum	(UA)
Indore	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)	Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Varanasi	(UA)		

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

[*Translation*]**Child Labour**

3049. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
 SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) whether the number of child labourers has been continuously increasing in the country making them vulnerable to trafficking and other abuses despite the existence of laws against it;

(b) if so, the details and numbers of child labourers State and year-wise for each of the last three years and the current year, specially in Maharashtra;

(c) whether the International Labour Organisation has also attracted the attention of the Government in this regard;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address this menace and also for the rehabilitation of the rescued children including provision of their right to education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore out of which there were approximately 12 lakh children (found working in the hazardous occupations/processes covered under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986

which include hazardous factories. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the number of working children was estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows a declining trend. The state-wise details of working children as per NSSO Survey 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement. The official data of children working in the hazardous occupations/processes of the country for the last three years and current year in respect of Census 2011 or NSSO has not yet been received.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Labour & Employment and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) have been jointly collaborating to address issues related to child labour under the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP). Considering the magnitude and nature of problem of child labour, Government is following a multi-pronged strategy comprising of statutory and legislative measures, rescue & rehabilitation, universal primary education along-with social protection, poverty alleviation and employment generation. The objective is to create an environment where families are not compelled to send their children to work. The Ministry of Labour & Employment is implementing the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 which prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. The Act regulates the working conditions of children where they are not prohibited from working. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment or with fine.

For rehabilitation of child labour, the Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988. The scheme seeks educational rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations and processes. The Ministry is also running awareness generation programme against the evil of child labour. The enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides free and compulsory education for every child in the age group of 6-14 years which will boost the efforts towards elimination of child labour.

Statement

Data on Child Labour based on Employment Unemployment Survey during NSS 66th Round (2009-10)

Sl. No.	Major States/all India	Age group 5-114			
		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88156	110191	20767	15548
2.	Assam	144655	31909	11033	757

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	224292	38665	11017	2548
4.	Chhattisgarh	3669	7321	636	0
5.	Delhi	—	—	18576	0
6.	Gujarat	150487	207973	15945	16282
7.	Haryana	22664	17471	28073	3988
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2300	2342	2156	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11274	16872	1139	0
10.	Jharkhand	63684	14661	4123	0
11.	Karnataka	89796	113429	20793	2479
12.	Kerala	1132	0	0	1583
13.	Madhya Pradesh	91454	32812	57688	9063
14.	Maharashtra	66370	127996	54230	12077
15.	Odisha	54390	38288	36522	5363
16.	Punjab	16802	6433	15364	9937
17.	Rajasthan	93055	261871	43184	7826
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	13880	3471	0
19.	Uttarakhand	14810	7239	3219	2103
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1012294	546320	147820	68899
21.	West Bengali	357265	134657	31946	27716
	All India	2511101	1727271	546397	198602

Clearances to Industries

3050. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has prescribed any norms for granting clearance to brick kilns industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the distance at which they are to be established from schools, colleges and residential areas and also formalities required for setting up of such industries in the country;

(c) whether the brick kilns industries increase air and soil pollution in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to impose ban on granting clearance for setting up of brick-kiln industries in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the alternative for setting up of brick kilns industries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines, proposals for grant of environmental clearance under Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) notification, 2006 for mining of 'brick earth' and 'ordinary earth' are required to obtain environmental clearance. The minimum distance of 15 metre from any civil structure shall be kept from the periphery of any excavation area.

The bricks kilns industries are required to obtain consent to establish form the concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(c) to (f) Due to operations of brick kilns located in the rural areas near in the villages, the air pollution and loss of top soil occurred. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has prescribed permissible emission limits for brick kilns. There is no proposal to impose ban on setting-up of brick kilns in the country.

[English]

Survival of Wild Animals

3051. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether wildlife including tigers has declined in the forest area of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the reasons posing threat to the survival of wild animals including tigers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government including curbing of poaching of tigers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The country level tiger population, assessed once in every four years using the refined methodology, has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, in the recent assessment of 2010, and compared to the last country level assessment of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Similarly the estimated population of lions has increased from 359±10 in 2005 to 411 in 2010, the population of elephants has increased from 27657-27682 to 29391-30711 in 2012 and the population of rhino has increased from 1817 in 1998-99 to 2414 in 2009.

(c) and (d) Illegal trade of wildlife, lucrative prices for wildlife and its product in the international market, habitat degradation and loss, human-animal conflict are some of the reasons posing threat to the survival of wild animals including tigers in the country.

(e) The Government of India is supporting the States through Centrally Sponsored Schemes like 'Project Elephant' and 'Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitats' for strengthening the protection and conservation of wild animals including tiger. The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection and conservation of wild animals including tiger is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement I

Details of tiger estimation for the years 2006 and 2010

State	Tiger Population						Increase/ Decrease/Stable
	2006			2010			
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex							
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124	Stable
Bihar	10	7	13	8(-)***	(-)**	(-)**	Stable
Shivalik-Gangetic landscape	297	259	335	353	320	388	Stable

Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex

Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79	Decrease
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27	Stable
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301	Stable
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183	Increase
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable

Western Ghats Landscape Complex

Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase

North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains

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

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

Statement II

Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers in the country

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.

2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.

4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.

6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of three new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh), Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh) and Sunabeda (Odisha). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka) and Rajaji (Uttarakhand) for declaring as a tiger reserve. The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Bor (Maharashtra), (ii) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (iii) Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chhattisgarh), (iv) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa) and (v) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu).

7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village

relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh per family to Rs. 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.

9. The 17 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (36988.28 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (29789.06 sq.km.) of all the 44 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.

Financial steps

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

International Cooperation

11. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.

12. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.

13. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.

14. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

15. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

16. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

17. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. A reintroduced tigress has recently littered and two cubs have also been camera trapped. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has also been very successful and reintroduced tigers are breeding.

18. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

19. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of the 29th February, 2008, *inter alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF), the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. The States of Karnataka and Maharashtra have already created and deployed the STPF.

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

Recent initiatives

21. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.

22. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.

23. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.

24. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STRIPEs)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.

25. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.

26. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.

27. The second round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2010, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657, respectively. At present, India has the maximum number of tigers and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2% of country's geographical area spread out in 44 tiger reserves in 17 States).

28. A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on 28th July, 2011, containing the second round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2010-11 for 39 tiger reserves. Out of 39 tiger reserves, 15 were rated as 'very good', 12 as 'good', 8 as 'satisfactory' and 4 as 'poor'.

29. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.

30. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati.

31. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.

32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.

33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.

34. The Revised Cost Estimates for Project Tiger was approved on 11.8.2011 for an upward revision of the cost estimates for the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the Xth Plan period from 650 crore to Rs. 1216.86 crore of central assistance to support States in village relocation from core areas of tiger reserves. Several new components were added to the Project, *viz.*:

(i) Change in the funding pattern in respect of North Eastern States (90:10)

(ii) Raising compensation for man-animal conflict to Rs. 2 lakhs

- (iii) Acquisition of private land for making the core/critical tiger habitat inviolate
- (iv) Establishment of Tiger Safari, interpretation/awareness centres under the existing component of 'co-existence agenda in buffer/fringe areas', and management of such centres through the respective Panchayat Raj Institutions
- (v) Re-introduction of Cheetah

35. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.

36. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.

37. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.

38. Completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett.

39. Comprehensive guidelines under section 38O 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.

40. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of two tigresses from Ranthambhore to Sariska (Rajasthan), besides one straying sub-adult male tiger from Panna to Satpura (Madhya Pradesh), and one straying tiger from Pilibhit to Dudhwa Tiger Reserve (Uttar Pradesh).

41. A bilateral arrangement has been recently formalized with Bangladesh on tiger conservation. Our delegations are interacting with Nepal and China within the framework of existing bilateral arrangements. A sub-group on tiger/leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation, which has met recently.

42. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers have been organized at Tadoba and Dudhwa Tiger Reserves (2013).

43. NTCA teams sent for field appraisal of tiger deaths, Project Tiger implementation etc.

44. Process underway for providing enabling provisions in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, to strengthen our implementation of the CITES and towards enhancement of penalties for contravention of provisions of the Act.

45. Kawal (Andhra Pradesh), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Darrah, Jawahar Sagar and Chambal Wildlife Sanctuaries) (Rajasthan) and Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra) have been notified by the State Governments as Tiger Reserve.

46. Action has been initiated for the next round (2014) of country level status assessment of tiger, co-predators, prey and habitat, using the refined methodology, in collaboration with tigerStates and the Wildlife Institute of India.

47. Action has been initiated for the next round (2014) of Independent Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Tiger Reserves.

Working Group on Textiles and Jute

3052. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group on Textiles and Jute for the 12th Five Year Plan has projected a growth of employment in the handicraft sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of artisans employed so far in the textiles and jute sector;

(c) whether the Government has submitted the projection of employment growth in the handicraft sector to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the approach paper of the 13th Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the projected growth of employment in the sector; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the projected growth of employment during the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The working group on textiles and jute for the 12th plan has projected an incremental increase of 1.10 million in human resource requirement in handicraft sector from the year 2012 to year 2017.

As per the data available, at present, based on the existing census undertaken so far the number of handicrafts artisans have been estimated at 68.86 lakhs including those in the textiles and Jute sector.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) To achieve the projected growth of employment during the remaining period of 12th Plan, Government has

been implementing the following schemes for the promotion and development of Handicraft sector:-

1. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana.
2. Marketing Handicraft Artisans.
3. Design & Technology Upgradation Scheme
4. Human Resource Development
5. Research & Development Scheme.
6. Comprehensive Handicrafts artisans Welfare Scheme.
7. Infrastructure and Technology Development.

Targets under Afforestation Programme

3053. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target under afforestation/plantation programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the targets achieved in the country during the last three years and the current year state-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether the Government provides any financial assistance to States to achieve the target fixed under the said programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests fixes annual targets for afforestation/ tree planting under the 20 Point Programme. The state-wise details of targets and achievements during last three years from 2010-11 to 2012-13 and current year 2013-14, up to August, 2013, in the country, including for the state of Chhattisgarh, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Government is providing financial assistance for Afforestation/Tree Planting in the country, under the following schemes/programmes:

(i) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP), which is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining area of the country through people's participations. Since inception of NAP in 2000-2002, 2 million hectares have been treated incurring an expenditure of Rs. 3301.35 crores. State wise details of funds released and approved area under NAP are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(ii) Tree planting is also taken up under a number of schemes of other Ministries of Government of India such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission, Thirteenth Finance Commission and also under various Plan and Non Plan Schemes of the States.

Statement I

Details of State-wise target and achievement for afforestation/tree planting under 20 Point Programme from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (up to August 2013)

(Area in Ha.)

Sl.No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (Aug'13)	
		TRG.	ACH.	TRG.	ACH.	TRG.	ACH.	TRG.	ACH.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	340000	383927	312000	407700.00	385400	407252	387760	129250
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10000	6150	6500	10817.00	10800	378	5760	0
3.	Assam	12000	3509	9500	43.00	5650	8642	1180	0
4.	Bihar	27000	15378	25000	22796.00	22700	30330	21860	35178
5.	Chhattisgarh	60500	58458	78000	50412	50400	83789	64220	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Goa	550	488	500	465.00	450	471	225	135
7.	Gujarat	125000	127149	137500	140513.00	140500	168470	124520	85566
8.	Haryana	25000	79883	24000	64401.00	57000	68026	64890	34169
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24000	24710	20000	31938.00	28900	28902	25460	14657
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28000	15453	28000	10466.00	7250	13988	9050	538
11.	Jharkhand	50000	21914	30000	34214.00	46200	10746	22200	3450
12.	Karnataka	100000	94376	100000	66091.00	67000	80385	79760	75918
13.	Kerala	9000	8463	9000	3971.00	3950	10154	7530	3860
14.	Madhya Pradesh	270000	168678	210000	110702.00	110700	119580	128370	42680
15.	Maharashtra	175000	178498	180000	122880.00	122900	188968	157780	165057
16.	Manipur	10000	10532	10000	17997.00	18000	14595	11500	6047
17.	Meghalaya	3000	654	2500	6840.00	6850	4852	3940	6033
18.	Mizoram	6000	7197	5500	6240.00	6250	4071	5420	5253
19.	Nagaland	6000	4790	5000	1047.00	10600	5681	1950	3129
20.	Odisha	150000	242868	215000	196671.00	173300	107287	100000	55870
21.	Punjab	7000	13711	8000	6965.00	6950	9569	9700	10359
22.	Rajasthan	44000	96356	60000	71301.00	51000	57103	57000	53409
23.	Sikkim	5000	2734	6000	6739.00	7450	9019	6160	737
24.	Tamil Nadu	93000	95499	118500	75492.00	50700	74844	58770	8015
25.	Tripura	12000	16650	13000	25572.00	27200	20451	20450	15732
26.	Uttarakhand	16000	20044	20000	23505.00	23000	22024	19920	17765
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100000	84516	90000	83233.00	81700	67057	76230	66357
28.	West Bengal	22000	14286	20000	753.00	16000	9362	7940	3396
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1100	1377	1300	1583.00	1375	1116	1220	449
30.	Chandigarh	300	272	300	316.00	250	219	100	156
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	200	200	250	269.00	250	200	220	0
32.	Daman and Diu	30	10	30	14.00	15	8	10	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33.	Delhi	100	1496	105	1239.00	1150	1409	1220	390
34.	Lakshadweep	20	27	20	22.00	20	22	20	13
35.	Puducherry	50	33	75	82.00	35	96	40	17
Total		1731850	1800286.00	1745580	1603289.00	1541895.00	1629066.00	1482375.00	843592.00

Statement II

Details of State-wise funds released and approved area under National Afforestation Programme from 2000-02 to 2013-14 (as on 31/12/2013)

Sl.No	State	Amount Released (Rs. in Crore)	Area approved (in Ha.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.76	82222
2.	Bihar	62.77	40428
3.	Chhattisgarh	251.22	125047
4.	Goa	0.64	1250
5.	Gujarat	209.79	100175
6.	Haryana	163.05	52988
7.	Himachal Pradesh	71.91	51453
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	77.64	77097
9.	Jharkhand	150.95	105290
10.	Karnataka	194.94	110628
11.	Kerala	73.44	38214
12.	Madhya Pradesh	226.05	158236
13.	Maharashtra	240.58	138831
14.	Odisha	133.22	137602
15.	Punjab	25.13	20081
16.	Rajasthan	67.58	52765
17.	Tamil Nadu	118.01	75070
18.	Uttar Pradesh	276.20	156889
19.	Uttarakhand	95.68	77565
20.	West Bengal	62.11	45103
Total (Other States)		2617.68	1646934

1	2	3	4
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.87	33446
22.	Assam	83.99	56280
23.	Manipur	99.48	49493
24.	Meghalaya	52.60	32975
25.	Mizoram	153.08	60590
26.	Nagaland	105.28	60628
27.	Sikkim	86.96	33027
28.	Tripura	69.40	50943
Total (NE States)		683.67	377382
G. Total		3301.35	2024316

[*Translation*]

Regulation of E-waste

3054. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the amount of electronic waste being generated every year in the country and the steps taken by the Government to reduce the e-waste pollution;

(b) the total capacity for recycling of e-waste along with the dumped/not recycled e-waste in the country at present;

(c) whether the Government regulates the import and export of e-waste under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of import of export e-waste along with the names of the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to raise the capacity of recycling of e-waste along with the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (e) As per the survey carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) during the year 2005, 1,46,800 MT of e-waste was generated in the country. The Ministry of Environment & Forests has notified e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 which have become effective from 1st May, 2012. These Rules provide for mandatory authorization of producer, collection centre, dismantler and recycler of e-waste; registration of dismantler and recycler of e-waste from the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee of Union territories; and 'Extended Producer Responsibility' under which producers will be responsible for collection and channelization of e-waste generated from the 'end of life' of their products to registered dismantler or recycler.

(b) As per the information received from CPCB, there are a total of 98 number of registered recyclers and dismantlers having recycling/dismantling capacity of 29,30,57 MTA for environmentally sound management of e-waste under the E-Waste Rules, 2011. With 39 numbers, Karnataka has maximum number of registered recyclers/dismantlers followed by Tamilnadu (19), Maharashtra (15) and Uttar Pradesh (11). Others are distributed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttarakhand.

(c) and (d) Import and export of e-waste are regulated under Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movements) Rules, 2008. Under the Rules no permission for import of e-waste has been granted during last three years by the Ministry. However, permission for export of 10,575 MT of e-waste has been granted for

export of e-waste to various countries viz. Belgium, Germany, Japan, Singapore Hong Kong, Sweden, UK and Switzerland.

Biological Weapons

3055. PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the menace of biological weapons being developed in various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the threat of biological weapons to the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the strategy worked out and the roadmap prepared by the Government to deal with such threat?

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

[English]

Defence Procurements

3056. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several defence procurements have been stalled due to corruption allegations during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with steps taken to deal with the shortage caused as a result of these deals;

(c) whether the Government proposes to clear all pending procurements for the armed forces including acquisition of modern equipment, armaments and 98 heavy weight torpedoes for the scorpene submarines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, Service-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) Procurement for the Armed forces is done in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) and Defence Procurement Manual (DPM). The procedures contain stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency. In case any allegation of corruption in defence deals is received, the same is examined by the Ministry and wherever necessary, the case is referred to the appropriate agency for investigation. Suitable action is also taken against the vendors and persons found guilty in such cases.

(c) and (d) All the procurement proposals are processed as per the prescribed procedure in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)/Defence Procurement Manual (DPM) & extant instructions in this regard, and contracts are awarded after obtaining necessary approval of the Competent Financial Authority (CFA).

The procurement of 98 Heavy Weight Torpedoes has been processed through Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) as per the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP).

Employment Opportunities

3057. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether the percentage of unemployment in the country has increased as a result of decrease in employment opportunities;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to tackle the said problem;

(c) the percentage of employment opportunities generated by big business houses and corporate sector in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) the details of the targets set and achieved with regard to creation of employment opportunities during the said period; and

(e) the various measures taken by the Government to generate more employment opportunities in the country?

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

SURESH): (a) As per the results of the surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the unemployment rate on usual status basis and worker population ratio is given below:

	2009-10	2011-12
Unemployment Rate %	2.0%	2.2%
WPR %	39.2%	38.6%

In absolute term the number of workers increased from 465.5 to 474.1 million during the period.

(b) Government of India has been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

(c) According to the information received from the States, employment in private organized sector and growth is given below:

Year	Employment in private organized sector (in lakh)	% increase over previous year
2008-09	103.77	5.08
2009-10	108.46	4.52
2010-11	114.52	5.59

(d) Details of targets fixed and achieved for employment generation during the 11th Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) In addition to the various employment generation programmes mentioned in reply to part (b), recognizing

the need to skill large number of people to make them employable, the Government set a target of skilling 5 crore persons during 12th Plan period. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among Central Ministries in this context.

Statement

Details of broad industry-wise target fixed during 11th Five Year Plan and estimated employment during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 on current daily status basis

(in million)

Broad Industry	Target fixed under 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) for creation of additional employment opportunities	Estimated Employment (based on NSSO Surveys) during		
		2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture and Allied	0.0	200.4	191.8	190.9
Industry	23.9	74.9	92.5	102.0
Services	34.2	109.6	120.6	123.1
Total Employment	58.1	384.9	404.9	416.0

National Investment and Manufacturing Zones

3058. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the proposals of the states to set up National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with investment so far made in these Zones and the countries that have agreed to invest in the said projects, country-wise;

(c) whether there is a proposal to provide incentives such as exemption from capital gain tax and relaxation in labour and environmental norms for the promotion of NIMZs under the National Manufacturing Policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) Government has granted in-principle approval to five National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) outside the DMIC region. These are: (i) Nagpur in Maharashtra (ii) Tumkur in Karnataka (iii) Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh (iv) Medak in Andhra Pradesh and (v) Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh. The state governments have to acquire the necessary land before any investment to be made in these zones.

Countries like Russia, Japan, USA, Germany and Britain have shown interest in the implementation of the National Manufacturing Policy. However, no specific investment proposals in respect of NIMZ have been received from these countries.

(c) and (d) The National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) provides *inter-alia* for:

- i. Relief from Capital Gains Tax on sale of plant and machinery of a unit located in a National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) in case of re-investment of sale consideration within a period of three years for purchase of new plant & machinery in any other unit located in the same NIMZ or another NIMZ. [Para 3.5 of the policy]
- ii. Rollover relief from long term Capital Gains tax to individuals on sale of a residential property (house or plot of land) in case of re-investment of sale consideration in the equity of a new start-up SME company in the manufacturing sector for the purchase of a new plant and machinery. [Para 6.2 (i) of the policy]
- iii. Simple and expeditious exit mechanism for closure of sick units while protecting labour interests; [Para 1.12 (ii) of the policy]
- iv. In respect of environmental laws/regulations, inspection by specially trained/designated/notified agencies for third party inspection to supplement the inspection by the Government agencies for compliance monitoring. [Para 2.3 (ii) of the policy]

Exploitation of Domestic Workers

3059. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) the total number of registered/ unregistered women domestic workers including minors in the country;

(b) whether the Government is aware of such workers including minors being exploited and ill-treated in various work places/households in the country including NCR of Delhi;

(c) if so, the reasons for the failure of the Government in curbing them and the measures taken to ensure the rights of such domestic workers;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate a national policy on domestic workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to regulate placement agencies particularly with regard to domestic workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The informal: om about the number of registered/unregistered women domestic workers including minors in the country is mat maintained at the Central level. However, us per National Sample Survey (NSS), 2004-05 there! are around 47.50 lakhs domestic workers in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. As per thus information made available by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, as and when such complaints/incidents relating to exploitation sure reported, action is initialled by them as per Haw. However, the domestic work trails under the purview of state: sphere, lit is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to take action for protecting people including domestic workers from exploitation in work places/ households in the country.

(d) and (e) The Government has already formulated a National Policy foir Domestic Workers and it is under active consideration of the Government.

Closed Textile Mills

3060. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile/spinning mills including cotton/man-made fibre/powerloom which were closed/declared sick during the last three years along with reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to revive the said closed mills and if so, the details thereof along with the number of closed mills revived including financial/technological assistance, if any, provided by the Government to the closed mills and if not, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the rehabilitation/employment/pension to the employees/workers rendered unemployed due to closure of textile/spinning mills in the country along with the funds allocated for the purpose during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish textile/spinning mills in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the number of textile/spinning mills operating in the country, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) (i) Yes, Madam. 106 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills were lying closed during the last three years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 (Apr-Dec). Out of 106, 9 textile units were declared sick. The reasons for closure/sickness of textile mills are financial difficulties, labour problems and strikes. The Details of closed cotton / Man-made fibre textile mills and sick textile units during the last three years State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-I and II respectively. The details regarding closure of powerloom is not maintained by the Government.

(ii) Government has set up Board for Industrial & Financial reconstruction (BIFR) under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act with a view to arranging the timely detection of sick and potentially sick companies and for the speedy determination of preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures which need to be taken in respect of such companies including closed mills. As on 31-12-2012, 29 textile mills are registered with BIFR. The status details of Textile cases registered with BIFR as on 31.12.2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) In order to rehabilitate the Textile workers rendered un-employed as a consequence of permanent closure of a particular portion or entire textile units, in the private non-SSI Sector, in the country, the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) has been introduced by Govt. of India with effect from 15-9-1986. The objective of the TWRF Scheme is to give interim relief to the workers rendered jobless for a period of three years on a tapering basis, 75% of the wage equivalent in the first year, 50% in the second year and 25% in the third year. The mills closed on or after 5.6.1985 are covered under TWRFS. This scheme is not applicable to the State/Central Govt. Public Sector Undertakings and the textile units in the co-operative fold of the State/Central Govt.

The details of relief extended under TWRF Scheme, during the last three years, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Government does not establish textile/spinning mills in the country. The role of the Govt. is to ensure conducive policy environment, facilitating in creating enabling conditions for the industry and private entrepreneurs to set up units through policy initiatives and schemes. As on 31.12.2013, 1434 number of cotton / man-made fibre textile mills were operating in the country. The details of number of textile/spinning mills operating in the country, State/ UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement I

Number of cotton/Man-made fibre textile mills lying closed during the year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (Apr-Dec.)

Sl. No.	State	No or units closed				Total
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Apr-Dec)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	1	0	2
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	1	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	1
6.	Gujarat	8	0	0	0	8
7.	Haryana	3	1	0	1	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	1	1	1	0	3
11.	Kerala	2	0	2	0	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	0	0	0	5
13.	Maharashtra	2	19	1	0	22
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Odisha	1	0	0	0	1
16.	Pondicherry	0	1	0	0	1
17.	Punjab	7	0	1	0	8
18.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	1
19.	Tamilnadu	6	13	12	1	32
20.	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	0	0	7
21.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0
22.	West Bengal	1	3	0	0	4
Total		46	40	18	2	106

Statement II

Status of cotton /Man -made Fibre Textiles Mills (Non-SSI) registered with Board for industrial & Financial reconstruction (BIFR) as on 31.12,2012

Sl.No	Status	No. of Cases
1	2	3
1.	Scheme Sanctioned under Section 18(4) SICA,1985	3
2.	Non-maintainable	5
3.	Winding Up Recommended section 20(1) SICA,1985	2

1	2	3
4.	Others	2
5.	Winding Up Notice	1
6.	Under Enquiry	4
7.	Remanded by AAIFR/Court	1
8.	Dropped as Net Worth become positive	1
9.	Declared No longer Sick	1
10.	Declared Sick	9
Total		29

Statement III*Details of relief extended under TWRP Scheme, during the last three years, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (upto 31st January, 2014)	
		No. of workers benefited	Amount of relief given (Rs. in lakh)	No. of workers benefited	Amount of relief given (Rs. in lakh)	No. of workers benefited	Amount of relief given (Rs. in lakh)	No. of workers benefited	Amount of relief given (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Gujarat	33	10.16	14	5.32	46	22.39	2	0.93
2.	Maharashtra	534	156.73	-	-	69	26.94	31	12.66
3.	Madhya Pradesh	553	284.67	339	70.95	31	9.70	-	-
4.	Kanwtaka	656	334.51	294	93.63	19	4.56	-	-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	863	363.49	435	224.75	704	314.96	273	109.45
6.	Tamil Nadu	9	4.39	-	-	-	-	854	328.68
7.	Punjab	204	74.17	206	75.35	323	121.44	134	49.10
8.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		2854	1228.12	1288	470.00	1192	500.00	1294	500.82

Statement IV*Details of number of textile/spinnig Mills operating in the country, State/Ut-wise*

State wise cotton/man-made fibre textile mills functioning as on 31.12.2013

Sl.No.	State	No. of mills
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	141
2.	Assam	0
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	0
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11
6.	Daman and Diu	0
7.	Delhi	0

1	2	3
8.	Goa	1
9.	Gujarat	45
10.	Haryana	29
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
13.	Jharkhand	1
14.	Karnataka	21
15.	Kerala	17
16.	Madhya Pradesh	42
17.	Maharashtra	129
18.	Manipur	0
19.	Odisha	3

1	2	3
20.	Pondicherry	8
21.	Punjab	93
22.	Rajasthan	42
23.	Tamil Nadu	774
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18
25.	Uttaranchal	7
26.	West Bengal	16
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
28.	Chandigarh	0
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11
30.	Daman and Diu	0
31.	Delhi	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Pondicherry	8
Total		1434

[Translation]

Defence Deals

3061. SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new defence procurement policy provides for blacklisting of companies for irregularities committed in defence deals;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of companies blacklisted during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to cancel certain defence deals including the deals for purchase of VVIP helicopters and 197 light utility helicopters and if so, the details thereof including the losses incurred by the Government as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to encash the amount of bank guarantees deposited in Italy and India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the amount of bank guarantees encashed and the steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency in the defence deals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) The Defence Procurement Procedure 2013 for Capital Procurement contains provisions, *inter-alia* regarding debarring of companies from entering into any supply contract with the Government of India on account of irregularities relating to engagement of Agents / Agency Commission, breach of provisions contained in the Pre-Contract Integrity Pact.

The number of companies which have been debarred from dealing with the Ministry of Defence during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

Year	Number of Companies Debarred
2011	Nil
2012	06
2013	Nil
2014	Nil

In 2013, the debarring order was extended to all the allied / subsidiary firms of each of the 06 debarred firms.

(c) The contract for the supply of 12 VVIP / VIP helicopters signed with M/s Agusta Westland International Limited (AWIL) on 8th February, 2010 has been terminated by the Government of India with effect from 1st January, 2014 on grounds of breach of the provisions of the Pre-contract Integrity Pact and breach of the terms of the contract by M/s AWIL.

Regarding the procurement of 197 Reconnaissance and Surveillance Helicopters (RSH), CBI has filed a case. However, at this stage, there is no proposal under consideration regarding cancellation of this procurement case.

(d) and (e) Subsequent to the termination of the contract for supply of 12 VVIP/VIP Helicopters signed with M/s AWIL, two Bank Guarantees amounting to Rs.240 crores approx. have been encashed. Demand was made on Deutsche Bank, Milan for encashment of advance bank guarantees and performance bond. However, the seller has obtained ad interim stay from the Ordinary Tribunal of Milan, Italy against this.

All capital procurements are undertaken as per prescribed Defence Procurement procedure (DPP). The DPP ensures conformity to the highest standards of transparency, probity and public accountability.

Setting up of Gaushalas

3062. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up of Gaushalas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance provided to the State Governments for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Chhattisgarh; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, to promote welfare of uncared/ownerless animals including cows, the Government of India is providing grants-in-aid through the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) to Animal Welfare Organizations/NGOs, Local bodies, non-profitable institutions including Gaushalas/Pinjrapoles recognized by AWBI under the plan scheme for setting up of shelter houses. About 600 organisations have set up shelter houses under this scheme. The details of financial assistance provided for this purpose during the last three years and current year (upto 31/1/2014) State-wise including Chhattisgarh are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise financial assistance provided for Shelter House during the last three years and current year (upto 31/1/2014)

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	State	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-14 (upto 31.1.2014)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1068750	0
2.	Bihar	1125000	1125000	0	0
3.	Chattisgarh	995805	0	995805	0
4.	Gujarat	0	3838649	1792791	1398099
5.	Haryana	2617125	3781234	1788744	2179928
6.	Jharkhand	742500	0	1068750	0
7.	Karnataka	1103564	0	877500	0
8.	Kerala	589500	1579500	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	10485377	15273078	10466257	9593612
10.	Maharashtra	4065030	3579607	2137300	2559198
11.	Odisha	1105039	1105040	0	0
12.	Punjab	1768152	2610918	855000	1105710
13.	Rajasthan	10994634	24412763	19804376	20817229
14.	Tamil Nadu	1988977	625500	0	625500
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3754694	13741807	4971401	6480556
16.	West Bengal	0	585000	2151810	0
Total		41335397	72258096	47978484	44759832

[English]

Construction of Bypass Roads in Kerala

3063. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the State Government of Kerala to provide financial assistance for construction of bypass roads between Kollam and Alapuzha and also in Kozhikode:

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any special package for maintenance of National Highways in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The State Government of Kerala has voluntarily offered to contribute 50% of the construction cost of the Kollam and Allapuzha bypass projects. Government on 17.01.2014 has approved the Kollam and Allapuzha bypass projects costing Rs. 267.16 crore and Rs. 255.75 crore respectively.

Government also has approved the proposal of the Government of Kerala to take up the balance work of 5.10 km. out of 28.20km Kozhikode bypass (23.10 km. is already completed) under State fund.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme

3064. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cranes and ambulances provided by the Union Government to various States under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments under the said scheme during the period and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh along with the action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of the pending proposals, if any, along with the reasons therefor and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, has provided 76 cranes and 134 Advance Life Support Ambulances to States/UTs during the last three years. The state-wise details are given in the Statement-I. In addition, six Advance Life Support Ambulances have been deployed under the pilot project for cashless treatment of road accident victims on the Gurgaon- Jaipur stretch of NH No.8.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of the proposals received from various State Governments during the years 2010-2011 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement-II. No proposal is pending as the Ministry has not invited proposals for cranes and ambulances from State Governments during 2012-13 and 2013-14

Statement I

Details of ambulances and cranes provided to the States/UTs

State	2010-11			2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-14 (till date)		
	Crane (10 ton)	Crane (Small/ Medium size)	Ambu- lance	Crane (10 ton)	Crane (Small/ Medium size)	Ambu- lance	Crane (10 ton)	Crane (Small/ Medium size)	Ambu- lance	Crane (10 ton)	Crane (Small/ Medium size)	Ambu- lance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	-		12	5	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-		-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	11	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	70	40	36	-	-	-	64	-	-	-

Statement II

List of requirement received from the states/UTs for 10 ton cranes and small recovery cranes for hilly areas for the year 2010-2011

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Name of the Department	10 ton Crane	Small Recovery Cranes for hilly areas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Transport Deptt.	10	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police	-	10
3.	Assam	Transport Department		
4.	Chhattisgarh	DG/IG Police	5	-
5.	Delhi	DG/IG Police	6	6 (1.5 ton) 6 (2.5 ton)
6.	Gujarat	DG/IG Police	17	16
7.	Goa	DG/IG Police Transport Department	2	5 (5-medium & 5-small cranes)
8.	Haryana	DG/IG Police	7	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police Transport Deptt.	6 10	- 10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	DG/IG Police	-	48
11.	Karnataka	DG/IG Police	24	18
12.	Kerala	DG/IG Police	5	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	DG/IG Police	127	-
14.	Manipur	DG/IG Police		
15.	Meghalaya	Transport Deptt.	-	4
16.	Mizoram	DG/IG Police Transport Deptt.	- 4	6 10
17.	Nagaland	Transport Deptt.	4	4
18.	Punjab	DG/IG Police	8	15
19.	Rajasthan	Transport Deptt.	34	
20.	Sikkim	Police Department		
21.	Tripura	DG/IG Police Transport Deptt.	4 4	9 (3-Medium 6-Small) 9 (3-medium 6-small size)
22.	Uttarakhand	DG/IG Police		
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Transport Deptt.	19	-
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	DG/IG Police Transport Deptt.	5 2	5 -
Total			303	191

List of requirement received from the States/UTs for 10 ton cranes, small recovery cranes for hilly areas and Ambulances-Year 2011-2012.

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Name of the Department	Cranes (10 Ton)	Small/ Medium sized Cranes	Ambulance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DG/IG Police	63	-	-
		Transport Deptt.	5	5	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police		26 (3 to 5 ton Capacity)	21 (TATA Sumo or 407 (4x4) Ambulance)
		Transport Deptt.	-	23	23
3.	Assam	Transport Deptt.	7	12	12
4.	Haryana	DG/IG Police	-	8	10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Transport Deptt.	10	16	18 (BLS)
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	DG/IG Police	58	74	66 (BLS)
		Transport Deptt.	12	13	12
7.	Jharkhand	DG/IG Police	33	34	40
8.	Karnataka	DG/IG Police	24	18	-
9.	Kerala	DG/IG Police	2 (2- 5 ton & 2 one ton)	-	-
		Transport Deptt.	1. Police	15	15 (BLS)
		Kerala Road Safety Authority	Department 16 (13-5 ton & 9-1 ton)		+118 (BSL for Health Deptt.)
			2. Fire & Rescue Department	8	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	DG/IG Police	40	68	89
11.	Maharashtra	DG/IG Police	40	23	63 (BLS)
12.	Manipur	Transport Deptt.	-	5	-
13.	Meghalaya	DG/IG Police	24	29	25
		Transport Deptt.	Numbers not mentioned	Nos not mentioned	No. not mentioned
14.	Nagaland	DG/IG Police	5	-	5 (BSL- ambulance Tata Winger (AC))

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Transport Deptt.	5	-	5
15.	Odisha	DG/IG Police	10	15	21
		Transport Deptt.	-		
16.	Punjab	DG/IG Police	10	-	-
17.	Sikkim	Transport Deptt.	Not mentioned	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	DG/IG Police	10	5	10 (BLS)
19.	Tripura	DG/IG Police	4 (3 medium)	6	-
20.	Uttarakhand	DG/IG Police	-	6	2
		Transport Deptt.	-	20	25
21.	Uttar Pradesh	DG/IG Police	72 Lifting cranes	-	50
		Transport Deptt.	62	-	56
22.	West Bengal	Transport Deptt.	6	6	22
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	DG/IG Police	4	-	6
		Transport Deptt.	6	6	-
24.	Chandigarh	Transport Deptt.	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Total		536	433	724

Costing of Ordnance Factory Products

3065. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pricing mechanism adopted for the products manufactured for armed forces by ordnance factories;

(b) the total losses incurred by five factories in general stores and clothing during the last three years along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to address the deficiencies in operations of these factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):
(a) The ordnance factories have been mandated to issue their products to the Services at cost. The Issue Price of different products in a given year is fixed in advance in the preceding financial year considering the following factors:

- (i) Actual cost of production for last 3 years.
- (ii) Issue price for the last 2 years.
- (iii) Estimated Cost of Production for the present year.
- (iv) Estimated Cost of Production for the next year.
- (v) Price increase is restricted to 8% over last year's price as per guide line of Ministry of Defence.

(b) The loss incurred along with reasons is as under:

(Value Rs. in Crore)

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net loss	(-)69.79	(-)71.82	(-)7.96

Though OFB has been mandated to recover the cost incurred in manufacturing of items for the supplies made to the Services; but in the estimation of cost on which issue price is based, due to dynamic market scenario, there could be some variation between the 'Issue Price' and the 'Actual Cost of Production', thus leading to either under

recovery or over recovery. There has been under recovery in some items of General Stores & Clothing (GS&C). However, there had been no under recovery in supply of all items (put together) by OFB to the Services. OFB, as a whole, has not incurred any loss.

(c) While fixing the prices for 2014-15, the above issue of under recovery in GS&C items has been addressed.

F-INSAS Programme

3066. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in the process of implementing Future Infantry Soldiers as a System (F-INSAS);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the expected date of implementation;

(c) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation has demonstrated the communication network as an integral part of the system;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry of Defence has accepted the programme; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Ministry to reduce the weight carried out by the soldiers?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. Project F-INSAS is being progressed as per the Defence Procurement Procedure.

(b) Schemes under Project F-INSAS are at different stages of procurement as per Defence Procurement Procedure. These are being progressed in domains of Lethality, Survivability, Mobility and Situational Awareness.

(c) DRDO has demonstrated technologies for wearable computers with weight under 1 kg. (inclusive power back-up) to Indian Army.

(d) The programme is being pursued in accordance with Defence Procurement Procedure.

(e) Reduction in weight of loads carried by soldier is an ongoing process. It is being ensured by adopting light weight equipment, state-of-the-art weapons and sights as well as communication devices.

Construction of Sports Hostels

3067. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new sports hostels proposed to be constructed in Kerala during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government proposed sports hostels have been constructed in Kerala;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):
(a) 4 New sports hostels were proposed to be constructed in the State of Kerala by Sports Authority of India (SAI) during the 11th Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) The Sports Hostels constructed in Kerala along with various SAI Training Centres (STC)/Special Area Games (SAG) Centres are as follows:-

SAI - LNCPE, Thiruvananthapuram (constructed by SAI)

1. 96 bedded Girls Hostel
2. 80 bedded Boys Hostel

SAI - STC, Thiruvananthapuram (constructed by SAI)

1. 100 bedded Girls Hostel
2. 100 bedded Boys Hostel
3. 100 bedded (60+40) hostel for Elite sports persons

SAI - SAG Tellicherry

1. 50 bedded Girls Hostel (constructed by Kerala Government)

SAI - STC Calicut

1. 50 bedded Girls Hostel (constructed by Kerala Government)

SAI - STC Thrissur

1. 80 bedded Girls Hostel (constructed by Kerala Government)

SAI - SAG Alappuzha (constructed by Sports Authority of India)

1. 25 bedded Boys Hostel
2. 18 bedded Girls Hostel (2 Nos.)

(d) Does not arise.

Use of Animals for Cosmetic Testing

3068. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animal (PETA) to impose ban on use of animals for cosmetic testing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified some other alternatives in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. E-mails have been received from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) requesting for a ban on the testing of cosmetic and household products on animals.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Welfare of Tobacco Workers

3069. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any scheme for the welfare of tobacco workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c): The Government has not formulated any scheme exclusively for Tobacco Workers. However, the tobacco workers working in organized sector are covered by the schemes under the Acts such as:

(i) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

(iii) The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923

(iv) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

(v) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

The Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of all unorganised workers. As part of its implementation, the RSBY launched in 2008 has been extended to beedi workers in unorganised sector.

The Government also runs various schemes under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 for the welfare of beedi workers. The schemes include providing health care through hospitals and dispensaries, medical assistance for treatment of various ailments, scholarships to the children, housing subsidy and recreation facilities.

[English]

Report on Spot Fixing

3070. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two-member panel appointed to look into the allegation of betting and spot fixing has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against the accused;

(c) whether the Police has concurred with the report;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Mumbai High Court has made any observation on the appointment of investigation panel by Supreme Court; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (f) The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has informed that the matter is sub-judice and a 3 member Committee has been appointed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to look into the matter. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (MYAS) is not a party in any of the court cases relating to 'Spot Fixing'.

Institute of Driving Training and Research

3071. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where Training and Research Institutes for driving are located in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more such institutes in various States of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Tamil Nadu along with the locations identified for this purpose; and

(d) the time by which these institutes are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has accorded sanction for setting up Institutes of Driving Training & Research (IDTR) at Betkuchi (Assam); Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh); Sarai Kale Khan (Delhi); Jassur (Himachal Pradesh); Bahadurgarh (Haryana); Bellari (Karnataka); Edappal (Kerala); Allen Forest (Kanpur); Indore (Madhya Pradesh); Dimapur (Nagaland); Chandikhole (Odisha); Dehradun (Uttarakhand); Jessore Road (West Bengal); Sarkaghat (Himachal Pradesh); Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh); Rajsamand (Rajasthan); Pune (Maharashtra); Bhiwani (Haryana); Aurangabad, (Bihar); Agartala (Tripura) and Raebareli (Uttar Pradesh).

(b) to (d) Presently, the Ministry is appraising the scheme for "Setting up Institute of Driving Training and Research" before its implementation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Coffee and Tea Boards

3072. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) the details of the developmental activities undertaken by the Coffee Board and Tea Board during the last three years and the impact thereof on enhancing

productivity as well as improving the quality of tea in the country;

(b) the details of the steps taken by these Boards for improving its position in the world as well as in domestic market;

(c) whether these Boards have been able to discharge their basic regulatory role effectively and if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether a number of small tea growers are still outside the ambit of the regulation of the Tea Board and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any comprehensive study of the problems being faced by the tea growers and proposes to provide any special package for small and medium tea growers in the country during the last three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) As regards Tea Board, the activities undertaken by the Board for enhancing productivity and improving the quality of tea in the country during each of the last three years include supporting uprooting and replantation/ replacement and rejuvenation of old aged tea bushes, creation of irrigation facilities for combating adverse effects of drought, special attention towards the productivity and quality improvement in the small holdings, modernisation of tea processing facilities by replacement of old and worn out machinery, acquiring quality assurance certification by tea factories, encouraging change of product mix - production of more orthodox teas etc. Total funds disbursed for these activities by way of subsidy add up to Rs. 24,913.67 lakhs. The year wise and activity wise break up is shown below:

Sl.No	Activities supported	Amount of Subsidy Disbursed Rs. Lakhs			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Replanting/Replacement/Rejuvenation of old tea bushes	30.76	43.17	512.00	585.93
2.	Creation of Irrigation facilities	62.00	633.00	212.00	907.00
3.	Assistance to Small tea growers	620.00	783.00	671.93	2074.93
4.	Special assistance to SC small growers under SCSP	0	931.40	838.00	1769.40
4.	Modernisation of tea factories	1704.00	3649.00	2898.07	8251.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Quality assurance certification	12.00	32.00	5.35	49.35
6.	Incentive for production of orthodox and green teas	2438.00	7232.00	1605.99	11275.99
Total		4866.76	13303.57	6743.34	24913.67

The aforementioned developmental activities have impacted both production and productivity as would be evident from the table below:

Year	Production (M.Kgs)	Yield (Kg/Hect)
2010-11	966.73	1714
2011-12	1095.46	1942
2012-13	1135.07	2013

Coffee Board are also undertaking various developmental activities to enhance production and

productivity of coffee in the country under the respective Five Year Plans, which includes Support for replantation of senile coffee plantations, Support for water augmentation, quality up-gradation and pollution abatement, Coffee Development in North Eastern Region (NER) and Non Traditional Area (NTAs), Capacity Building for all Stake Holders, Welfare Support to Labourers and tiny coffee growers, Interest subsidy to growers on working capital loans under Development Support Scheme and Risk Management to the coffee growers - Rainfall Insurance Scheme for Coffee for different triggers and support for Mechanization of farm operations. The achievement under the various development schemes in the last three years is as follows.

Activities	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Replantation (Area in ha.)	2338	3186	3120
Water Augmentation (No. of units)	2257	2928	4153
Quality Up-gradation (No. of units)	4601	4706	3899
Mechanisation (No. of units)	1564	18380	5921
Expansion (in ha.)	5012	3621	3723
Capacity building (No. of beneficiaries)	3850	4861	6419
Labour Welfare (No. of beneficiaries)	6550	6365	8972
Interest Subsidy (No. of beneficiaries)	4169	1352	905

The impact of these activities could be seen from the table below that there has been a gradual increase in the production of coffee in the country. The production of coffee in the country increased from 3,02,000 MT in 2010-11 to 3,18,200 MT in 2012-13 and the productivity was in the range of 838 kg/ha to 852 kg/ha during these years.

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Production (In MT)	3,02,000	3,14,000	3,18,200
Productivity (In Kg/ha)	838	852	846

(b) Steps taken by Tea Board for improving export of tea and development of domestic market include participating in fairs and exhibitions, arranging buyer seller meets and Trade Delegations (both outbound and inbound), advertisement campaign (print, audio-visual media and social media) etc. A focused programme called

"Project 5-5-5" covering five strategically important countries viz. U.S.A., Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran and Egypt is being implemented to gain strong hold in these potential markets.

In order to improve the position of Indian coffee in the world as well as in domestic market, schemes and activities

are being implemented by the Coffee Board includes providing incentives @ Rs.1/kg. for export of high value coffee to the far-off regions and @ Rs. 2/- per kg. for export of value added coffee in retail pack and export promotion activities like participation in international coffee conference/ events and BSMs, organizing Flavour of India-Cupping competitions, India International Coffee Festival and presenting export awards annually to encourage coffee exporters & maximize their export performance. Coffee Board has been actively contributing to the growth of the domestic coffee segment through incentivizing setting up of Roasting, Grinding and packaging units, conducting awareness programmes through participation in trade fairs/ exhibitions, publication of information on the benefits of coffee drinking etc.

(c) Yes, Madam. These Boards have been able to discharge their basic regulatory role effectively. Tea Board is responsible for implementation of various statutory and regulatory provisions of the Tea Act, 1953 and the Control Orders issued there under by the Government from time to time such as Tea (Marketing) Control Order, Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order, Tea Ware-House License order and Tea Waste Control Order. The guidelines & instructions for various licenses issued under different control orders have been simplified and notified in Board's website. For ensuring that small growers get reasonable price for their green leaf, price monitoring committees have been set up for each planting district and the minimum price payable for green leaf is being notified at the beginning of each month for each planting district. With effect from 1.6.2013, an online system has been put in place for submitting the details of export and import consignments by the exporters and importers. Tea samples are being drawn at random to check the conformity of tea to the stipulated standards norms. An Advisory body has been set up to monitor the test results and decide on the course of action as to admissibility or otherwise of the teas directly exported as well as imported for re export standards. An online system has been developed to ensure timely submission of returns, by the tea manufacturers and to initiate actions against the defaulters. This has also facilitated the compilation of production figures in an efficient manner. The submission of export returns are also monitored closely and show cause notices are issued to those exporters who have failed to submit returns on time.

As regards Coffee Board, The Coffee Board is discharging its basic regulatory role effectively. After liberalization in 1996, the marketing functions were discontinued. The exports are carried out by the Exporters. Hence the role of Coffee Board is facilitative and promotional. Presently the Board focuses on research, development, extension, quality upgradation, market information dissemination, and the domestic and external promotion of Coffees of India. The Board also issues advisories on Research & Extension. Registration of

exporters is undertaken by the Coffee Board. Further, export permits/Certificates of Origin are issued by the Board within 7 working days. The Board also undertakes issue of license to coffee curing works.

(d) Yes Madam. A countrywide baseline survey has been initiated to identify individual small tea growers. So far the survey has been completed in Assam, North Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and the process is in progress in South India and Tripura. More than 90,000 growers have been enumerated and the process is underway to cover the remaining growers. A separate Directorate with adequate officers has been established to look after the developmental needs of the Small growers. Under the aegis of this directorate, several sub regional offices (SRO) of the Board have been opened in all the important areas where small growers are concentrated. The SRO's primary task is enumeration and issue of an identification card to each of the grower so that each and every grower in the country is brought under the ambit of the regulation of the Tea Board.

(e) Yes Madam. A comprehensive study has been undertaken by engaging an expert to understand the problems being faced by the small tea growers. Based on the findings of the study, a separate plan scheme has been formulated for addressing the developmental needs of small growers during the XII Plan period with an approved outlay of Rs. 200 cr.

Development of Salt Industry

3073. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHNDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

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

(a) Whether the Central Salt and Marine Research Institute and Salt Commissioner have developed model salt farms in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance provided to such projects alongwith the proposals, if any, received from various State Governments for setting up of such model farms in their States, State-wise;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has sought 50 per cent assistance from the Union Government for the development of salt industry and welfare activities for agrarian community engaged in this industry and if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the State Government has proposed to enhance the share of Union Government in the modified Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN):

(a) Yes, Madam. However, Salt Commissioner has not developed any model salt farm in Gujarat.

(b) The Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI) has established four model salt farms at Dharasana, Kharaghoda, Kuda and Malia-Hatina in Gujarat with the help of NGOs and the State Government. No financial assistance is provided to these projects by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The Central Government received a request from the Government of Gujarat in February, 2012 suggesting Central Government funding for various activities related to salt industry and workers including model salt farms. In the absence of any concrete and specific proposal, no decision could be taken. The State Government has been informed. The Central Government has not received any further proposal from any State Government for setting up of model salt farms in their States. However, the Central Government has sanctioned three model salt farms at Nawa in Rajasthan, Ganjam in Odisha and Markanam in Tamil Nadu, in collaboration with the CSMCRI and respective State Governments. For such projects, one-third financial assistance is given by the Central Government and the remaining amount is to be shared by the respective State Government and CSMCRI. In respect of model salt farm in Markanam in Tamil Nadu, two-third of the cost is being borne by the Salt Commissioner's Organisation (SCO) and the remaining one-third of the cost by CSMCRI.

(c) The Central Government had received a general reference from the Government of Gujarat in February 2012 suggesting that the Central Government may contribute 50% of the amount in the projects approved by the State Government for the better welfare activities and development in salt producing areas. In the absence of

any concrete and specific proposal, no decision could be taken. The State Government has been informed.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Central Government received a request from the Government of Gujarat in February, 2012 proposing to enhance the share of the Central Government in the Modified NamakMajdoorAwasYojana to at least Rs.60,000/- per unit. However, the proposal of the State Government could not be accepted as it was not as per the approved schematic framework.

[Translation]

Shortage of Manpower in Armed Forces

3074. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of officers and other soldiers in the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Servicewise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess reasons for the shortage of manpower in the armed forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage youth of the country to join armed forces?

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

(a) and (b) Details of the shortage of the manpower in the Armed Forces, service-wise are as under:-

Army		Navy (as on 30.6.2013)		Air Force (as on 1.7.2013)	
Officers (as on 1.1.2013)	PBORs (as on 1.4.2013)	Officers	Sailors	Officers	Airmen
9590	22841	1999	13373	783	3625

(c) and (d) Some of the major reasons for vacancies in Armed Forces include accretion in force level from time to time, availability of multiple and lucrative alternative

career avenues with the growth of nation's economy, stringent selection criteria and difficult service conditions coupled with perceived high degree of risk.

(e) Government has taken a number of measures to encourage the youth to join the Armed Forces, including conduct of recruitment rallies, media campaign etc. Further, Government has taken various steps to make armed forces jobs attractive for youngsters. These include implementation of the recommendations of the VI Central Pay Commission with improved pay structure, additional family accommodation through Married Accommodation Project (MAP) and improvement in promotion prospects in the Armed Forces.

Amendment to Child Labour Act

3075. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

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

(a) whether the menace of child labour still exists in many parts of the country including hazardous factories inspite of stringent child labour laws;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering for the amendments of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulations) Act, 1986 by fixing the accountability of labour officers to ensure that laws relating to child labour are strictly implemented;

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

(d) whether the Government has also received recommendations from various quarters including State Government for amendments/changes in the said law; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore out of which there were approximately 12 lakh children found working in the hazardous occupations/processes covered under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 which include hazardous factories. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the number of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows a declining trend.

(b) to (e) To make the provisions of Child Labour Law more stringent, Govt. is amending the Child Labour

(Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. The views of different stakeholders including the State Governments have been considered in the proposed amendment. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012 has already been placed in the Parliament. The Amendment Bill *inter-alia* covers (i) complete prohibition on employment of children below 14 years and linking the age of the prohibition with the age under Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, (ii) prohibition of working of Adolescents (14 to 18 years) in mines, inflammable substances or explosives and hazardous processes as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, (iii) stricter punishment to the offenders and making the offences under the Act cognizable. These amendments will also bring the national laws of India in conformity with the ILO Conventions 138 & 182 and would remove a major impediment in India's ratification of these important Conventions. Central Government is the appropriate authority for enforcement of the Act in respect of Central Government establishments, railways, ports, mines or oil fields and in all other cases, State Government is the appropriate authority for implementation under the Act. The Labour Officers of State Labour Departments are accountable for enforcement of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

[English]

Cargo Handling at Ports

3076. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain ports in the country are handling cargo beyond their installed/ existing capacities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the capacity to handle cargo more efficiently;

(c) whether there is an increase in traffic at non-major ports across the country particularly in Tamil Nadu over the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and port-wise; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken to handle increased volume of traffic efficiently in major and non-major ports of the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Out of 12 Major Ports of the country, only Mumbai Port is presently handling cargo beyond its existing capacity. For the year 2012-13, Mumbai Port has handled 8.29 million tonnes more cargo than its installed capacity of 49.75 million tonnes. Mumbai Port Trust has initiated action for construction of a second chemical berth to augment capacity to handle liquid cargo.

(c) and (d) As per the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the responsibility for development of Non-Major Ports vests with the respective State Governments. However, according to the available information with Ministry of Shipping, there is increase in traffic handled at Non-Major Ports across the country in the last 3 years.

(e) To enhance the capacity of Major Ports in the country, Government of India has taken following steps:-

- (i) Construction of new berths and terminals to minimize pre-berthing detention time and reduce turnaround time of vessels calling on the Ports.
- (ii) Modernising berths with state of the art loading/unloading equipment to improve operational efficiency.
- (iii) Deepening of channels and berths so that ports can accommodate larger vessels.
- (iv) Improving rail/road connectivity of Ports for speedy evacuation of cargo.

ESI Hospitals

3077. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that various Employee State Insurance (ESI) hospitals in the country including Mangalore and Koppal ESI hospitals in Karnataka do not have required basic infrastructure to render satisfactory service to the ESI beneficiaries;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any representation in this regard;

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

(e) the various schemes formulated by the Government to improve the condition/ functioning of ESI hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (EKIS) administered by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and respective State Governments, there are 151 hospitals in different parts of the country of which 116 hospitals are run by State Governments and 35 run directly by the ESIC. ESIC provides for and bears full expenditure for annual Repair

and Maintenance, Special Repairs and Capital Works. Provision has been made for constitution of Hospital Development Committee in each Hospital with requisite administrative and financial powers for taking up development works/Repair and Maintenance works for improvement of various facilities in the hospitals. ESIC is ensuring that these hospitals have required basic infrastructure to render satisfactory services to ESI beneficiaries. In ESI Hospital, Mansalore, the basic infrastructure i.e., the building and other facilities are mostly available. There is no hospital in Koppal, Kamataka.

(c) and (d) Improvement in services is an on-going process. Representations regarding Functioning of ESIC, as and when received, are sent to ESI Corporation to enable suitable corrective measures.

(e) ESIC has *inter-alia* taken following steps to improve the condition of the ESI hospitals in the country:

- (i) Ceiling on reimbursement of expenditure on medical care to the State Government has been increased from Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 1500/- per Insured Persons (IPs) per year with effect from 1.4.2012. In addition, it has also been decided to reimburse upto Rs. 200/- per IP per annum to the State Governments for the year in which the bed occupancy in all the State ESI Hospitals is more than 70% during the completed financial year. This additional amount is borne fully by the ESI Corporation.
- (ii) Hospital Development Committees have been constituted in ESI Hospitals and given adequate administrative and financial powers for taking decisions for improvement in medical care facilities.
- (iii) Modernisation and Up-gradation of hospitals by providing modern equipment for diagnostic and clinical services.
- (iv) ESIC has formulated norms and standards for staff and equipment for smooth functioning of the hospitals and dispensaries.
- (v) Super Specialty treatment is being provided through tie up hospitals and expenditure thereon is borne completely by the ESIC.
- (vi) ESIC has decided to appoint part time specialists in States run hospitals on contract basis till the State Governments makes regular appointment.

Modernisation of IAF

3078. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects to indigenously develop fighter aircraft are much behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to complete these projects expeditiously and to provide adequate number of aircraft for operational preparedness of the Indian Air Force (IAF);

(c) whether most of the aircraft in the inventory of IAF require immediate upgradation or replacement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) and (b) There have been delays in the indigenous development of Light Combat Aircraft (LCA-Tejas) and the Project to co-develop Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft (FGFA). The LCA has attained Initial Operational Clearance (IOC) on 20th December, 2013 paving its way to induction into IAF. In the FGFA project the PD phase has been completed in June, 2013.

(c) and (d) The MiG-21 and MiG-27 aircrafts of the IAF have already been upgraded and currently equip 14 combat squadrons. These aircrafts, however, are planned for being phased out over the next few years and will be replaced by the LCA. Steps have been initiated for upgradation of other fighter aircrafts like MiG-29, Jaguar, Mirage-2000; transport aircraft like AN-32 and Mi-17/Mi17 IV helicopters.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 noon.

11.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[Madam Speaker in the Chair,

12.04 hrs.

At this stage, Shri S.P.Y.Reddy, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Shri M. Anandan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

12.0 ½ hrs.

**FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER
Congratulation to Shri Naveen Jindal and his polo
team for winning six tournaments organised
by Indian Polo Association**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am sure all of you will join me in extending our felicitations to one of our colleagues Shri Naveen Jindal and his polo team for winning six tournaments organised by Indian Polo Association recently.

We convey our best wishes to Shri Naveen Jindal and his team for their future endeavours.

12.01 hrs.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
Motion of No-Confidence in Council of Ministers**

[English,

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received four notices of Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Modugula Venu Gopala Reddy, V. Aruna Kumar, Konakalla Narayana Rao and M. Raja Mohan Reddy. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order, I will not be in a position to count the 50 Members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Since the House is not in order, I will not be able to bring the notices before the House.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Madam, I, on behalf of Shri M. Veerappa Moily, beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under various sections of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

- (i) S.O.21(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd January, 2014, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007.
- (ii) S.O.3489(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007.
- (iii) S.O.3822(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 489(E) dated 30th April, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10596/15/14]

(2) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

- (i) The Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. S.O.2(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2014.
- (ii) The Environment (Protection) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 771(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th December, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10597/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees, State Insurance

Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10598/15/14]

(2) A copy of the Employees State Insurance (General) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. N-12/13/2/2010-P&D in Gazette of India dated 24th September, 2013 under sub-section (4) of Section 97 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10599/15/14]

(3) A copy of the Employees State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 667(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st October, 2013, under sub-section (4) of Section 95 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10600/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Madam, I, on behalf Shri G.K.Vasan, 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 Sethusamudram Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10601/15/14]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Erstwhile-Bombay Dock Labour Board, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Erstwhile-Bombay Dock Labour Board, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10602/15/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10603/15/14]

- (4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10604/15/14]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10605/15/14]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tariff Authority for Major Ports, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Tariff Authority for Major Ports, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10606/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):
Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10607/15/14]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cantonment Boards for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Cantonment Boards for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10608/15/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10609/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10610/15/14]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management, Coimbatore, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management, Coimbatore, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10611/15/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Textiles Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10612/15/14]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association, Surat, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association, Surat, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10613/15/14]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10614/15/14]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10615/15/14]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills, Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10616/15/14]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10617/15/14]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10618/15/14]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10619/15/14]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Jute Board, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Jute Board, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10620/15/14]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Jute Industries, Research Association, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Jute Industries, Research Association, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.

- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10621/15/14]

- (18) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10622/15/14]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10623/15/14,

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10624/15/14]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10625/15/14]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (19) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (d) & (e) of (18) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10626/15/14]

- (20) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3300(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 1st November, 2013, nominating the persons, mentioned therein, to serve as member in the National Jute Board for a period of two years from the date of publication of the Notification issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10627/15/14]

- (21) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3915(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2013, mandating packaging of Foodgrains and Sugar in jute packaging material under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packing Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10628/15/14]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Industry Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wool Industry Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

- (23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10629/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10630/15/14]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10631/15/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10632/15/14]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, Pune, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, Pune, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10633/15/14]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10634/15/14]

- (6) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 84(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 13th January, 2014, appointing the 15th day of January, 2014 as the date on which the provisions of Section 93 and 94 of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000 issued under said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10635/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers, Noida, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers, Noida, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10636/15/14]

- (2) A copy of the Central Motor Vehicles (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 664(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2013, under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10637/15/14]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956 :-

- (i) S.O. 3067(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th October, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1049(E) dated 10th May, 2010.
- (ii) S.O. 1795(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) S.O. 2490(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-

Walajahpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (iv) S.O. 1861(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (v) S.O. 2030(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 Ext. (Dindigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (vi) S.O. 2086(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 45 Ext. & 220 (Dindigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (vii) S.O. 1791(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (viii) S.O. 2073(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 205 (Tiruttani-Cehnnai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ix) S.O. 1557(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th July, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 7 (Athipalli-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (x) S.O. 1655(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th July, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 7 (Athipalli-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (xi) S.O. 64(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th January, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1301(E) dated 25th November, 2004.
- (xii) S.O. 1823(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2177(E) dated 10th September, 2008.
- (xiii) S.O. 3236(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd October, 2013, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 23 (Birimtrapur-Barkote Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (xiv) S.O. 3247(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2013, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 63 (Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/Andhra Pradesh Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xv) S.O. 3248(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2013, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 215 (Panikholi-Rimuli-Roxy-Rajamunda Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (xvi) S.O. 3443(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th November, 2013, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 2 (Karyana/Uttar Pradesh Border to Kanpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xvii) S.O. 2794(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th November, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (including bypass) (Trichy-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xviii) S.O. 2561(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xix) S.O. 105(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. Chennai Bypass (Phase-I) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xx) S.O. 113(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxi) S.O. 2480(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxii) S.O. 99(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxiii) S.O. 2269(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 220 & 45 Extension (Project Chainage) (Dindigul-Theni and Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxiv) S.O. 2206(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxv) S.O. 2553(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxvi) S.O. 106(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th January, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2177(E) dated 10th September, 2008.

- (xxvii) S.O. 2790(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th December, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxviii) S.O. 2556(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxix) S.O. 2462(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 194(E) dated 2nd March, 2001.
- (xxx) S.O. 2993(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd October, 2013, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 3 (bridge near village Nardana and its approaches) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxi) S.O. 426(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd February, 2013, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 6 (ROB and approaches) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxii) S.O. 2121(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Amravati-Maharashtra/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 2789(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Bhandara-Nagpur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 2780(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Jalgaon-Maharashtra/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxv) S.O. 2671(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Maharashtra Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 2090(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Pune-Solapur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 3075(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Parwanoo-Solan Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 2372(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (including Jind Bypass) in the State of Haryana.
- (xxxix) S.O. 2385(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xl) S.O. 2387(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xli) S.O. 1825(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2012, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, National Highway Zone, Bangalore, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 in the State of Haryana.
- (xlii) S.O. 544(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation

of National Highway No. 15 (Pathankot-Amritsar Section) in the State of Punjab.

- (xliii) S.O. 2465(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (Rohtak-Bawal Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xliv) S.O. 1919(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th August, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 968(E) dated 3rd May, 2011.
- (xlv) S.O. 1982(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th August, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2182(E) dated 10th September, 2008.
- (xlvi) S.O. 96(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Bahadurgarh-Rohtak Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xlvii) S.O. 1369(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (Jind-Rohtak Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xlviii) S.O. 2242(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1960(E) dated 14th November, 2006.
- (xlix) S.O. 1757(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Ambala-Zirakpur Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (l) S.O. 1914(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (including Jind Bypass) in the State of Haryana.
- (li) S.O. 1886(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71A (Rohtak-Panipat Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (lii) S.O. 2386(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (liii) S.O. 557(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 973(E) dated 3rd May, 2011.
- (liv) S.O. 538(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (lv) S.O. 2904(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (Rohtak-Bawal Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (lvi) S.O. 2099(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 209 (Honniganahalli-Thalaghattapura Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (lvii) S.O. 2741(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Solan-Shimla Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (lviii) S.O. 2476(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Panaji-Mngalore Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (lix) S.O. 927(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance,

- management and operation of National Highway No. 66 in the State of Karnataka.
- (ix) S.O. 1240(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Dharwad-Belgaum Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (ixi) S.O. 2107(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th July, 2013, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, National Highways, K.R. Circle, PWD Compound, Bangalore as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 234 (Huliyar-Sira Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (ixii) S.O. 2801(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 218 (Bijapur-Bubli Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (ixiii) S.O. 3099(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and construction of bypass to Hubli City connecting National Highway Nos. 218, 63 and 4 in the State of Karnataka.
- (ixiv) S.O. 1240(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 218 (Dharwad-Belgaum Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (ixv) S.O. 1532(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2013, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of new National Highways No. 11B, 12 and 113 to National Highway Authority of India.
- (ixvi) S.O. 1533(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (ixvii) S.O. 2792(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th September, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (ixviii) S.O. 2517(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st August, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 689(E) dated 4th April, 2011.
- (lix) S.O. 2410(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2013, rescinding the Notification No. S.O. 1289(E) dated 20th May, 2009.
- (lxx) S.O. 2411(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (lxxi) S.O. 2145(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th July, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 689(E) dated 4th April, 2011.
- (lxxii) S.O. 1488(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2013, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 & 37A in the State of Assam.
- (lxxiii) S.O. 69(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45C (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxiv) S.O. 8(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxv) S.O. 1794(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxvi) S.O. 1375(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Athipalli-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (lxxvii) S.O. 1859(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxviii) S.O. 1810(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Salem-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxix) S.O. 68(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 220 (Dindigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxx) S.O. 103(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45C (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxxi) S.O. 1222(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th May, 2012, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Ariyalur District, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45C (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxxii) S.O. 141(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Poonamalee-Walajahpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxxiii) S.O. 99(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxxiv) S.O. 10(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45C (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxxv) S.O. 2535(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 Extension (Dindigul-Theni and Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxxvi) S.O. 2647(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (including Bypasses)(Trichy-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxxvii) S.O. 2547(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxxviii) S.O. 2769(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th December, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Tiruchirappalli-Karaikudi Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (lxxxix) S.O. 2479(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 Extension (Dindigul-Theni and Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xc) S.O. 2259(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (xci) S.O. 267(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xcii) S.O. 2082(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 220 (Dindigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xciii) S.O. 1818(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 220 (Dindigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xciv) S.O. 1379(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 220 (Dindigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xcv) S.O. 2121(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45C in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xcvi) S.O. 2489(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45C (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xcvii) S.O. 2486(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xcviii) S.O. 1806(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Chengapalli-Walayar Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xcix) S.O. 2424(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (including bypasses) (Trichy-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (c) S.O. 1797(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 220 (Dindigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ci) S.O. 2092(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 220 (Dindigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cii) S.O. 104(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ciii) S.O. 132(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (civ) S.O. 1557(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th July, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Athipalli-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cv) S.O. 102(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Salem-

- Coimbatore Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cvi) S.O. 1860(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45C (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cvii) S.O. 2538(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Trichy-Karur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cviii) S.O. 2565(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cix) S.O. 2464(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th October, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cx) S.O. 2642(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxi) S.O. 2770(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th December, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxii) S.O. 2633(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 220 (Dindigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (cxiii) S.O. 2408(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2013, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of new National Highway No. 701 to Border Road Organisation.
- (cxiv) S.O. 3049(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2013, directing that the Border Road Organisation exercise the function of development and maintenance of National Highway No. 44 (Agartala-Sabroom Section) in the State of Tripura.
- (cxv) S.O. 3050(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (cxvi) S.O. 3047(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2013, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of new National Highway No. 83 to National Highway Authority of India.
- (cxvii) S.O. 3048(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (cxviii) S.O. 2796(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th September, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1035(E) dated 7th May, 2010.
- (cxix) S.O. 2794(E) and S.O. 2794(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th September, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (cxx) S.O. 415(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st February, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxxi) S.O. 1114(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 152 (Kaithal-Narwana Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxxii) S.O. 1448(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th June, 2013, regarding acquisition

- of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Hisar Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxxxiii) S.O. 676(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (Rohtak-Jind Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxxxiv) S.O. 980(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (Rohtak-Bawal Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxxxv) S.O. 1560(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th July, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 15 (Pathankot-Amritsar Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (cxxxvi) S.O. 872(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st April, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 21 (Bilaspur-Ner Chowk Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (cxxxvii) S.O. 2777(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2013, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (cxxxviii) S.O. 617(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th March, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2241(E) dated 28th September, 2011.
- (cxxxix) S.O. 1396(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (Haryana/Punjab Border to Jind Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxxx) S.O. 719(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 21 (Bilaspur to Ner Chowk Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (cxxxii) S.O. 2216(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (Rohtak-Bawal Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxxxiii) S.O. 2596(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Bahadurgarh-Rohtak Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxxxiiii) S.O. 2088(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxxxv) S.O. 2760(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th December, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71A (Rohtak-Panipat Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxxxvi) S.O. 2545(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1A (Jalandhar-Pathankot Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (cxxxvii) S.O. 2241(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2011, authorising the Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Solan, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Existing Chainage) (including bypass in District Solan and Shimla Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (cxxxviii) S.O. 2179(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation

of National Highway No. 22 (Parwanoo-Solan Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

- (cxxxviii) S.O. 656(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th March, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1A (Jalandhar-Pathankot Section) in the State of Punjab.
- (cxxxix) S.O. 1911(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxl) S.O. 1232(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71A (Rohtak-Panipat Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxli) S.O. 756(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 21 (Kiratpur-Bilaspur Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (cxlii) S.O. 146(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Delhi-Agra Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxliii) S.O. 2304(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 152 (Narwana-Surewala Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxliv) S.O. 2542(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (Rohtak-Bawal Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxlv) S.O. 2554(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxlvi) S.O. 908(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxlvii) S.O. 901(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71A (Rohtak-Panipat Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxlviii) S.O. 570(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71A (Jind to Haryana/Punjab Border Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cxlix) S.O. 714(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Parwanoo to Solan Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (cl) S.O. 747(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 10 & 71 in the State of Haryana.
- (cli) S.O. 730(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Bahadurgarh-Rohtak Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (clii) S.O. 894(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2013, authorising the Officer, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building,

- maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Ambala Bypass under Ambala to Kaithal Road) in the State of Haryana.
- (cliii) S.O. 2158(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 Rohtak-Bawal Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (cliv) S.O. 2548(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (clv) S.O. 2783(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th December, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71A (Rohtak-Panipat Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (clvi) S.O. 2233(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71 (Rohtak-Bawal Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (clvii) S.O. 3220(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd October, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (clviii) S.O. 3221(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd October, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 689(E) dated 4th April, 2011.
- (clix) S.O. 3223(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd October, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (clx) S.O. 3245(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2013, directing that the Border Road Organisation exercise the function of development and maintenance of National Highway No. 44 (Churaibari-Agartala Section) in the State of Tripura.
- (clxi) S.O. 3246(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (clxii) S.O. 3401(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th November, 2013, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of new National Highway No. 71 (Punjab/Haryana Border-Jind Rohtak Section) to National Highway Authority of India.
- (clxiii) S.O. 3402(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th November, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (clxiv) S.O. 3486(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (clxv) S.O. 3487(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (clxvi) S.O. 3490(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2013, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of new National Highway No. 74 (Sitarganj-Uttarakhand/UP Border and Uttarakhand/P Border-Bareilly Section) to National Highway Authority of India.
- (clxvii) S.O. 3491(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (clxviii) S.O. 561(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Solan-Shimla Section) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (clxix) S.O. 2518(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69 (Betul-Pandhurna Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (clxx) S.O. 2566(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69 (Betul-Pandhurna Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (clxxi) S.O. 2571(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26(B) (Chhindwara Bypass Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (clxxii) S.O. 2584(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 86 Ext. (Bhopal-Sanchi Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (clxxiii) S.O. 3042(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69(A)(Chhindwara to Chhindwara/Seoni District Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (clxxiv) S.O. 1425(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26(B) (Amarwara to Chhindwar Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (clxxv) S.O. 1717(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69 (Obedullaganj to Betul Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (clxxvi) S.O. 1728(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (clxxvii) S.O. 2024(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69(A) (Betul/Chhindwara District Border to Chhindwara Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (clxxviii) S.O. 2370(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th August, 2013; regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 215 (Panikolli-Remuli Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (clxxix) S.O. 2449(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 23 (Birmtrapur-Barkote Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (clxxx) S.O. 2578(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Angul-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (clxxxi) S.O. 2567(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Angul-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (clxxxii) S.O. 2579(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Angul-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (clxxxiii) S.O. 2580(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 23 (Biramitrappur-Barkote Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (clxxxiv) S.O. 3019(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Baharagora-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.

- (clxxxv) S.O. 2974(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (clxxxvi) S.O. 3267(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Bhubaneswar-Kolkata Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (clxxxvii) S.O. 2347(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (clxxxviii) S.O. 1976(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Angul Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (clxxxix) S.O. 3076(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 215 (Panikoili-Remuli Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (cxc) S.O. 2767(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Bahargora-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (cxci) S.O. 3114(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (cxcii) S.O. 2944(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Bahargora-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (cxciii) S.O. 3020(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Bahargora-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (cxciv) S.O. 2907(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubaneswar Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (cxcv) S.O. 2768(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Bahargora-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (cxcvi) S.O. 2769(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Bahargora-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (cxcvii) S.O. 2743(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Angul-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (cxcviii) S.O. 2581(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 23 (Biramitrapur-Barkot Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (cxcix) S.O. 2582(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Angul Section) in the State of Odisha.

- (cc) S.O. 2781(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 23 (Biramitrapur-Barkote Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (cci) S.O. 2773(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Bahargora-Sambalpur Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (ccii) S.O. 2740(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Angul Section) in the State of Odisha.
- (cciii) S.O. 2942(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th September, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1221(E) dated 28th May, 2012.
- (cciv) S.O. 2636(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 50 (Khed-Sinnar Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccv) S.O. 2489(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 211 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccvi) S.O. 2672(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Jalgaon-Maharashtra/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccvii) S.O. 2586(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 211 (Yedshi-Aurangabad Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccviii) S.O. 1450(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th June, 2013, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 795(E) dated 26th April, 2011.
- (ccix) S.O. 1417(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 (Panvel-Indapur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccx) S.O. 2242(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ccxi) S.O. 1228(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th May, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 219(E) dated 13th March, 2001.
- (ccxii) S.O. 2200(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Dindigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ccxiii) S.O. 2128(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (at Airport Junction in Pallavaram Village, Cantonment Pallavaram and Meenambakkam Villages in Alandur Taluk, Kanchipuram District) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ccxiv) S.O. 2379(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th August, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 3086(E) dated 3rd December, 2009.
- (ccxv) S.O. 1465(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th July, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Athipalli-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (ccxvi) S.O. 1896(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2013, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1748(E) dated 11th October, 2006.
- (ccxvii) S.O. 1796(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ccxviii) S.O. 2201(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ccxix) S.O. 2116(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1377(E) dated 18th June, 2012.
- (ccxx) S.O. 1329(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th June, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Athipalli-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ccxxi) S.O. 1478(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th July, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 66 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ccxxii) S.O. 159(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2012, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 211 (Yedshi-Aurangabad Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccxxiii) S.O. 1272(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 211 (Aurangabad-Dhule Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccxxiv) S.O. 1342(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Amravati-Maharashtra/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccxxv) S.O. 1419(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Kamptee-Kanhan Bypass to Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccxxvi) S.O. 748(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Pimpalgaon to Dhule Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccxxvii) S.O. 764(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th March, 2013, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 222 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccxxviii) S.O. 1753(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hattur-Maharashtra/Karnataka Border Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccxxix) S.O. 1341(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (ccxxx) S.O. 712(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Jalgaon-Maharashtra/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Maharashtra.

(ccxxxi) S.O. 526(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 65 (Maharashtra Section) in the State of Maharashtra.

(ccxxxii) S.O. 723(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 211 (Aurangabad, Jalgaon and Dhule Section) in the State of Maharashtra.

(ccxxxiii) S.O. 1340(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Amravati-Maharashtra/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Maharashtra. Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at Item No. (ccxxiii) to (ccxxxvi) of (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10638/15/14]

(5) A copy of the National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. NHAI/11011/17/2012-HR.I (Vol.XV) in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2013, under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10639/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board India, Cochin, for the year 2012-2013.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board India, Cochin, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Spices Board India, Cochin, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10640/15/14]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs & SEZs, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs & SEZs, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10641/15/14]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the STCL Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2012-2013.

(ii) Annual Report of the STCL Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10642/15/14]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2012-2013.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10643/15/14]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2012-2013.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10644/15/14]

- (6) A copy of the Ammonium Nitrate (Amendment) Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 469(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th July, 2013 under sub-section (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10645/15/14]

- (7) A copy of the Boiler Appeal Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 711(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th October, 2013 under sub-section (2) of Section 28A of the Boilers Act, 1923.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10646/15/14]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10647/15/14]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10648/15/14]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council

for Cement and Building Materials, Ballabgarh, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Ballabgarh, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10649/15/14]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10650/15/14]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10651/15/14]

- (18) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R.655(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 25th September, 2013, designating Shri Jaikant Singh, Additional Director General of Foreign Trade as authorised officer for the purpose of the Rule 3(1) of the Safe guard Measures (Quantitative Restrictions) Rules, 2012, issued under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10652/15/14]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi, for the year 2012-2013.

(21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10653/15/14]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10654/15/14]

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

29th to 31st Reports

[English,

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

- (1) 29th Report on Food Corporation of India partially based on C&AG Report No. 7 of 2013 (Performance Audit) on storage management and movement of food grains in Food Corporation of India.
- (2) 30th Report on Airports Authority of India Limited regarding unauthorised withdrawal from the Escrow Account held in fiduciary capacity on behalf of the Government of India by Mumbai International Airports Limited based on Audit Para No. 2.5 of Report No. 3 of 2011-12 of Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- (3) 31st Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 25th Report on Pawan Hans Limited.

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 144 DATED 16 DECEMBER, 2013 REGARDING IRREGULARITIES IN DEFENCE DEALS*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay a copy of the Statement correcting the reply to Starred Question No. 144 given to the Lok Sabha on 16th December, 2013 asked by Sarvashri Yashvir Singh and Neeraj Shekhar, MPs regarding 'Irregularities in Defence Deals.'

I had answered the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 144 relating to "Irregularities in Defence Deals" asked by Shri Yashvir Singh and Shri Neeraj Shekhar, M.P. on 16.12.2013.

Information was sought in the Question regarding (a) the details of the irregularities/violations of tender norms in defence deals with foreign companies including in procurement of Active Towed Array Sonar reported during each of the last three years and the current year; (b) the details of the defence deals in which Central Vigilance Commission has recommended for vigilance inquiry during the said period for flouting the tenders; (c) the details of cases of corruption registered in aforesaid deals during the said period; (d) the number of officials found guilty in such defence deals during the said period and action taken against them; and (e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to check irregularities in defence deals?

It was inadvertently mentioned in the second Para of the statement annexed to reply that "In addition to above, as on date, Ministry has issued orders debarring 15 firms, from further business for a period of 10 years/indefinite period as detailed at Annexure- I". The same may be read as "In addition to above, as on date, Ministry has issued orders debarring 12 firms, from further business for a period of 10 years/indefinite period as detailed at Annexure-I". The Annexure-I has also been amended.

The answer is therefore proposed to be revised. The error is regretted.

I hereby place on the Table of the House copies of the revised answer to the Starred Question No. 144 relating to "Irregularities in Defence Deals" asked by Shri Yashvir Singh and Shri Neeraj Shekhar, M.P. on 16.12.2013. (Interruptions)

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 144 FOR ANSWER ON 16.12.2013

(a) to (e) Procurement of defence equipment in Capital and Revenue heads is carried out as per Defence Procurement procedure (DPP) and Defence Procurement

Manual (DPM) respectively. Other organizations like Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) and Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) have their own procurement procedures. From time to time, complaints alleging irregularities/violations of procurement procedures are received from various sources. Whenever any such reference is received the same is examined and after due diligence of the case, wherever necessary, the case is referred to appropriate agency for further investigation. During the last three years and current year, CBI has registered a total of 23 cases in connection with defence purchases, including procurement of defence equipment. Out of these, six cases involving foreign companies relate to procurement matters of VVIP Helicopters for Air Force, Reconnaissance and Surveillance Helicopters for Army, Tatra trucks for Army and award of contract by OFB Kolkata. In some of these cases, references have also been received from Central Vigilance Commission. No official of the Ministry has been found guilty during the said period.

In addition to above, as on date, Ministry has issued orders debaring 12 firms, from further business for a period of 10 years/indefinite period as detailed at Annexure-I.

Regarding the procurement of Active Towed Array Sonar for Indian Navy, few complaints have been received alleging irregularities in the technical evaluation, procurement process etc., which are under examination. The contract is not yet concluded.

Procurement of defence equipment is progressed as per laid down procedures to ensure that the process conforms to highest standards of transparency, probity and public accountability. The extant procedures include various provisions such as collegiate approvals at different stages, the oversight mechanism, standard clauses of contract, signing of pre contract integrity pact etc. All the complaints on procurements, with verifiable allegations, are investigated either departmentally or through independent investigating agency like CBI. If any company is found to have adopted or indulged in unethical or illegal means, action is taken against such company for imposition of penalties including debaring the said company from business dealing.

Statement

Companies and their subsidiaries Debarred by the Ministry as on 13.12.2013

Total Number of debarred companies: 12

2. The name of the companies and the dates of orders are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of Order
1.	M/s Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK)	28.05.2009 and 11.04.2012
2.	M/s Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI)	28.05.2009 and 11.04.2012
3.	M/s T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	28.05.2009 and 11.04.2012
4.	M/s R.K. Machine Tools Ltd. Ludhiana	28.05.2009 and 11.04.2012
5.	M/s Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich	11.04.2012
6.	M/s Corporation Defence, Russia (CDR)	11.04.2012
7.	M/s Shanx Oceaneering, Kochi & Mumbai	09.08.2006
8.	Inter Spiro India Pvt. Ltd., Goa	09.08.2006
9.	M/s Experts System	09.08.2006
10.	M/s Unitech Enterprises, Pune	09.08.2006
11.	M/s Kelvin Engineering	09.08.2006
12.	Atlas group of companies including M/s Atlas Telecom & M/s Atlas Defence Services	09.08.2006

3. The companies at Sl. No.1 to 6 have been debarred from further business dealings with Ministry of Defence for a period of ten (10) years vide order dated 11.04.2012. All the allied and subsidiary firms of each of the debarred firms at Sl. No. 1 to 6 above, have also been debarred from further business dealings for a period of ten (10) years vide order dated 17.09.2013.

4. The companies at Sl. No.7 to 12 have been debarred indefinitely.

12.05½ hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 46th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Madam Speaker, on behalf of Sharad Pawar ji, I beg to lay a Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 46th Report (2013-14) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture. as per direction issued by the Hon'ble Madam Speaker, Lok Sabha in pursuance of Rule, 73a on the Table of the House.

The 46th Report of the Standing Committee (15th Lok Sabha) on Agriculture was presented in the Lok Sabha on 23.04.2013. This report is related to the demands for grants, pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and it includes 14 recommendations. These recommendations are mainly related to the outstanding utilisation certificates and budgetary allocation of North-Eastern States from the areas requiring concentrated policy intervention, development in agriculture, free trade agreements, price support system, allocation and utilisation of funds during Eleventh Plan Period, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Micro Irrigation, Oilseeds pulses, Oil palm, Oilseed production under Makka Scheme, support for State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms,

National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility Central Planning Allocation etc, The report of action taken on the recommendations/observations contained in the report of the committee was sent to the Standing Committee on Agriculture on 16.07.2013.

The current status of implementation of the recommendations of the committee is mentioned in the Annexure to my Statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take valuable time of the House of read out all the contents of this Annexure, I would request that this might be considered as read.

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

- (ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 35th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): Madam Speaker, I am laying the Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-Fifth Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour, as per direction issued by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha on 1st September, 2004.

The Thirty-Fifth Report of the Committee concern the Ministry of Labour and Employment, which was laid on the Table of the House on 29.04.2013. I would like to mention that the Ministry had submitted to the Committee, the Action Taken Report on this Report on 26.08.2013, which has been taken note of by the Committee.

The status of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, contained in the Thirty-Fifth Report, is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, circulated among Hon'ble Members. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure.

I would request that this might be considered as read.

...(Interruptions)

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 10656/15/14

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 10657/15/14

12.06½ hrs.

- (iii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in 103rd Report and 104th Reports of the Standing Committee on Commerce, pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay a Statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 103rd and 104th Reports of the Standing Committee on Commerce, pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce in its 103rd Report subsequent to 98th Report on Export of Foodgrains - Premium Non-Basmati Rice and Wheat has made seven recommendations/observations in Chapter III of the 103 Report in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee. Action has been completed on them. Three recommendations pertain to Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, four relates to Department of Food and Public Distribution and eleven pertain to Department of Commerce alongwith its organizations. A copy of Implementation Report is also enclosed. A copy of Action Taken Report is also enclosed.

The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce in its 104th Report subsequent to 99th Report on Export Promotion of Agricultural and Processed Food Products had made 20 recommendations/observations under Chapter III in respect of which replies of the Government were not accepted by the Committee and 26 recommendation/observations under Chapter IV in respect of which final replies of the Government were still awaited.

The recommendations/observations pertain to various Ministries/Departments/ Organizations of Central Government including Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Department of Revenue, Department of Financial Services, Department of Consumer Affairs, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Planning Commission, Food Safety Standards Authority of India, Ministry of Railways, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Department of Commerce.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in library. See No. LT 10658/15/14

The action taken/comments from all the relevant stakeholders have been collected and compiled together and a further Action Taken Report has been submitted. A copy of the Action Taken Reports on Chapter-III and IV are enclosed.

...(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE**Spices Board***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): On behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Anand Sharma, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Spices Board Act, 1986 read with sub-rule 4(1) and rule 5 of the Spices Board Rules, 1987, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of Spices Board subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Spices Board Act, 1986 read with sub-rule 4(1) and rule 5 of the Spices Board Rules, 1987, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of Spices Board subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**[English,*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Matters under Rule 377 shall be treated as laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members may personally hand over slips at the Table immediately as per practice.

...(Interruptions)

*Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Need to set up a bench of Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

THE P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): The people of Western Uttar Pradesh have been demanding the setting up of High Court bench since a long time. Various organisations have been protesting before the State Government and the Union Government regarding this demand since 1948. The distance of 17 districts of Western Uttar Pradesh is 700 km. from Allahabad High Court and 458 km. from the Lucknow bench, whereas the distance of order High Courts is far less than this (Delhi-80 km., Uttarakhand-220 km., Chandigarh-237 km.). Due to this, the people can't reach the High Court on time and the cases are often pending. Besides, the litigant has to sell his land and house to arrange for lawyer's fees, travel and lodging related expenses for years. Through Question No. 2235 asked in the Lok Sabha on 18.12.2013, it has been revealed that there are 5,29,13,458 cases pending in the High Courts across the country, out of which 29,82,116 cases are pending in the High Courts across the country, out of which 29,28,116 cases are pending in Uttar Pradesh, which is around 5-6 per cent and the highest among all States. The population of Uttar Pradesh is 16.61 crore and if it is compared to other states, the demand of the establishment of the High Court bench is justified.

In reply to Question No. 2690 dated 29.03.2012 regarding the setting up a bench of High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh the erstwhile Law Minister had said that in the last 3 years, no proposal had been received by the Union Government and he also gave a detailed description of the legislation related to the establishment of the Bench. I want to ask the Government, why last 3 years has been mentioned instead of 30 years. During period, the Government did not take any action on the proposals sent by the State Government in 1955, 1976 and 1990.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the past. A proposal for setting up a Bench of High Court in Meerut in Western Uttar Pradesh was prepared by Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Dr. Sampurnanand in 1955. After this, the next 14 Chief Ministers have also agreed on this proposal from time to time. The setting up of a Bench of High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh and Agra has been upheld by the Central Law Minister in his Statement made in the Rajya Sabha in the year 1986 and almost all the Prime Minister, till date.

The proposals for the setting up a Bench of High Court have been coming to the Union Government from States across the country, but due to the Complex process, acceptance of most of the proposals has not been possible.

Although there are many differences regarding the setting up of the Bench, but considering the problems of the people of Western Uttar Pradesh, it is necessary to set up a Bench, there. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble. Law Minister to take initiatives on behalf of the Central Government for setting up a Bench of High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) Need to provide stoppage of trains in Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts, Haryana

[English]

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY (Bhiwani-mahendragarh): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the need to provide stoppage of trains in Districts Bhiwani and Mahendragarh (Haryana).

During my extensive visits to my Parliamentary Constituency Bhiwani-Mahendragarh, (Haryana), the people have demanded for stoppage of trains at the following railway stations in the said Districts:-

Train No. 14085/86 (Haryana Express) running between Tilak Bridge, Delhi and Sirsa requires stoppage at railway station in Bhiwani City. Train No. 12983/84 (All CDG Garib Rath Express) running between Ajmer and Chandigarh at railway station Charkhi-Dadri (Bhiwani). Two Trains No. 14705/06 running from Delhi Sarai Rohilla to Sujangarh via Sadulpur and the Train No. 22471/72 (DEE INTERCITY) running from Delhi Sarai Rohilla to Bikaner require stoppage at railway station Satnali (Mahendragarh). Train No. 12981/82 (Chetak Express) running between Delhi Sarai Rohilla and Udaipur also requires stoppage at railway station Ateli Mandi (Mahendragarh).

Because the people of this remote area of South Haryana face great inconvenience in commuting to their destinations due to non-availability of adequate train services, stoppage of the trains on the aforesaid railways stations is urgently required. Businessmen of this area have their business interests and activities in cities like Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi and other big cities of the Country and a large number of persons of this area are employed in the defence services. They have to use other means of transport and face great difficulty in reaching their place of posting on time.

Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to kindly look into the matter and do the needful in the larger public interest.

(iii) Need to provide sufficient financial support for establishment of Cancer Treatment and Research Centre at Cochin, Kerala

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): Cancer patients are increasing day by day in Kerala especially in the central part of the State, due to various unhealthy situation including atmospheric and industrial pollution. It was an

injustice that the first Regional Cancer Centre which should have been established in the central part of Kerala was established in Thiruvananthapuram, the southernmost part of the State in the name of Capital city. Now, cancer patients even from distant Malabar area have to reach here for treatment. This is a cruelty to these patients as traveling long distance is not advisable before and after radiation treatment. Voluntary organizations are now helping patients to travel to Thiruvananthapuram and provide shelter after radiation treatment.

Cochin is the commercial capital of Kerala and it is reported that Cancer patients are increasing in this area due to various reasons. But, there is no facility for Cancer treatment now at this area. Due to this, poor patients are suffering and in Government Hospital, Ernakulam patients are facing difficulties even for primary treatment. It was under these circumstances that the prominent citizens and people's representatives joined together and urged Government of Kerala to establish a Cancer Treatment and Research Centre at Cochin. Even though Government of Kerala has decided to establish such a centre at Kalamasserry, Cochin near the Cooperative Medical College, no effective steps have been initiated in this regard. I urge upon the Central Government to provide sufficient financial support and help this project to materialize at an early date, as delay will cause many more people to suffer.

(iv) Need to take urgent remedial measures to minimize air pollution in the country

[Translation,

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): According to the report of Global Burden of Disease (GBD), presented by the scientists in a workshop of the Centre for Science and Environment of 13.02.2013, during the last 13 years, the number of people killed due to air pollution has increased by more than six times. When the report came in 2000, the number of people killed due to air pollution was approximately 1 lakh.

People have been dying at an early age due to high blood pressure, smoking, malnutrition and indoor air pollution along with air pollution which is very painful for us. Air is an essential part of our life and human life is impossible without it. Too much air pollution is a sign of danger for us. According to the environmental scientists, air pollution is the 5th major cause of death in the country. Therefore, there is a dire need to pay special attention to this.

Hence, in this situation, I would like to request the Union Government to take urgent remedial measures to minimize the level of air pollution in the country so that the human life can be safeguarded.

(v) Need to undertake construction of an under-bridge at the site of existing over-bridge at Sarai Khawaja, an overbridge on NH-2 at Bamani Khera and construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana from Tigaon to Jasana and Mundkati to Hasanpur in Faridabad Parliamentary Constituency, Haryana

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Faridabad): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards solving the following three problems of my Parliamentary Constituency, Faridabad:-

1. The Construction of an under-bridge was approved on NH-2 at the site of existing over-bridge, which has not been constructed yet. Due to this, the common man in the area is facing inconvenience.
2. National Highway 2 has been approved for construction of six lanes from Delhi to Agra. Bamnikhera is a very densely populated town situated on this highway. There is a need to construct an over-bridge in order to facilitate the public. The union Minister and the State Government have given assurance to provide full support in this regard. NHAI should be asked to consider this.
3. Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, I demanded the Union Government and the State Government for construction of two roads from Tigaon to Jasana and Mundkati via Marauli and Kaurali which connects Hasanpur town. But the officials of the Union and the State Government are constructing roads arbitrarily, ignoring my recommendations, which is unfair to my people and violation of my rights.

I would like to demand from the Government to issue instructions for the above three tasks as per my recommendations.

(vi) Need to augment railway services in Kishanganj Parliamentary Constituency in Bihar

SHRI MOHO. ASRARUL HAQUE (Kishanganj): I would like to raise the problems of my area with regard to railway.

The opening of a campus of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in Kishanganj has created educational environment. I suppose that with the opening of this campus here, this city will be fast connected with the rapidly growing urban stream. The students frequent this place due to the opening of the campus of Aligarh Muslim University in Kishanganj. Pothia, Taiyabpur, and Pipri Asthan halts should be given the Status of railway station.

The following trains should have stoppage at Kishangarh.

1. Dibrugarh-Amritsar Express No. 15933/15934
2. Kamakhya Gandhidham Express No. 15667/15668
3. N.J.P. Amritsar Karmbhoomi Express No. 12407/12408
4. Kamakhya-Mumbai L.T.T. Karmbhoomi Express No. 15611/15612
5. Poorvottar Sampark Kranti Express No. 12501/12502

The following trains should be run via Thakurganj and stoppage of these trains should be provided at Thakurganj:

1. Capital Express No. 13245/13246
2. Mahananda Express No. 14083/14084
3. Alipurduar-Sealdah Kanchan Express No. 13149/13150
4. Guwahati-Ranchi Express No. 15661/15662

Rajdhani Express and Seemanchal Express (No. 12424/12423 and 12488/12487 respectively) should have stoppage at Aligarh Junction.

Siliguri-Katihar passenger no. 55715/55716 should run via Thakurganj and it should have stoppage at Thakurganj.

N.J.G.-Balurghat D.M.U. No. 75709/75710 should have stoppage at Taiyabpur and Pothia.

(vii) Need to expedite the construction of Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project in Banswara, Rajasthan

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): The ambitious project of making available water of Mahi River to Jalore Sirohi district is buried in papers since last 25 years. In such a situation, the expectations of the common people began to shatter. Actually, in the year 1966, the work of Mahi Project started in accordance with the agreement signed between the Rajasthan and the Gujarat Governments. Thereafter, the Gujarat Government refused to give water to the State, citing the need for water. Later, efforts were made to make a concurrence through the agreement committee. In the year 1988, it was considered for the last time. After that, this project was buried in papers. Under this project, many villages of Jalore Sirohi and Barmer were to be provided water from Mahi river by constructing a tunnel from Banswara. The project was proposed from Mahi river near Tirnrua village of Dungarpur district, to Bisaha village under Jagoda subdivision of Jalore on Mahi crossing through Anas Pickware and channel parallel to this plan, the life irrigation of 5.94 lakh and 7.11 acres

of land was proposed. According to the Khosla Committee of Mahi Bajaj Project and Rajasthan-Gujarat Agreement, the available yield of water is 40 TMC. As per the executed contract, seeking consent for use of water in Rajasthan from Gujarat and the entire work of Mahi Basin Master Plan of this water use has been allocated to National Water Development Agency, New Delhi at the State Government level. The entire Jalore district has been declared a Dark Zone due to the little rain and decreasing ground water level. The age old plan of Mahi dam needs to be embodied for the permanent solution of decreasing ground water level and in order to make the district green. Therefore, the Mahi Bajaj Project lying in the papers since last 25 years should be started as soon as possible.

(viii) Need to provide funds for drinking water schemes and connecting villages through roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Fatehpur district, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): The problem of clean water in the urban and rural areas of Fatehpur district is very serious. The ground water level has also decreased due to which the people of this area are not getting drinking water. Fatehpur is situated between two rivers-Ganga and Yamuna and still clean drinking water is not available here. Due to the decrease in the ground water level, water of the hand pumps has also dried up. The re-boring of these hand pumps is necessary. Moreover, the installation of hand pumps in the urban and rural areas is necessary to overcome the increasing problem of drinking water.

All the villages of Fatehpur have not been connected under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana due to which the rural farmers have to waste time and face inconvenience in carrying out their agricultural works and carrying their produce from their village to the market. As a result, they do not get the due price for their produce. All the villages of Fatehpur district should be connected with the main road.

Therefore, I would like to demand from the Government that more funds should be provided for both the projects of Fatehpur district i.e. clean Drinking Water Supply Project and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Fatehpur district, so that the people of Fatehpur could be benefitted from both these projects.

(ix) Need to expand width of the over bridge on level crossing, construction of second and third railway platforms at Azamgarh railway station and provide stoppage of Kaifiyat Express train at Farihan and Sarameer in Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Azamgarh is a prominent district in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This is situated on the

holy banks of Tamsa between the two important rivers-Ganga and Ghaghra. This district has been a birth place of sages and monks, learned thinkers, scholars and freedom fighters. Being a Divisional headquarter, it is the most important district of Uttar Pradesh.

The construction of second and third platform is going on at the Azamgarh railway station since a long time, but it's not ready yet even after a lapse of such a long period. The construction work of both the platforms is taking at a slow pace which is causing inconvenience to the public. The slow construction has increased the cost of these platforms.

Kaifiyat Express is the only train which connects Delhi and Azamgarh, there are two railway stations on the way-Farihan and Saraimeer where it has no stoppage. Due to this, the public faces a lot of trouble because they have to travel a long distance to Azamgarh in order to board this train.

During the tour of Parliamentary Constituency the public always requests to provide a stoppage of Kaifiyat Express train at Farihan and Saraimeer. I am personally aware of the trouble faced by the public.

Therefore, I would request the Railway Minister to expand the width of the over bridge, construct the second and third platforms at Azamgarh railway station and provide two minutes stoppage of Kaifiyat Express at Farihan and Saraimeer.

- (x) **Need to start second phase of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in Gopalganj Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar and also to include new villages of the area under the scheme**

SHRI PURNMASI RAM (Gopalganj): My Parliamentary Constituency Gopalganj in Bihar is an extremely backward agricultural area. 90 percent of the population is dependent on agriculture and plenty of electricity should be made available for this sector. But the implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is very slow in this backward and agricultural area. The first phase was completed somehow but the second phase has not been started yet. Transformers in the entire district are non-functional. But the department does not care about replacing them during the implementation of Rajiv Gandhi, Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, many villages were left out in the conducted survey.

I would like to demand from the Hon. Minister that the second phase of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana should be started immediately. Besides, the burnt transformers across the district should be replaced. Moreover, the left out villages should be surveyed again and electrification should be done.

- (xi) **Need to stop brain-drain of doctors to ensure health care to the poor patients in the rural areas**

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): There has been shortage of doctors, particularly, in the rural areas, since long. But, of late, gap has widened due to the explosion of population in the country. Today, there is 1 doctor per 2,000 population. With population crossing 120 crores, the Government has to tackle this problem on a war footing.

In the urban areas, people are provided with the most modern medical facilities. But the situation is not so in the rural areas. People in the rural areas face the brunt as they have to travel long distance to get the medical treatment. There has been a talk of fresh graduate doctors to serve in the rural areas for a certain period, which should be implemented strictly.

Doctors receive every possible, conceivable facility and infrastructure to get training. Once they come out of the college, they go to foreign countries in search of greener pastures. This brain-drain should be stopped completely.

Under the circumstances, I would sincerely urge upon the Government to make effective steps on a war footing to stop this brain drain and make earnest efforts to provide minimum healthcare services to the needy and poor patients in the rural areas by improving the patient-doctor ratio immediately.

- (xii) **Need to take punitive steps to ensure strict adherence to rules and guidelines regarding free treatment of poor patients at private corporate hospitals/charitable hospitals availing government concessions in the country**

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the sorry state of functioning of private corporate hospitals particularly private charitable trust hospitals. Nowadays as per the Government of India, Health Ministry's analysis, more than 70% of expenses towards cost of medicines and treatment are met from people's own pocket. The corporate hospitals which are availing benefits like F. S. I. concessions in electricity, customs duty, sales tax and land at concessional rates are reluctant to serve the poor patients which were agreed to by the corporate/charitable private hospitals while getting charity status or for availing such concessions from the Central and State Governments.

Some of the State Governments are providing cost free treatment to the poor patients in the empanelled private corporate hospitals by spending crores of rupees per year

through some Government/private insurance companies. If ordinary poor patients go to the information counter of these private hospitals for availing such cost free treatment/surgery, they are misled, ignored and even ill-treated. These private hospitals are flouting the stipulation for reservation of beds.

In addition, charitable trust hospitals are supposed to transfer 2% of the total bill amount to Indigent Patient Fund. But, these accounts are not operated by the said private hospitals. This is the ground realities of cost free treatment/surgery which the ordinary citizen cannot avail. Even, these hospitals are not ready to be empanelled for Government, free health schemes on the ground that the presence of poor patients will affect their Star Status and not enable them to charge excessively. In my view, to achieve the goal of providing health care to the poor patients of this country in letter and spirit, the Government should make the present obligatory provisions mandatory on the part of these private corporate/trust hospitals.

Moreover, these hospital should have a proper notice board at the entrance detailing the rules and procedures for availing the cost free health scheme and the details of the mandatory provisions with regard to how many beds are used and how many are vacant etc. for the information of the ordinary people. Therefore, I request the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to develop an online portal and a departmental mechanism to monitor the strict implementation of mandatory provisions by these private hospitals.

Steps may be taken to enforce punitive action against these hospitals for not implementing the agreed mandatory provision in providing health care to the poor.

(xiii) Need for upward revision of royalty on iron ore and imposition of Mineral Resources Rent Tax on surplus rent received by miners

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Unprecedented boom in iron ore prices in the international market and the insatiable demand for such ore in the export market has resulted in iron ore becoming a highly profitable commodity with the returns from the mining being far in excess of economically acceptable rates. However, the rate of royalty has been kept at 10 per cent of the sale price on ad valorem basis since the year 2009. On the basis of the super normal profits existing, the State had demanded 25% royalty. A study group constituted for the purpose has already submitted its report and there is an urgent need for upward revision of the royalty which is due since August 2012. Odisha is losing on this front daily to a tune of Rs. 5 crores.

Odisha Government has also drawn the attention of Union Government towards imposition of mineral Resources Rent Tax. As there is need to tap super normal profits earned by the mining lessees, especially iron ore, Odisha Government proposed for imposition of mineral Resources Rent Tax (MRRT) at the rate of 50 per cent of the surplus rent (profit) received by the miners.

I urge upon the Government to consider this on priority basis in the interest of the State.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, with your permission I would like to raise a serious issue pertaining to my State and the constituency in the House. My Parliamentary Constituency has been a victim of terrible hailstorm, which has caused much damage to the farmer's crops. Heavy hail storm in the villages of Vidisha, Basoda and Nasrullaganj has entirely destroyed the crops. I myself toured the place and I have witnessed the destruction of crops. Our Chief Minister has written a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister on 29th January wherein 575 crore rupees have been demanded seeing the huge loss till now. But, we haven't got any reply from the Prime Minister. I also want to add that the State Governments ask for compensation from Union Government but sometimes the full amount is provided and sometimes it is half. The companies which are running Crop Insurance Policy are exploiting the farmers. They take the pre-norm amount from the afflicted farmers in the name of their farm, but when crop is maged, the Tehsil or Patwar halke is considered as the unit and the value of the sum assured is fixed. This is injustice to the farmers...*(Interruptions)* It is their exploitation...*(Interruptions)*.

Madam Speaker, you know that when a vehicle is insured, the vehicle owner gets the amount of insurance if the vehicle gets is crashed or stolen...*(Interruptions)* when the house is insured, the house owner gets the amount of insurance in the event of fire or when it is destroyed....*(Interruptions)* But, why is it with the farmers that they are told that they will get the amount only when the entire tehsil or Patwar halke is affected...*(Interruptions)*. It means, he should pray to the God to harm his entire tehsil along with his own then only he will get the amount of insurance ...*(Interruptions)* This exploitation of the farmers should stop and the Crop Insurance Policy should be amended*(Interruptions)* Assuming the farm as a unit, farmer should be given the sum assured, it should be a voice of our Parliament.... *(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: You can associate yourselves .

....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela, Shri Shivraj Bhaiya, Sumitra Mahajan, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Shri Virendra Kashyap, Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Govind Prasad Mishra, and Shri Virendra Kumar associate themselves with the topic raised by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj ji.

....(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 11th February, 2014 at 11.00 a.m.

12.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 11, 2014/Magha 22, 1935 (Saka).

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