

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 19, 2012/Phalguna 29, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of our former colleague, Shri Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq.

Shri Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq was a member of the Eighth Lok Sabha from 1984 to 1989, representing the Moradabad Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Siddiq was a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1980 to 1984. Shri Siddiq served as the Minister of State for Revenue in the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Siddiq was a member of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

A committed social and political worker Shri Siddiq played a prominent role in social and educational upliftment of the people and was associated with the establishment of various Educational Institutions and Social Organizations.

Shri Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq passed away on 13 March, 2012 at the age of 72.

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

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.02 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

[English]

Demand for suspension of Question Hour

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of suspension of Question Hour from S/Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Yashwant Sinha and Basu Deb Acharia regarding the reported resignation of the Union Minister of Railways. There is no provision in the Rules of Procedure under which Members may make a demand for suspension of Question Hour. I have, therefore, disallowed the notices of suspension of Question Hour.

It seems that Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, who has also given a notice of a motion to this effect, wants to move a motion to suspend the Question Hour under Rule 388 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha. As per Rule 388 any Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any Rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House. There is no motion before the House. The question of invoking the provisions of the Rule 388 does not arise. There is, therefore, no question of suspending the Question Hour.

However, as a special case, I am allowing the Members to make brief submissions. Thereafter, we will take up the Question Hour.

11.04 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Reported resignation by the Minister of Railways

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, a grave Constitutional crisis has arisen in this country. Parliament is in Session and this Parliament is completely unaware of what is happening to the Railway Minister. The Railway Minister is sitting here in this House. Has

he resigned or has he not resigned? If he has resigned, has the Prime Minister sent his resignation to the President for acceptance?

[Translation]

Whether the House has a right to know about the situation? This situation is not unprecedented. If a Minister resigns, then it is the responsibility of the Prime Minister who is the head of the cabinet to give that portfolio to someone else and inform the House accordingly. But we are reading all this in newspapers and the House has no information. A few days ago Sushma Ji raised this issue and the reply of the Government is not satisfactory on it. After that two days *i.e.* on Saturday-Sunday we keep reading in newspapers that this is happening or that is happening, but the House had no information. I am requesting you that we have a great respect for leader of the House. But Prime Minister is not the leader of the House, he should have been, its other thing that he is not. I urge that the hon. Prime Minister should have come to the House. He is the Head of the Cabinet. He is first among equals, who is in the Council of Minister and who is not, it is the duty of the Prime Minister to inform the House. Therefore, I urge is Government through you that the Prime Minister should come to the House and tell the House by taking in into confidence that what is happening in the Ministry of Railways.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please conclude.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Dinesh Trivedi Ji is Member of the House and present here. I demand that Dinesh Trivedi himself clarify the situation. If he wants to say something he must say.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please conclude now.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: He must be given full opportunity to say this. Prime Minister must immediately come to the House.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I am in this House for the last 33 years and I have never seen in the past that a Railway Minister, during a Session after the presentation of the Railway Budget was forced to resign his post. We raised this issue on last Friday. What was the reply? The Leader of the House stated that the Government is actively considering the letter which the hon. Prime Minister has received from the

Chairperson of the Trinamool Congress. Now, we have come across reports in the newspapers that the Minister has resigned. But we do not know about it. The House is in the dark. The House has not been taken into confidence. The convention is that when a Minister resigns, either the hon. Prime Minister or the Minister himself makes a statement to this effect. What might have been reason for the resignation of the Minister? There is confusion in the country about this. I demand that the hon. Prime Minister should come to the House and make a statement and tell the House as to what is the position. We would like to know whether the hon. Prime Minister has received his resignation or not. The House should be taken into confidence. The House should not be taken lightly. I demand that the hon. Prime Minister should come immediately to the House and clarify the position.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. You discuss the matter in detail.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, resignation to me is not the question. Since Shri Trivedi was a representative of a particular political party and that political party is represented in a multi-party Government, it is natural as per democratic principles that if the party asks him to resign, he should resign gracefully. He has resigned and it is good of him. That is not the issue to me. My issue is a backstage drama is taking place. Kindly appreciate that Parliament is in Session and Parliament does not know as to what is happening. We wanted the Prime Minister to tell us as to what has happened. No reply was given. Shri Pranab Mukherjee said, if I am not incorrect, that we have received no resignation letter. That is also there in the newspaper. My point is that, is it the way a multi-party Government should run? No party has got the majority. It is a multi-party Government. Should a multi-party Government run in this way? If a multi-party Government cannot manage its own affairs, cannot take into account the opinion of another constituent of the same combination and if it leads to such chaos in the country, then the responsibility lies not with them, but the responsibility lies in the weakness and mismanagement of the Government and the Governmental affairs. It only speaks of the weakness of the Government.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down now. You have expressed your views.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, while making his observations, Shri Yashwant Sinha referred that my response on Friday was not correct. It was correct because upto that day, we received only one communication from the Chairperson of the Trinamool Congress. Till then, when the House met on last Friday, we did not receive any resignation from the Railway Minister. I am told by the Prime Minister that last evening, the resignation letter had reached the Prime Minister and it is under the consideration and as per the constitutional practice, it will have to be forwarded to the President. As per constitutional practice, the language is very clear which says that the Minister shall hold office during the pleasure of the President and this decision, the President takes as per the aid and advice of the Prime Minister. Therefore, last night, the Prime Minister has received the resignation letter from Shri Dinesh Trivedi and it is under the consideration of the Prime Minister. As soon as a decision will be taken, the Prime Minister will communicate it to the House and this is the earliest opportunity when we could share this information. It is true that Parliament was in Session but after the presentation of the General Budget, the House adjourned. Thereafter on Saturday and Sunday, it was closed and at the earliest opportunity, I am sharing this information to you. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, is he the Railway Minister now? Will he hear and reply to the debate on the Railway Budget? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: He has given the reply. Let us proceed with the Question Hour now. Nothing else will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)... *

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 61. Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhao.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade Deficit

*61. † SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the details of the targets for export and import fixed and achieved during each of the last three years and the current year, item-wise and the reasons for variations, if any;

(b) whether the trade deficit has increased during the current financial year particularly in the month of November, 2011;

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

(d) whether any study has been undertaken to assess the impact of rising trade deficit on the national economy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the trade deficit including review of the trade policy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(i) The details of the country's export target fixed and achieved during last three year and current year(as per DGCI&S, Kolkata) are as under:

(Values in US \$ Billion)

| Year | Export Target | Export Achieved |
|---------|----------------------|---|
| 2008-09 | 175 | 185.30 |
| 2009-10 | Target was not fixed | 178.75 |
| 2010-11 | 200 | 251.14 |
| 2011-12 | 300 | 267.41 (April-February) Provisional |

(ii) Item-wise export targets are not fixed. No target is fixed for import.

(iii) Trade deficit for the month of November 2011 is US \$ 16.6 billion (provisional) as compared to US \$ 18.8

billion during October 2011 (provisional). Trade deficit for the first eleven months of current year 2011-12 (April-February) is US \$ 166.8 billion (provisional) as compared to US \$ 115.3 billion during corresponding period of last year that shows an increase.

(iv) The global economic crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in developed economies has adversely impacted demand for our exports. Trade deficit during the current year has been the highest compared to the previous years as imports have been growing both because of higher prices of importables and increased demand. The international prices of petroleum, fertilizers, gold, edible oil etc. have increased. Their demand also has increased. These lead to a higher value of imports.

(v) No formal study has been conducted to assess the impact of rising trade deficit. However, we are seized of the gravity of the matter. An ambitious strategy has been drawn up in the strategy paper and strategy plan to double exports of merchandise by 2013-14 as a means of bridging the trade deficit.

(vi) In spite of the uncertainty in the global environment, the recovery for India was much faster than many other countries in the world. This upswing in the exports has been mainly due to the multipronged strategy adopted by the Government of India especially through the Foreign Trade Policy. While keeping in mind the global crisis and its adverse effect; the Government has taken several steps post 2009 to improve our exports. The following mid-way corrections have been taken:

(a) Measures announced in August 2009:

- 26 new markets have been added under Focus Market Scheme.
- The incentives available under Focus Market Scheme (FMS) has been raised from 2.5% to 3%.
- The incentive available under Focus Product Scheme (FPS) has been raised from 1.25% to 2%.
- 13 new markets have been identified under Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS).
- To increase the life of existing plant and machinery, export obligation on import of spares, moulds etc. under EPCG scheme has been

reduced to 50% of the normal specific export obligation.

- Focus Product Scheme benefit extended for export of green products and for exports of some products originating from the North East.
- To encourage Value Added Manufactured export, a minimum 15% value addition on imported inputs under Advance Authorisation Scheme has now been prescribed.

(b) Measures announced in January/March 2010:

- 112 new products added under FPS at 8 digit level, eligible for benefits @ 2% of FOB value of exports to all markets.
- 113 new products at 8 digit level given higher benefits @ 5% of FOB value of exports under Special FPS on exports to all markets.
- 1837 new products added under MLFPS at 8 digit level, eligible for benefits @ 2% of FOB value of exports to specified markets.
- Two new major markets *viz.* China and Japan added under MLFPS.
- Timor Leste added as new FMS country, eligible for benefits @ 3% of FOB value of exports of all products.

(c) Measures announced in August, 2010:

- Additional benefit of 2% bonus under FPS allowed for about 135 existing products. Major sectors include Handicrafts, Silk Carpets, Toys and Sports Goods, Leather Products and Leather Footwear, Handloom Products and Engineering Items including Bicycle parts and Grinding Media Balls.
- 256 new products added under FPS. Major Sectors/Product Groups are Engineering, Electronics, Rubber & Rubber Products.
- Instant Tea and CSNL Cardinol included for benefits under VKGUY @ 5% of FOB value of exports.
- Nearly 300 products from the readymade garment sector incentivized under MLFPS for further 6 months from October, 2010 to March, 2011 for exports to 27 EU countries.

- A recent preliminary study conducted by Federation of Indian Exporters (FIEO) revealed that these schemes, particularly the Focus Market Scheme (FMS) and Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) has played a key role to diversify the India's export base. Out of the 27 new countries added under FMS in August 2009, exports to 15 countries registered impressive growth despite the global slowdown.
- 1 new markets added in Focus market Scheme (FMS).

(d) Measures announced in February 2011:

- MLFPS: 335 New Products incentivised for exports to 15 specified countries.
- 71 new products of Chapter 63 (Textile Made ups) at 8 digit level for exports to EU (27 Countries).
- FPS: 147 products incentivised for Bonus Benefits (additional 2%) under FPS at 8 digit level, henceforth eligible for benefits @ 4% or 7% of FOB value of exports. These includes Engineering items, Electronic items, Stationery items, Handmade carpets and other Floor Coverings under Chapter 57.
- 57 New products added for benefits @ 2% of FOB value of exports to all markets.
- 6 New products added under VKGUY for all markets.

(e) Measures announced in October 2011:

- A new scheme *viz.* Special Bonus Benefit Scheme, within the Focus Product Scheme introduced to provide special assistance @1% for 6 months from 1.10.2011 to 31.3.2012 as special assistance to cover 49 products in Engineering, Pharmaceutical and Chemical sectors.
- A new scheme *viz.* Special Focus Market Scheme, within the Focus Market Scheme introduced with a view to increase the competitiveness of exports with a geographical targeting. The total number of countries included under the scheme is 41 (12 countries from Latin American region, 22 countries from African region and 7 countries from CIS region). The

scheme would provide additional 1% duty credit when exports are made to these countries. Therefore, exports to these countries would be entitled to duty credit scrip @4% of the FOB value of exports.

- Exports of all items covered under Chapters 61 and 62 of ITC HS Classification *i.e.* Readymade Garments have been incentivized under MLFPS @ 2% of FOB value of exports when these products are exported to USA and EU during 1.4.2011 to 31.3.2012.
- 130 additional items mainly from sectors viz Chemical/ Pharmaceuticals, Textiles, Handicrafts, Engineering and Electronics included in the Focus Product Scheme for duty credit scrip @ 2% of FOB value of exports for exports made with effect from 1.4.2011.
- The list of items under MLFPS has been extended to cover new items to specified countries viz. Agricultural tractors >1800cc capacity which would now be eligible for duty credit for exports made to Turkey. Sugar machinery & high-pressure boilers would be eligible for Brazil, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania and Egypt. The scheme has also been extended to all existing MLFPS Countries for printing inks, writing ink etc. The items covered under MLFPS are entitled to get duty credit scrip @ 2% of FOB value of exports.
- Status Holders Incentive Scrip extended for year 2012-2013 also.
- The towns of Firozabad for glassware, Bhubaneswar for marine products and Agartala for bamboo and cane products have been notified as town of export excellence.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Hon'ble Speaker, that country is considered good in the world whose value of export is more than the value of the import and the value of India's export is less than half of our value of import due to which value of our one rupees is less than 50 paisa in the world. This trade deficit is told to us in Dollar instead of Rupees which common man cannot understand. The Government has not fixed any target for exports in the year 2010. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards one misdeed

that in a reply to one question deficit of Rupees 53380 Crore was reported. In terms of Dollar the trade deficit was to the tune of 109 Billion Dollar. In a reply to another question this deficit was told to be of 119 Billion Dollar. Whereas the deficit increases by 10 Billion Dollar but in rupee terms it was reported as 4,51,544 Crore Rupees *i.e.* loss of 82000 Crore Rupees were less reported. This deficit increases in Dollar but in Rupee terms it decreases. This we cannot understand. In this manner this Ministry is misleading the Parliament and its Members.

There is a news in one newspaper that
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Hon'ble Speaker, concerned Minister is considered close to Gandhi Family and he runs the Ministry by sitting in a five star hotel ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, No, what are you doing? You ask question.

(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Hon'ble Speaker, I would like to ask a question here. By promoting export of Cotton and Sugar export value can be increased. This year the production of cotton and sugar increased but due to pressure exerted by cloth mills the export of cotton was stopped without consulting Hon'ble Agriculture Minister and Hon'ble Prime Minister *(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Hon'ble Speaker, I am asking question.

MADAM SPEAKER: You are not asking question.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Madam Speaker, I am asking the question only that neither the Agriculture Minister was consulted to increase export nor the matter was discussed with the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister lifted ban on export. Through you, I ask the Government whether the Government, in order to lessen the trade deficit, has reviewed the functioning of Ministry of Commerce on the basis that the trade deficit is not decreasing.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I have in my reply to the question explained in detail the reasons for global economic slump of 2008-09. The world was shaken at that time. After that crisis, economic development and import-export of every country of the world was affected. Every country exports the item it produces and the item that is required in other country's market. We have explained that under foreign trade policy our targets are fixed. It is true that no targets were fixed for the year 2009-10. There is reason for that. In this regard, I would like to inform the Hon'ble Member that in May 2009, the export of India was in minus territory, it was 39.4% below zero. At that time, we prepared the policy to ensure to bring the export into positive territory from negative territory so that the pressure on current account deficit and trade account deficit could be controlled. I would like to inform the hon'ble Member the major reason for that. As you have asked why the import is more? Hon'ble Member is a veteran and he must be aware that India imports petrol, gas and fertilizers in huge quantities. These items are not in sufficient quantity in our country and hence, 80 percent import is for energy security. There is a steep rise in global, prices of oil and petroleum. Earlier, it was \$ 40-50 per barrel, the price increased to \$ 90 per barrel in 2009-10 and now it is \$ 120 per barrel. I have placed the figures before the House. Our target for last year, *i.e.* 2010-11, our target was \$ 200 billion. The reason for being it in dollars is that the international trade takes place in dollars and the currency keeps fluctuating. If I had to answer this question last year, one dollar was of Rs. 45 while from 12 March this year, it has increased to Rs. 50. These are international figures which are kept by WTO and IMF and hence, it is imperative for a country to give statement in rupees and dollars terms. In the current year, we had fixed a target of \$ 300 billion. The export has increased by 21 percent. You may see the figures, when there was a global decline of 12 to 14 percent, the decline was everywhere in big markets, wherever India exports, be it Europe or America, but still, we were at \$ 175 billion. In the current year, we had fixed a target of \$ 300 billion. Through you, I would like to inform the hon'ble Members that up to the month of February, export of nearly 268 billion US dollar has taken place. Figures for the month of March are still awaited and by first week of April, we would be able to tell whether it was \$ 300 billion or \$ 298 billion. But, we are near our target. If the import bill has increased, it does not mean that our imports have doubled. The import is not double. If you see the figures of impprt, certainly it has increased. I have explained in detail in my written reply the reasons for increase in trade deficit and I have

put it before the House. You will admit that it is a reality that the demand in foreign markets is neither determined by the Commerce Ministry of India nor by those markets. We do not determine the price of dollar nor we do that of oil.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Madam Speaker, this year, production of cotton has increased. Through you, I would like to ask from the Hon'ble Minister that at the time of imposing ban on the export of cotton, whether he consulted the Ministry of Agriculture or had discussed the matter with the hon. Prime Minister or he had done so under the pressure from textile mills.

Ours is an agriculture dominated country. If the agricultural produce is exported in greater quantities, then the cotton cultivators would not commit suicide. They are not getting remunerative prices for their cotton. If the export is promoted, if they get good prices for their cotton, then suicide by the cotton cultivators in Maharashtra can be checked. My straight question to Hon'ble Minister is that what were the reasons to impose ban on the export of cotton and whether he had consulted the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture? He should answer my this question.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: You impose ban whenever you wish.

MADAM SPEAKER: You listen to the reply.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I know that it is a topic which is in limelight and also a matter of concern. It is the month of March and I have already humbly informed the House that the month of March is a very important month for the officials of Ministry of Commerce. As we wish to fulfill the targets fixed. Therefore *...(Interruptions)* any official, Minister of Commerce and any other person related to the policy decision takes such decision keeping in view the ground realities and the seriousness of the issue, when the Government formulates policy, at that time *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: They do not want to hear me.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You listen to him. What do you want? You listen to his reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You listen to the reply, what do you want?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him give the reply. You take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You take your seat.

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Madam, please allow Half-an-Hour Discussion on this issue. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if you give me notice, I will definitely consider it.

[Translation]

He is saying so, right now you take your seat. Please sit down, only then he will give the reply.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what the hon. Minister says.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: It will not do in this way. How the question hour can run in this manner?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not do so, please sit down. How the Question Hour will run in this way? Will you keep on asking questions, let him give the reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down, why are you standing? Why are you standing when I am on my legs. You please sit down you want detailed discussion on the subject, you may give the notice. The discussion would be allowed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, why you have stood up? Let the Minister reply.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Madam, hon. Minister is telling a story, not replying.

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not tell the story, reply please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you have stood up, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you may speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, this Question is related to the import and export of India. As far as cotton is concerned, the Government is ready to discuss the matter separately. It is a grave situation ... (Interruptions) Country is facing a grave situation ... (Interruptions) This is not the question. ... (Interruptions) The question is not related to cotton. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena, you may ask your question.

[English]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If they do not want to hear the reply, I cannot help it. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the physical exports, international prices and earnings from the export.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sharad Ji, will you not let me speak? If you want the reply, please be quiet first.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, India is the second largest cotton producer in the World. Whenever a country formulates its policy they keep in mind their farmers, market, export and industries. Ten crore people are working and employed in the textile sector of the country. Textile mills and weavers of the country. ... (Interruptions) The cotton we have ... (Interruptions) the yield of cotton was the same as that of the previous year. ... (Interruptions) The yield of cotton in China is far more than that in India. ... (Interruptions) But China is not exporting its cotton to the world market. ... (Interruptions) Out 90 per cent cotton has been exported. ... (Interruptions) There will be no cotton let in our market after next month. ... (Interruptions) Textile mills in India will be closed down. ... (Interruptions) Handloom sector will be ruined. ... (Interruptions) After that the same people will ask question to the Government in this regard. ... (Interruptions) You will be the people wanting to know why restriction was not imposed on it. ... (Interruptions) At that time we will have to import cotton at a heavy cost. ... (Interruptions) The decision we have taken is a balanced one. ... (Interruptions) We have decided in favour of the farmers ... (Interruptions) and there is no price fall. ... (Interruptions) I can give the prices to the House ... (Interruptions) prices are the same ... (Interruptions) The prices are same in Maharashtra. ... (Interruptions) The prices are same in Andhra Pradesh too. ... (Interruptions) I do have the figures. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may give notice, we will have a discussion on it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena ji, you may ask the question. ... (Interruptions)

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: I have asked my question, I want the reply. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask your question, what do you want to ask.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the physical exports, international prices and income to be earned by the exports and whether the Government would succeed to achieve the fixed target of 300 billion American dollar for the year 2011-12.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I have given the details of the last four years in the reply. I have also informed the House that we have fixed the target of 300 billion American dollars. We have made the policy for five years. Under this policy we want to double the exports from India by the year 2014. Our exports constitute around 2 per cent of the world export. Earlier it was 1 per cent, now it is 1.9 per cent. We expected it to be for 300 billion dollar, but we have a downfall in our traditional markets, particularly there is a crisis in Euro zone, there is no stability as yet and the demand has not risen, even then we are reaching around 300 billion dollar mark. The figures of the years 2011 can be anywhere near 295-298, I can give this information to this august House and honourable Members in the first week of April. As far as the study is concerned, see after commissioning the study the report will come in six months. We need to keep an eye on this on daily basis as to what is the price of dollar *vis-a-vis* prices of rupees and what are the prices in different markets? It is assessed after every 15 days and strategy is finalized accordingly. In our foreign trade policy we have made a thorough strategy to double our exports. We have reached the new markets where there is demand, in the year 2009 we took two major decisions under which we have opened 41 new markets, we have opened 62 markets in Africa and Latin America and ten markets in the other parts of the world. Thereafter we reviewed the whole scenario, included two more markets therein January, 2010, China and Japan are included in it. We have been able to maintain some balance in trade only after diversification in 41 markets. If we had not done so the recession prevailing in the markets of America and Europe would have adversely affected India as well.

[English]

Profits of CSD Canteens

*62. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 per cent of the profits earned by the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) is required to be spent on the welfare of beneficiaries/clients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some part of the profits is also earmarked for the welfare of Ex-servicemen;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to utilize a part of this profit for improving permanent infrastructure/buildings for the CSD canteens being run for the Ex-servicemen; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and methodology proposed to be adopted by the Government in order to ensure that there is no misappropriation of profits earned by the CSD?

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

Statement

50% of profits that is Canteen Trade Surplus (CTS) is deposited in Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) and the balance 50% is spent on welfare of beneficiaries/clients.

The 50% of profit of CSD as per the guidelines duly ratified by the Board of Control Canteen Services (BOCCS) is utilized for various welfare schemes of three Services as given below:-

- (i) Employment of psychiatric counsellors.
- (ii) Monthly maintenance Grant to medically boarded out personnel.
- (iii) Grant to start commercial venture for retired personnel and widows.
- (iv) Scholarship to all disabled children.
- (v) Grant for purchase of Medical Aids such as Hearing Aids/Artificial Limbs and wheel chairs.
- (vi) Grant to world War II veterans.
- (vii) Re-imbusement of travel expenses to patients who have to take treatment at far off places for major diseases.

- (viii) Grants to daughters of deceased Service personnel widows.
- (ix) Rehabilitation Grant to Next of Kin (NOK), on death while in service and after retirement.
- (x) Support to senior citizen homes.
- (xi) Grant to families of Defence Civilian employees, who die in harness.
- (xii) Expenditure on other welfare measures, as deemed fit by formation Commanders/Commanding Officers.
- (xiii) Welfare schemes not covered above for personnel & families of the beneficiary organizations.

All the above welfare schemes of the three services are utilized by the Ex-servicemen also.

Government does not propose to utilize any part of this profit for improving permanent infrastructure/buildings for the CSD canteens being run for the Ex-servicemen.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, when it comes about the soldiers or ex-servicemen in the country, I feel that the entire country has unanimous view point. Members of the Parliament share the same feelings as well. But when I talk about the ex-servicemen I often feel sorry for them that the demand for one rank one pension is pending since long. In spite of this the Government has not taken any action in this regard. When there is reference like that of Adarsh Housing scam the feeling is somewhat like whether we should expect anything from the people who are associated with the Government or the politicians of Congress Party who have bought flats in it or have taken bribe? ...*(Interruptions)* I will ask the question for sure but you will have to tell about the misdeeds you have done. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is about the canteen, you may ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, they cannot get rid of Adarsh Housing scam so easily. ...*(Interruptions)* This matter is related to the ex-servicemen. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may speak when the matter is discussed, right now you may ask the question. This is Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, the soldiers have sacrificed their lives, they are not ashamed of buying the home which were made for their widows and orphan children, they have the audacity to speak like this. ...*(Interruptions)* I will ask my question, but when the ruckus had erupted in this same House then your Chief Minister had to resign. ...*(Interruptions)* My question is that the lacs of ex-servicemen who are provided with CSD canteen facility I want to ask whether you send 50 per cent of the proceeds to a consolidated fund and spent the remaining 50 per cent on their welfare. It is customary since 1955 that you provide quantitative discount to them so Government gives for any breakage therein or for their capital requirement.

My question to the Honourable Minister is that whether the quantitative discount and trade surplus of CSD for the year 2008-09 has been accounted for upto Rs. 258 crore 24 lacs 6,411 and trade surplus of CTS canteen has been accounted for Rs. 226 crore 52 lacs 83 thousand 82. Whether their 50 per cent share was provided to them or not and if not what were the reasons therefore? This is my first question.

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam Speaker, before I reply to the hon. Member's question, I would like to clarify that this Government and this Ministry is most empathetic to the cause of Ex-Servicemen's welfare and it is the UPA Government which has formed a Department of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare with a Secretary to the Government of India level officer heading the department.

Regarding the aspect of one rank-one pension, I think this Government has addressed the issue with all responsibility and we have done a substantial bit to the most important category which is the other ranks which are a sizeable part of our Ex-Servicemen population and there has been a substantial hike in bridging the

disparity that was there for the people retiring at different times. It is an ongoing process and we have brought down the figure substantially. We are continuing to address the issue and we are most responsive to this demand.

As far as the current question is concerned, the Canteen Stores Department is an extensive facility that is there for all the Servicemen across the country and this is serviced through a Centrally-based Depot, 34 Depots and 3,730 units run Canteens all over the country. This facility is also there for the Ex-Servicemen community that is there all over the country.

Regarding the CTS that the hon. Member has asked about for a specific year, what has happened was the procedure in which the CTS is being distributed has been questioned and commented upon by the C&AG in its Report of 2010-11 and it has asked for model guidelines. That is the only reason why the CTS amount for that year is withheld and as and when the provision is made in the current year, it will also be given to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Madam Speaker, I would like to add something to what he has said. When the hon. member was putting the question, he has raised some issues that are actually not relevant to the main question. But since he has raised some issues, I may be allowed to answer them. Otherwise it will go on record without the actual facts coming on record.

First of all, with regard to the one rank-one pension issue, it is an ongoing demand of a large number of Ex-Servicemen numbering about nearly 23 lakhs. But our UPA Government, from the very beginning, is determined to improve the lot of the Ex-Servicemen. That is why, during the time of UPA-I, for the first time we have enhanced the pension of the Ex-Servicemen. During the time of UPA-II also, we have substantially enhanced the pension of the Ex-Servicemen. I know still there are issues, still there are anomalies. We are not ignoring the fact. So, we are constantly trying to improve the pensionary benefits of the Ex-Servicemen and we are again trying to find out a solution to the various anomalies pointed out by the Ex-Servicemen

*Not recorded.

Associations. I can assure you that our Government and our Party is very serious about improving the lot of the Ex-Servicemen.

Secondly, with regard to the Adarsh issue, it is unfortunate because the main question is about Canteen Stores Department and during this time, bringing in these kinds of issues is unfortunate. But I would like to respond because he has raised the issue. Our Government – not the Opposition and before anybody could ask for the CBI inquiry – took a bold decision to give the matter for a CBI inquiry. The CBI is now continuously following the case. They have raided many places, arrested many people and they have promised the Bombay High Court that within a few months they would file the final report. Please wait till that time. That is what I would like to submit.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, hon'ble Minister has said that their Government has done a lot regarding one rank one pension. I would just like to say that even today millions. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please come to the question. The discussion is going out of scope.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, even today Ex-servicemen are not getting the benefits which they should get. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, come to the point now.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I belong to that Lok Sabha Constituency, where people are facing this problem. Thousands of people come here to meet every year. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Then you should have asked that question.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: First they met hon'ble Advani ji, then Sushma ji and they returned their medal at India Gate. So, it would be wrong to say that it has been done. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I would like to say another thing....*(Interruptions)* Please don't do politics on the name of soldiers ...*(Interruptions)* and another thing that I want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, by conducting CBI enquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Just ask question.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, I am asking question but interruptions is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You just ask your question and don't ask other things.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: By conducting CBI enquiry, widows and their children are not getting houses. It has been banned. So, I would like to ask about the status. I will ask it later on. But hon'ble Minister has said that you did not give funds of year 2009-10 because CAG has said so. But it has been written here clearly that

[English]

"Unfortunately, non-release of QD, which is the quantitative discount, and CDS has been incorrectly linked with C&AG, Report tabled to PAC, primarily insisting on audit of URCs by C&AG. The same is not understood since the Ministry of Law and Justice has opined on 26 May 2011 that URCs are not Government ventures and therefore, not subjected to audit by the C&AG."

[Translation]

Madam, if it is not subjected to audit then why the Government is delaying in providing services and funds? That's why I am saying that thousands of soldiers are deprived of those facilities. If this opinion came one year ago then why the Government is sitting idle? Why the Ex-servicemen are being kept deprived of these benefits? Why you have kept hundreds of crore rupees of your account which were for the benefit of soldiers, for giving them facilities? Through you, I want to ask this question.

[English]

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Madam, as per the hon. Member, the position of the Law Ministry and our Ministry is that is not auditable by the C&AG because the Armed Forces categorically plead that as per the tradition and as per the procedure it is not auditable by the C&AG.

But that is the position of the Armed Forces and our Ministry supports that and the Law Ministry also endorsed that view. But the C&AG is consistently taking a position that this is a public fund, it should be audited. The Public Accounts Committee also gave a Report to the Parliament that this should be audited. So, our Ministry is now examining this and once the examination is completed, we come to the final conclusion and come to the Parliament.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam Speaker, first of all I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister for increasing pension by two thousand two hundred crore rupees and giving the benefits of increased pension to 12 lakh Ex-servicemen. As par as one rank one pension is concerned, hon'ble Minister has very positive attitude about it. I would like to draw your attention towards Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand is pre-dominantly servicemen area. There are families whose members join army and we salute all the soldiers. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether the Government propose to open small CSD canteen in remote areas of Uttarakhand like Devprayag, Gaja, Satpul, Bironkhal and Nagnath Pokhri to provide them benefits of CSD canteen.

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam Speaker, there are certain guidelines for opening new URCs and that is dependent on the number of Servicemen present, the number of ex-Servicemen population that is present, their accessibility and other factors. Beyond that if a new URC has to be opened it has to depend on the land availability that is made by the concerned State. So, we do follow these guidelines and as and when the necessity arises, we do concede the opening of a new branch.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 63 - Shri Ambica Banerjee – not present.

Shri S. Pakkhirappa – not present.

Shri Hassan Khan. 19.03.2012 26

Construction of NHs

*63. ⁺ SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments regarding construction of National Highways (NHs)/roads during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of the targets fixed by the Government for the construction of National Highways during the said period alongwith the road length constructed/proposed to be constructed especially in the year 2011-12, State-wise;

(d) the details of the funds earmarked/released/allocated for the purpose during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government is facing any hurdles/constraints in achieving the targets; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The State-wise details of proposals received from various State Governments for construction of National Highways (NHs) and approved during the last three years and the current year are at Annexure-I.

(c) The targets for the construction of NHs are fixed-scheme-wise and not State-wise. The details of targets fixed and achievements thereof during the last three years and current year are at Annexure-II.

(d) State-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereon for construction/development of NHs during the last three years and the current year are at Annexure-III.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Progress in implementation has been affected due to poor performance of contractors, delays in obtaining forest/wild life/railway clearances, law & order problems in some States, delay in land acquisition etc.

The steps taken by the Government to minimize the delays in completion of all its projects include setting up of Regional Offices by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Managers with adequate delegation of powers, setting up of special land acquisition units, setting up of High Powered Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries of State Governments to resolve the bottlenecks relating to shifting of utilities, land acquisition issues, etc. Further, the delayed projects are closely monitored and periodically reviewed at the Headquarter as well as in the field units for expeditious completion.

These projects are at various stages of completion and hence, it is too early to ascertain their actual date of completion.

Annexure I

State-wise details of proposals received from various State Governments for construction of National Highways (NHs) and approved during the last three years, i.e. since 2008-09 onwards and current year (as on 29.02.2012)

| Sl. No | States | Number of proposals received | Number of proposals approved |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 137 | 118 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 12 | 9 |
| 3. | Assam | 58 | 58 |
| 4. | Bihar | 24 | 16 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 126 | 61 |
| 6. | Goa | 30 | 20 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 70 | 55 |
| 8. | Haryana | 84 | 74 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 61 | 61 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 21 | 18 |

+Shri Ambica Banerjee and Shri S. Pakkappa were not present, hon. Speaker allowed Shri Hassan Khan to ask the supplementary question.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|
| 11. | Jharkhand | 72 | 69 | 20. | Odisha | 170 | 123 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 119 | 109 | 21. | Punjab | 77 | 71 |
| 13. | Kerala | 38 | 38 | 22. | Rajasthan | 71 | 71 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 110 | 39 | 23. | Sikkim | 1 | 1 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 188 | 158 | 24. | Tamil Nadu | 50 | 28 |
| 16. | Manipur | 13 | 13 | 25. | Tripura | 10 | 10 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 16 | 16 | 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 325 | 183 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 20 | 20 | 27. | Uttarakhand | 141 | 131 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 11 | 11 | 28. | West Bengal | 66 | 56 |

Annexure II

Details of targets fixed and achievements thereof during the last three years and current year

| Sl.No | Name of the scheme | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|-------|---|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement (as on 31.01.2012) |
| 1. | National Highways Development Project (NHDP) | | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Widening to four lanes (kms) | 3520 | 2203 | 3165 | 2693 | 2500 | 1780 | 2500 | 1515 |
| | (ii) Construction of bridges (Nos) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | (iii) Construction of bypasses (Nos) | 17 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| 2. | Non-NHDP | | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Improvement of low grade section (kms) | 80 | 47 | 20 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 14 |
| | (ii) Widening to four lane (kms) | 51 | 63 | 79 | 69 | 138 | 99 | 104 | 41 |
| | (iii) Widening to two lane (kms) | 1176 | 1153 | 1321 | 1234 | 1117 | 1042 | 1070 | 513 |
| | (iv) Strengthening of weak pavement (kms) | 706 | 1010 | 1058 | 1013 | 1213 | 1016 | 1080 | 469 |
| | (v) Improvement of riding quality (kms) | 1350 | 2470 | 2510 | 3168 | 2307 | 2026 | 1672 | 1905 |
| | (vi) Rehabilitation/construction of bridges (Nos) | 92 | 77 | 132 | 122 | 187 | 103 | 129 | 69 |
| | (vii) Construction of bypasses (Nos) | 8 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| | (viii) Construction of missing link (kms) | 26 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Annexure III

State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereon for construction/development of National Highways during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Allocation | | | | Expenditure | | | |
|---------|-------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---|
| | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 [^] | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 [^] (upto February, 2012) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 192.97 | 348.39 | 254.77 | 167.99 | 196.38 | 348.39 | 254.77 | 93.91 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 88.25 | 206.29 | 177.64 | 231.43 | 87.65 | 206.29 | 177.64 | 125.25 |
| 4. | Bihar | 104.02 | 245.45 | 199.15 | 225.54 | 95.02 | 245.45 | 199.15 | 189.23 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 3.39 | 2.95 | 8.81 | 6.00 | 3.39 | 2.95 | 8.81 | 0.57 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 67.42 | 79.65 | 53.53 | 98.05 | 65.74 | 79.65 | 53.53 | 29.02 |
| 7. | Delhi | 15.80 | 17.21 | 52.58 | 8.00 | 15.80 | 17.21 | 52.58 | 5.70 |
| 8. | Goa | 34.39 | 33.16 | 30.14 | 8.00 | 34.39 | 33.16 | 30.14 | 4.79 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 102.33 | 150.26 | 111.60 | 124.96 | 101.06 | 150.26 | 111.60 | 75.48 |
| 10. | Haryana | 103.23 | 152.16 | 143.69 | 115.00 | 103.23 | 152.16 | 143.69 | 82.69 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 76.21 | 80.46 | 95.72 | 136.26 | 76.21 | 80.46 | 95.72 | 80.65 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 96.41 | 117.90 | 112.70 | 105.00 | 96.41 | 117.90 | 112.70 | 71.81 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 215.30 | 305.43 | 276.65 | 343.31 | 214.91 | 305.42 | 276.65 | 254.05 |
| 14. | Kerala | 72.53 | 141.23 | 109.00 | 173.82 | 73.20 | 141.23 | 109.00 | 118.24 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 110.14 | 150.16 | 134.24 | 96.69 | 98.35 | 150.16 | 134.24 | 63.45 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 195.18 | 326.18 | 265.53 | 286.52 | 196.87 | 326.18 | 265.53 | 164.87 |
| 17. | Manipur | 23.77 | 19.65 | 63.88 | 78.28 | 23.65 | 19.65 | 63.88 | 23.79 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 51.60 | 61.54 | 79.08 | 70.55 | 50.77 | 61.54 | 79.08 | 45.12 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 13.55 | 5.52 | 24.23 | 60.00 | 13.55 | 5.52 | 24.23 | 20.63 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 30.60 | 30.46 | 26.94 | 54.00 | 30.60 | 30.46 | 26.94 | 11.97 |
| 21. | Odisha | 209.55 | 333.70 | 230.71 | 313.28 | 208.84 | 333.70 | 230.71 | 226.52 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 2.95 | 9.22 | 3.93 | 5.00 | 2.95 | 9.22 | 3.93 | 4.05 |
| 23. | Punjab | 156.77 | 188.49 | 115.00 | 129.11 | 156.77 | 188.49 | 115.00 | 98.00 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 214.35 | 140.24 | 147.31 | 183.08 | 216.54 | 140.23 | 147.31 | 86.96 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 133.77 | 168.40 | 182.13 | 190.37 | 131.96 | 168.40 | 182.13 | 119.54 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 223.51 | 433.21 | 452.55 | 359.21 | 222.20 | 433.21 | 452.55 | 223.75 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 112.40 | 160.91 | 130.83 | 141.46 | 112.29 | 160.91 | 130.83 | 41.17 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 95.30 | 147.00 | 120.61 | 210.00 | 95.30 | 147.00 | 120.61 | 197.62 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.89 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.89 | 2.13 |
| | National Highways Authority of India (NHA)* | 12566.47 | 11744.70 | 17918.94 | 28412.90 | 10497.21 | 9017.96 | 12563.94 | 20755.69 |
| | Border Roads Organisation (BRO)* | 650.00 | 756.00 | 760.00 | 620.00 | 645.80 | 723.49 | 714.31 | 367.38 |
| | SARDP-NE* | 1000.00 | 1200.00 | 1500.00 | 1600.00 | 643.72 | 658.55 | 1004.81 | 1443.86 |
| | LWE* | 0.00 | 125.00 | 750.00 | 1200.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 718.05 | 862.71 |

*The State-wise allocations are not made.

^Provisional.

[Translation]

SHRI HASSAN KHAN: In the State-wise data's given by the hon'ble Minister about National Highway proposals, it has been mentioned that 21 proposals have been received from Jammu and Kashmir and out of them 18 proposals have been approved by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. I think out of these 18 proposals, National Highway Number-1, from Srinagar to Ladakh, the Jojila Tunnel will also be included in this because recently hon'ble Minister has given a statement after his meeting which was published in all leading English and Urdu news papers that construction work of Jojila tunnel will start in the month of August and its foundation stone will also be laid in August. But after that Chief Engineer of BRO gave a statement that DPR of highway tunnel has yet to be received and it can be delayed. Nothing has been mentioned in the Budget which has been presented to the effect that the proposal has been approved and funds have been earmarked for it and its construction is going to start in the month of August.

I would just like to ask from the hon'ble Minister whether the proposal of tunnel at Highway Number-1, has been approved and whether the work will start in August whereas Greeve, which is an agency says that DPR has yet to be received?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): Madam Speaker, this is the most important issue of connectivity of our country. I am happy to say that we gave the responsibility of connectivity of Jojila to BRO, which is being done in two parts. One part of DPR is in stage of submission. That's why we are saying that we will start that connectivity and the other part of DPR is of avalanche and due to the situation, DPR report will take time. But I would like to assure hon'ble Member and House that we will do the work of connectivity at a faster pace so that people can get connectivity there. I would like to assure that the foundation of first phase of Jojila will be laid in the month of August.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, I think the reply honourable Minister has given is a repetitive reply. Whenever questions related to Surface Transport Ministry are asked like when projects were approved? When projects are likely to be completed, then the kind of answer given in this regard have been given in the past too.

I would submit to the hon. Minister that he said that regional offices of National Highway Authority of India have been set up to overcome the delay in completion of projects, they have been given all rights whether the matter is related to land acquisition or shift of utility, they

will complete every work. I would like to know from you that the number of projects approved in the last three years and the number of kilometers of roads built in the last three years. I would also like to know the target of the Government for per kilometer road and the extent to which Government has succeeded in achieving the target.

Madam Speaker, I would like to give an example, Delhi to Ghaziabad, Ghaziabad is my Parliamentary Constituency, two very important highways-NH-24 and NH-58 pass from there. As far as I know there was a proposal for their widening by the Ministry long ago, but the work of widening NH-24 and NH-58 has not been started till date. People in that area have to bear jam for hours together. People don't want to come Delhi from Ghaziabad though Ghaziabad is an industrial city. Madam Speaker alongwith the questions I have asked hon. Minister, I would also like to know why the proposal with the Ministry for widening of NH-24 and NH-58 has not been completed yet?

MADAM SPEAKER: How many questions will you ask? Enough now.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, I am happy that hon. Member has expressed his concern for construction of road for national highway. It is concern of us all too. You already know that whether it is question of land acquisition, utility shift unless State Government provide help the work cannot be done. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Listen to the reply. He has not finished the reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete the reply, please.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Hon. Member you already know that in the work done by the Ministry, it has achieved record 7300 kilometer, which is a record of till date. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Hon. Madam Speaker, all the hon. Members know that it takes four years time between declaration by NHAI and construction of road. After declaration of road the work of land acquisition, forest clearance and utility shift is possible only with the help of State Governments only. At some places, State Government cannot do the work of land acquisition on priority basis due to some local reasons. Two to three years are taken due to guidelines of Supreme Court in relation of wild life strictures. The Ministry is well aware that the work of road construction is to be done speedily. We have formed committee to principal secretary level officers in relation to land acquisition. We have made regional G.M. and therefore, I am happy to submit that we have achieved 7300 kilometer road construction last year, which is a record till date. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Hon. Minister you please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Hon. Madam Speaker, we have achieved 43000 kilometer road construction work under NHDP. We have achieved 3300 kilometer road construction work under SRDP, and has undertaken 3000 kilometer road work of World Bank. I am glad to say that we have undertaken around 21500 kilometer road work under new programme and assured under twelfth plan we are bringing new model of BPC and will construct twenty thousand kilometer road into two lane. Right now around 1500 kilometer road is single lane and double lane. The NDA Government could not make single lane into double lane. We would like to ensure you that we will complete our work. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to assure hon. Member that the work of road construction in which our Government has assured that twenty kilometer road will be completed. We would like to assure to construct twenty kilometer road per day before going into elections.

...(Interruptions) Right now we are constructing around fifteen kilometers of road per day and after completing stretch of 7003 kilometer, we will construct 33 kilometer road per day.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he may remember that National Highway-34 is considered a lifeline of West Bengal. We have been hearing for long time that it will be made double lane, four lane. This work was handed over to some concessionaries, but these people have not succeeded in starting the work. Whenever a work is handed over to concessionaries, the question arises who will be responsible for the maintenance. They say that the responsibility of maintenance is not theirs. What can common people do in it? The roads get damaged before the time consumed in land acquisition and road construction. Due to this, common people have to suffer a lot. What are you thinking in this regard? Is there any mechanism for it? Until they do this, who will do its maintenance, whose responsibility is this?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to assure the hon. Member that when we declare NHAI road, then NHAI spends money on it, not State Government. When NHA award us then concessionaries have to spend on it. It is right that whenever NHAI roads are declared in various regions, State Governments are not spending on them, and the resources available to us are inadequate. Therefore, I would like to assure hon. Member that next year we will manage three thousand crore rupees and do the maintenance of all the roads, wherever required.

I would like to submit to the hon. Member to please send the request with details in writing, we will do the maintenance work.

Welfare of Senior Citizens

+
*64. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the population of senior citizens and other problems faced by them in the country including the metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the schemes under implementation for the welfare of the senior citizens;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the schemes for the welfare of senior citizens;

(e) if so, the details thereof, including the deficiencies noticed therein; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to improve the implementation of the schemes including creating awareness among the public so as to prevent ill treatment of senior citizens by their families and the society?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) and (b) As per census 2001, the population of senior citizens in the country was 7.7 crore. The following are some of the main problems faced by senior citizens:

- Protection of life and property
- Health care
- Financial security
- Protection against ill-treatment
- Independent and productive living
- Care and support to needy senior citizens

(c) Some of the important Schemes being implemented for the welfare of senior citizens are as follows:

1. Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)
2. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
3. National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE)

Brief details of the above schemes are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Besides, the above, the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, and three Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs) supported under the Scheme of IPOP, are imparting training to service providers, working for the elderly.

(d) and (e) During the XIth five year plan period, evaluation studies were got conducted to assess the impact of IPOP. Some of the major recommendations of these studies were enhancement in financial norms, increase in the types of projects supported, and need for engagement of specialized doctors in the centres, etc.

In view of the above recommendations, IPOP was revised w.e.f. 1.4.2008. Besides revision of the financial norms, several innovative projects e.g. Day Care Centre for Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia Patients; Physiotherapy Clinics for Older Persons; Help-lines and Counseling Centres for Older Persons; Regional Resource and Training Centres; etc. were added as being eligible for financial assistance under the Scheme.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2011, bringing down the

minimum age of eligibility under it from 65 years to 60 years, and increasing the Central contribution towards pension amount, for those who are 80 years and above, from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/- per month.

(f) Following are some of the steps which have been taken in this behalf:

- Publicity to legislative and programmatic provisions for senior citizens in the media.
- Sanction of three Regional Resource and Training Centres to augment the efforts of the NISD in the areas of advocacy and capacity building.
- E-payment/telegraphic transfer of grant-in-aid directly into the bank accounts of the grantee NGOs.
- Observance of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP) every year on 1st October, and conferral of 'Vayoshrestha Sammans' on eminent senior citizens and Institutions, in recognition of their contribution towards the cause of the elderly.

Annexure

Brief details of 3 important Schemes meant for Senior Citizens

| Sl.No. | Name of Scheme | Nodal Ministry | Brief details of the Scheme |
|--------|---|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older (IPOP) | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment | <p>The Scheme is being implemented since 1992 and revised w.e.f. 1.4.2008. Financial assistance is provided under it to State Governments/Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban Local Bodies and Non-Governmental Organisations for running and maintenance of projects like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Age Home; • Day Care Centre; • Mobile Medicare Unit; • Day Care Centre for Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia Patients; • Physiotherapy Clinic for Older Persons; • Help-lines and Counseling Centres for Older Persons; • Sensitizing Programmes for Children particularly in Schools and Colleges; • Regional Resource and Training Centres; etc. |
| 2. | Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension | Ministry of Rural Development | Under the Scheme, Central assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month to persons above 60 years, |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Scheme (IGNOAPS) | | and @ Rs. 500/- per month to persons above 80 years belonging to a household below poverty line, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States. |
| 3. | National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE) | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | Major components of this programme, launched in 2010-11, to cover 100 districts in 21 States, are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of health services for senior citizens at District Hospitals/CHC/PHC/Sub-Centres; • Dedicated facilities at 100 District Hospitals with 10 bedded wards for the elderly; • Strengthening of 8 Regional Medical Institutions to provide dedicated tertiary level Medical Care for the elderly, with 30 bedded wards, at New Delhi (AIIMS), Chennai, Mumbai, Srinagar, Varanasi, Jodhpur, Thiruvananthapuram and Guwahati; and • Introduction of PG courses in Geriatric Medicine in the above 8 Institutions, and In-Service training of health personnel at all levels. |

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Bhola Singh ji, please take care of the time.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Madam Speaker, in the light of your instruction, I would like to say that today there are nearly ten crore senior citizens in this country. The Union Government has launched several schemes for protecting their lives, dignity and property and to protect them from victimization. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that whether it is a fact that the steps for standard study were taken to evaluate the impact of IPOP under 11th five year plan, and whether the committee made recommendation to safeguard the respect and security of senior citizens, the number of recommendations implemented by the Government and the reasons for not implementing the rest of the recommendations.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I am very thankful to the Hon'ble Member that he has put here a very important question related to elderly people. He tried to know particularly the initiatives taken by the Government for safeguarding their lives and property. The Government of India formulated a national policy for elderly people in the year 1999 the then the Ministry

of Home Affairs of Government of India issued an advisory to the states and instructed them accordingly. The State Governments should prepare some comprehensive plan as the law and order is their subject. According to the advisory, it was clearly stated

[English]

Identification of the pockets inhabited by older persons, personal visit to the homes of older persons, monitoring and mandatory review of older persons cases by senior police officers at the district level and setting up of help lines.

[Translation]

After that, in 2007, the Government of India formulated Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act. We formulated some rules based on that and those rules were also sent to the states. So far, there are only 12 states which have taken all the steps under the Act enacted in 2007. We are making efforts that State Government notify this Act and the rules framed under the Act and implement effectively all the rules as far as safety of life and property and the health of the elderly people is concerned.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]***Maintenance of NHs**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the unsatisfactory condition of the National Highways (NHs) in various parts of the country including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of such road stretches on NHs;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the factors responsible for the damage caused to the National Highways;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for proper maintenance and repair of the National Highways alongwith the funds allocated/utilised for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, NH-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (e) The development

and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Periodic assessments of the conditions of NHs are being carried out by the executive agencies for taking up remedial measures taking note of the type and extent of damages. The factors responsible for damages caused to the NHs are mainly inadequate pavement compositions, lack of timely strengthening and renewal of wearing surface, overloading of vehicles, limited available allocation of funds, climatic factors, etc. Accordingly, the NHs in the country are being kept in traffic worthy condition from time to time within the available resources based upon the assessment of their conditions depending upon traffic density and *inter-se* priority of works.

Allocations of funds for M&R of NHs are not made NH-wise. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for M&R of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

The Ministry endeavors to ensure optimum utilization of the available funds for maintenance by allocating funds on the basis of length of NH network and the condition of the NHs.

Statement

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for M&R of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

| Sl.No. | State/Union Territory | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|--------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Allocation | Expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 83.25 | 97.70 | 56.25 | 63.89 | 67.06 | 64.13 | 65.37 | 46.33 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.82 | 0.02 | 0.91 | 2.73 | 26.53 | 27.07 | 6.41 | 4.16 |
| 3. | Assam | 40.20 | 40.47 | 78.85 | 67.19 | 111.36 | 99.04 | 62.90 | 39.32 |
| 4. | Bihar | 44.50 | 38.02 | 69.51 | 50.92 | 93.84 | 79.06 | 81.04 | 46.01 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 0.68 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.67 | 0.66 | 0.31 | 0.68 | 0.37 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 27.26 | 27.76 | 33.40 | 31.94 | 22.66 | 22.66 | 24.91 | 9.82 |
| 7. | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Goa | 5.01 | 4.61 | 5.35 | 4.93 | 4.85 | 1.66 | 9.04 | 1.08 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------------|---|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 9. | Gujarat | 42.04 | 41.92 | 43.03 | 41.68 | 82.74 | 82.21 | 66.05 | 54.09 |
| 10. | Haryana | 19.64 | 19.79 | 18.97 | 18.61 | 30.06 | 28.15 | 21.62 | 20.50 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 18.84 | 20.94 | 31.37 | 26.43 | 22.25 | 21.69 | 37.39 | 30.97 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 20.38 | 18.56 | 28.97 | 18.23 | 33.20 | 32.92 | 18.18 | 10.52 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 71.24 | 67.04 | 64.76 | 66.98 | 77.61 | 61.43 | 52.59 | 32.38 |
| 14. | Kerala | 21.75 | 30.12 | 28.50 | 60.45 | 52.08 | 41.88 | 34.62 | 12.89 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 48.66 | 50.37 | 57.15 | 59.53 | 45.39 | 43.30 | 35.46 | 11.75 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 62.92 | 53.04 | 66.98 | 65.38 | 104.40 | 99.50 | 99.33 | 80.84 |
| 17. | Manipur | 10.24 | 9.72 | 7.24 | 7.61 | 18.68 | 17.46 | 25.30 | 7.70 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 17.53 | 17.41 | 14.78 | 17.79 | 48.92 | 44.93 | 47.22 | 22.74 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 9.20 | 7.40 | 3.58 | 2.22 | 39.69 | 37.44 | 24.42 | 8.13 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 10.78 | 12.55 | 12.30 | 10.72 | 14.57 | 12.77 | 51.40 | 36.74 |
| 21. | Odisha | 52.56 | 61.88 | 59.50 | 61.83 | 80.77 | 80.77 | 37.48 | 26.17 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 1.10 | 1.47 | 1.63 | 0.89 | 3.46 | 1.64 | 1.51 | 0.19 |
| 23. | Punjab | 25.58 | 27.47 | 23.00 | 26.86 | 21.38 | 16.13 | 19.45 | 14.28 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 72.35 | 75.06 | 76.53 | 48.39 | 85.72 | 77.30 | 101.05 | 81.82 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 49.40 | 46.55 | 32.62 | 41.21 | 54.36 | 53.90 | 51.21 | 28.32 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 55.22 | 61.04 | 73.93 | 84.83 | 97.50 | 97.11 | 103.02 | 69.86 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 21.87 | 20.86 | 25.31 | 23.40 | 73.59 | 59.46 | 64.79 | 27.60 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 31.49 | 21.69 | 27.15 | 36.70 | 57.65 | 54.75 | 26.41 | 17.72 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.42 | 0.00 |
| 30. | National Highways Authority of India (NHA) [§] | 70.00 | 70.00 | 87.94 | 87.94 | 617.65 | 617.65 | 92.00 | 92.00 |
| 31. | Border Roads Organization (BRO) [§] | 26.35 | 21.68 | 24.00 | 23.73 | 65.00 | 44.50 | 55.00 | 40.86 |
| Grand Total | | 961.86 | 965.94 | 1,058.76 | 1,053.68 | 2,053.63 | 1,920.82 | 1,318.43 | 875.16 |

- As on February, 2012.

§ - State-wise allocations are not made for NHA and BRO.

*[English]***Air Pollution**

*66. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) the average trend of air pollution level recorded in the major cities of the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the pollution has been within the permissible limits;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the various diseases caused by air pollution;

(e) if so, the outcome of the said study; and

(f) the corrective action taken by the Government to contain air pollution and prevention of diseases caused thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Ambient air quality is monitored regularly in all the four major cities, namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with concerned State Pollution Control Boards under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and PM₁₀ (particulate matter having size less than 10 micron). As per available data (Statement-I) for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010, the levels of SO₂ are within the prescribed standards (annual average — 50 µg/m³) in all these cities whereas, levels of NO₂ have consistently exceeded the norms (annual average — 40 µg/m³) in Delhi and Kolkata, and levels of PM₁₀ have exceeded prescribed norms (annual average — 60 µg/m³) in all these cities. There is a fluctuating trend as far levels of SO₂, NO₂ and PM10 in ambient air are concerned.

(d) and (e) Two epidemiological studies had been awarded to Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata by CPCB, namely, 'Epidemiological Study on Effect of Air Pollution on Human Health (adults) in Delhi'; and 'Study on Ambient Air Quality, Respiratory Symptoms and Lung Function of Children in Delhi'. Another study was awarded by the Ministry of Environment & Forests to Institute of

Health Systems, Hyderabad namely, 'Environmental Health effect-cause of Death in Hyderabad'.

Summary of findings of above mentioned three studies are enclosed as Statement-II.

(f) The Government have taken various steps to improve the ambient air quality, contain air pollution and prevention of diseases caused thereby, *inter alia*, include:

- (i) Notification of emission standards for various categories of industries, under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986;
- (ii) Implementation of action plans for improvement of the ambient air quality in 16 cities apart from Delhi;
- (iii) Introduction of cleaner fuel (B.S. III/IV compliant) as per the Auto Fuel Policy;
- (iv) Introduction of gaseous fuel in select cities and towns;
- (v) Sale and registration of B.S. IV compliant passenger cars in selected cities apart from National Capital Region with effect from 1st April, 2010;
- (vi) Use of beneficiated coal for coal based thermal power plants;
- (vii) Enforcement of 'Pollution Under Control (PUC)' certificate scheme to check exhaust emissions from in-use vehicles;
- (viii) Sale of 2T pre-mix petrol for two stroke-two and three wheelers;
- (ix) Implementation of stringent emission norms for generator sets;
- (x) Source Apportionment Studies undertaken in six metro cities;
- (xi) Implementation of the recommendations of the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) for Seventeen Categories of air polluting industries;
- (xii) Establishment of National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network;
- (xiii) Inspection and monitoring of air polluting industries for compliance of the emission norms; and
- (xiv) Strengthening of public transport including establishment of metro rail in a few select cities.

Statement I*Status of Ambient Air Quality in 4 Major Cities of India
(Status of 2008-2010)*

| Sl. No. | Name of the City | State | 2008 | | | 2009 | | | 2010 | | |
|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | | SO ₂ | NO ₂ | PM ₁₀ | SO ₂ | NO ₂ | PM ₁₀ | SO ₂ | NO ₂ | PM ₁₀ |
| 1. | Chennai | Tamil Nadu | 9 | 14 | 63 | 9 | 17 | 73 | 9 | 15 | 59 |
| 2. | Delhi | U.T. | 6 | 57 | 214 | 6 | 50 | 252 | 5 | 55 | 261 |
| 3. | Mumbai | Maharashtra | 9 | 40 | 127 | 6 | 41 | 117 | 4 | 19 | 97 |
| 4. | Kolkata | West Bengal | 8 | 64 | 103 | 11 | 68 | 126 | 11 | 62 | 99 |

Standards (Annual average) :

SO₂ - 50 µg/m³

NO₂ - 40 µg/m³

PM₁₀ - 60 µg/m³

Statement II*Summary of findings of Studies on Health Impacts of Air Pollution*

i. "Epidemiological study to find the effects of Air Pollutants especially Respirable Suspended Particulate matter (RSPM) and Other Carcinogens on Human Health in Delhi" by CNCI, Kolkata.

- √ Respiratory Symptoms: Residents of Delhi had 1.5-times greater prevalence of Upper Respiratory Symptoms. The prevalence of Lower Respiratory Symptoms was 1.8-times higher among the residents of Delhi.
- √ Lung function: Lung function was reduced in 40.3% individuals of Delhi compared with 20.1% in control group. Residents of Delhi showed statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) increased prevalence of restrictive (22.5% vs. 11.4% in control), obstructive (10.7% vs. 6.6% in control), as well as combined (both obstructive and restrictive) type of lung functions deficits (7.1% vs. 2.0% in control).
- √ Cellular lung reaction to air pollution: Sputum of Delhi's citizens contained 12.9 ± 2.6 Alveolar Macrophages per hpf in contrast to 6.9 ± 1.6 Alveolar Macrophages/hpf in controls, and the Alveolar

Macrophages of former group were heavily loaded with particles resulting in increase of cell size.

- √ The citizens of Delhi also had greater prevalence of several cytological changes in sputum compared with rural controls. The changes in sputum cytology were positively correlated with ambient PM₁₀ level.
- ii. "A Study on Ambient Air Quality, Respiratory Symptoms and Lung Function of Children in Delhi" by CNCI, Kolkata.
 - √ Respiratory and associated symptoms: Compared to control, Delhi's children had 1.8-times more Upper respiratory symptoms and 2-times more lower respiratory symptoms suggesting higher prevalence of underlying respiratory diseases.
 - √ The symptoms were more prevalent in children during winter when PM₁₀ level in air is highest in a year, and lowest during monsoon when particulate air pollution level is lowest, suggesting a positive association with particulate air pollution.
 - √ Lung function: The results showed reduction of lung function in 43.5% schoolchildren of Delhi compared with

25.7% in control group. Delhi's children had increased prevalence of restrictive (20.3% vs 14.3% in control), obstructive (13.6% vs. 8% in control), as well as combined (both restrictive and obstructive) type of lung functions deficits (9.6% vs. 3.5% in control).

- √ Cellular lung reaction to air pollution: School children of Delhi had 3.1 times more alveolar macrophages (AM) in their sputum. Marked increase in AM number signifies greater exposure to particulate pollution as AM represents the first line of cellular defence against inhaled pollutants.
 - √ Changes in the sputum cytology among the school children of Delhi positively correlated with ambient PM₁₀ level.
- iii. "A Study on Environmental Health effect-cause of Death in Hyderabad" by Institute of Health Systems, Hyderabad.
- √ There are gaps between the number of deaths registered and number of medically certified deaths.
 - √ The study suggests a contributory role of air pollutants to the associated diseases and death. However, the study suffers from several limitations. The analysis of mortality data is based on available hospital records information of Hyderabad. Owing to non-availability, the present study could not probe in to other factors that could also contribute to cardiovascular and respiratory mortality such as socioeconomic status, nutritional parameters, occupational history, etc.
 - √ The limitations in the assessment of the exposure and outcome variables, the current study findings should be regarded as preliminary observations.

Child Labour in Hazardous Occupation

- *67. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

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

(a) the details of occupation including processes notified as hazardous for child labour;

(b) whether a number of children are being employed in such occupation in various parts of the country including industries in Delhi;

(c) if so, the number of child labourers employed including those killed in such hazardous occupation during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the action taken against employers employing child labour during the said period; and

(e) the details of the schemes/programmes undertaken for the rehabilitation of child labourers and the effective steps taken for ban of child labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) 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 list of such specified Occupations and Processes is at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Whenever any incident of Child Labour employed in any part of the country in prohibited occupation comes to the notice of the Govt., suitable legislative & rehabilitation measures are taken. The number of children who were found working in prohibited occupations/processes and then rescued/withdrawn and rehabilitated through NCLP Scheme State-wise Year-wise during last 3 years and current year is as per Statement-II. As per information available from States/UTs no child labour has been reported killed in hazardous occupation during last 3 years and current year.

(d) The details of action taken during 2008-2011 is at Statement-III.

(e) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts of the country for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming them into formal education system. Further, under the Grant in Aid (GIA) Scheme funds to the extent of 75% of the project cost are released directly to NGOs for elimination of the child labour in the districts which are not covered under the National Child Labour Project. Under the Child Labour

Policy, Govt. of India follows a multi- pronged approach with the following three major elements:-

- (i) Legal action plan.
- (ii) Focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour; and
- (iii) Project-based action in areas of high concentration of Child labour.

The above measures have yielded positive results in process of eradication of child labour.

Statement I

List of Occupations & Processes prohibited under the Act.

Part A

Occupations (Non-Industrial Activity)

Any occupation concerned with:-

- (1) Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways;
- (2) Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
- (3) Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from the one platform to another or in to or out of a moving train;
- (4) Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;
- (5) A port authority within the limits of any port;
- (6) Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses;
- (7) Abattoirs/Slaughter House;
- (8) Automobile workshops and garages;
- (9) Foundries;
- (10) Handling of toxic or inflammable substances or explosives;

- (11) Handloom and power loom industry;
- (12) Mines (underground and under water) and collieries;
- (13) Plastic units and fibreglass workshops;
- (14) Domestic workers or servants;
- (15) Dhabas (roadside eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational centers; and
- (16) Diving.
- (17) Caring of elephant.
- (18) Working in the circus.

Part B

Processes (Industrial Activity)

- (1) Beedi-making.
- (2) Carpet-weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof.
- (3) Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement.
- (4) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes preparatory and incidental thereto.
- (5) Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works.
- (6) Mica-cutting and splitting.
- (7) Shellac manufacture.
- (8) Soap manufacture.
- (9) Tanning.
- (10) Wool-cleaning.
- (11) Building and construction industry including processing and polishing of granite stones.
- (12) Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing).
- (13) Manufacture of products from agate.
- (14) Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos.

- (15) "Hazardous processes" as defined in Sec. 2 (cb) and 'dangerous operation' as notice in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
- (16) Printing as defined in Section 2(k) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
- (17) Cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing.
- (18) Soldering processes in electronic industries.
- (19) Aggarbatti' manufacturing.
- (20) Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting.
- (21) Brick kilns and Roof tiles units.
- (22) Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods.
- (23) Detergent manufacturing.
- (24) Fabrication workshops (ferrous and non ferrous)
- (25) Gem cutting and polishing.
- (26) Handling of chromite and manganese ores.
- (27) Jute textile manufacture and coir making.
- (28) Lime Kilns and Manufacture of Lime.
- (29) Lock Making.
- (30) Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, welding of galvanized or zinc silicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping of lead paint, burning of lead in enamelling workshops, lead mining, plumbing, cable making, wiring patenting, lead casting, type founding in printing shops. Store typesetting, assembling of cars, shot making and lead glass blowing.
- (31) Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work.
- (32) Manufacture of glass, glass ware including bangles, florescent tubes, bulbs and other similar glass products.
- (33) Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff.
- (34) Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides.
- (35) Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industry.
- (36) Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes.
- (37) Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather.
- (38) Moulding and processing of fiberglass and plastic.
- (39) Oil expelling and refinery.
- (40) Paper making.
- (41) Potteries and ceramic industry.
- (42) Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacturing of brass goods in all forms.
- (43) Processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting.
- (44) Saw mill - all processes.
- (45) Sericulture processing.
- (46) Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products.
- (47) Stone breaking and stone crushing.
- (48) Tobacco processing including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling of tobacco in any form.
- (49) Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite beneficiation.
- (50) Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing.
- (51) 'Zari' making (all processes).
- (52) Electroplating.
- (53) Graphite powdering and incidental processing.
- (54) Grinding or glazing of metals.
- (55) Diamond cutting and polishing.

- (56) Extraction of slate from mines. (61) Beverage Industry.
- (57) Rag picking and scavenging. (62) Timber handling and loading.
- (58) Processes involving exposure to excessive heat (e.g. working near furnace) and cold. (63) Mechanical Lumbering.
- (59) Mechanised fishing. (64) Warehousing.
- (60) Food Processing. (65) Processes involving exposure to free silica such as slate, pencil industry, stone grinding, slate stone mining, stone quarries, and agate industry.

Statement II

| Sl.No. | State | No. of children rescued/withdrawn | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (upto June, 11) |
| 1. | Assam | Nil | 3685 | 274 | 227 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 10779 | 13689 | 1858 | 4692 |
| 3. | Bihar | 1126 | 7998 | 8552 | 17617 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 1674 | 1063 | 5164 | 4914 |
| 5.. | Gujarat | 845 | 1437 | 2129 | 193 |
| 6. | Haryana | 1164 | 1354 | 1293 | N.A. |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | Nil | Nil | 43 | N.A. |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 4785 | 1816 | 1015 | 2216 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 4549 | 3217 | 135 | 278 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 3495 | 5150 | 5113 | 3854 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 9582 | 9692 | 13344 | 11307 |
| 12. | Odisha | 10283 | 10585 | 14416 | N.A. |
| 13. | Punjab | 428 | 1023 | 123 | 149 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 11630 | 12326 | 4415 | 142 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 7950 | 6321 | 6325 | 2022 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 26390 | 40297 | 28243 | 2794 |
| 17. | West Bengal | 3127 | 13187 | 2215 | 1236 |
| 18. | Delhi* | 356 | 370 | 508 | 482 |
| 19 | Kerala | Nil | Nil | N.A. | N.A. |
| 20. | Lakshadweep | Nil | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 21. | Mizoram | Nil | Nil | N.A. | N.A. |
| 22. | Tripura | Nil | Nil | N.A. | N.A. |

*Figures of Delhi are of Calendar Year (1st January - 31st December) 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively)

Statement II*Details of action taken under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986*

| Year | Inspections | Violations | Prosecutions | Convictions | Acquittals |
|-------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 2008 | 355629 | 2709 | 11149 | 742 | 8326 |
| 2009 | 295572 | 1719 | 11033 | 1312 | 307 |
| 2010 | 213544 | 2219 | 8854 | 1226 | 256 |
| 2011* | 8354 | 239 | 71 | N.A. | N.A. |

*Reports yet to be received from many States/UTs

[*Translation*]

Unemployment

*68. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) the details of the employment-oriented schemes under implementation by the Government;

(b) the number of Employment Exchanges functioning in the States, State-wise;

(c) the number of jobs provided to the registered unemployed persons through employment exchanges during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether unemployment is on the rise in the country;

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

(f) the corrective steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The details of the important employment-oriented schemes under implementation by the Government are as follows:

- (i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit linked subsidy programme being implemented since 2008-09 by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, aims at generating self-employment

opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

- (ii) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic self employment scheme which aims at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets/economic activities so as to bring them out of poverty line. It has been now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission.
- (iii) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides for enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- (iv) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for urban areas: Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, to help them set up self employment ventures and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme has been comprehensively revamped during 2009-2010.

(b) The number of Employment Exchanges functioning in the country as on 31.12.2011 State/Union Territory-wise is given at Statement-I.

(c) Placement of 3.05 lakh, 2.62 lakh, 5.10 lakh and 4.70 lakh job seekers was effected through employment exchanges during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively in the country. State-wise details of placement effected through employment exchanges during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given at Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the two most recent surveys, total estimated number of unemployed persons on usual status basis has declined from 10.84 million in 2004-05 to 9.50 million in 2009-10 and unemployment rate has also come down from 2.3 percent in 2004-2005 to 2.0 percent in 2009-10.

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

Statement I

State and Union Territory wise number of employment exchanges functioning in the country as on 31.12.2011

| Sl.No. | State/UT | Number of Employment Exchanges |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 31 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 11 |
| 3. | Assam | 52 |
| 4. | Bihar | 37 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 18 |
| 6. | Delhi | 14 |
| 7. | Goa | 1 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 41 |
| 9. | Haryana | 56 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 15 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 17 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 41 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 40 |
| 14. | Kerala | 89 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 58 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 47 |
| 17. | Manipur | 11 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 12 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 3 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 8 |
| 21. | Odisha | 40 |
| 22. | Punjab | 46 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 38 |
| 24. | Sikkim* | |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 34 |
| 26. | Tripura | 5 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 24 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 92 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 77 |
| (B) Union Territories | | |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 2 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1 |
| 33. | Daman And Diu | 2 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 1 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 1 |
| Total | | 966 |

*No employment exchange is functioning in this state.

Statement II*State-wise details of placement effected through employment exchanges during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011*

(in thousand)

| Sl.No. | States/UTs | Placement | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | @ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3. | Assam | 0.7 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 3.1 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0.4 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| 6. | Delhi | @ | @ | 4.1 | 0.2 |
| 7. | Goa | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 217.7 | 153.5 | 202.8 | 223.9 |
| 9. | Haryana | 2.4 | 1.8 | 5.8 | 6.9 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 2.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 3.2 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | - | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 1.7 | 2.7 | 12.5 | 8.7 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| 14. | Kerala | 16.6 | 14.2 | 11.5 | 13.5 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 5.5 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 6.6 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 10.8 | 23.9 | 207.3 | 165.6 |
| 17. | Manipur | 0.2 | @ | 0.6 | @ |
| 18. | Meghalaya | @ | 0.1 | 0.0 | @ |
| 19. | Mizoram | @ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20. | Nagaland | @ | 0.1 | 0.0 | @ |
| 21. | Odisha | 2.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 2.9 |
| 22. | Punjab | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.2 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 3.8 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| 24. | Sikkim* | | | | |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 22.3 | 16.4 | 17.4 | 11.2 |
| 26. | Tripura | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 2.0 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 1.6 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 5.6 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 5.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | @ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Total | | 304.9 | 261.5 | 509.6 | 469.9 |

Note: @ Figures less than 50.

*No Employment Exchange is working in the state.

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

[English]

Sugar Exports

*69. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow export of sugar over and above the permitted quota of two million tonnes in case the domestic output surpasses the estimated production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor alongwith the present status thereof?

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

(a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Keeping in view high sugar production during current sugar season 2011-12, the Government has allowed export of 20 lakh MT of sugar in two tranches of 10 lakh MT each during the month of November, 2011 and February, 2012 under Open General License (OGL). In addition, the Government has allowed export of 0.19 lakh MT to Maldives to fulfill bilateral agreement, 0.18

lakh MT to United States & European Union under preferential quota and 1.16 lakh MT fulfill commitments under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme during 2011-12 sugar season. So far, Release Orders for a quantity of 1.185 million MT have been issued, till date, under different categories during 2011-12 sugar season.

[Translation]

Deaths of Wild Animals

*70. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

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

(a) whether a number of wild animals/other animals have died or got killed in the Wildlife Sanctuaries and Zoological Parks of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the causes of death during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the corrective action taken/being taken by the Government and the steps taken to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The management and protection of wild animals in wildlife sanctuaries in the country is looked after by the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. State-wise details of death of wild animals in Wildlife Sanctuaries are not collated in the Ministry. However, the State-wise details of deaths of animals in Zoological Parks during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. The major reasons for death of animals in Wildlife Sanctuaries include natural death, predation, infighting among competing individuals of the same species, accidental death, poaching, etc. In Zoological Parks, the major reasons for the deaths of animals include old age, senility, infighting, respiratory failure, septicemia, etc.

(c) In respect of animals housed in the Zoological Parks in the country, the Central Zoo Authority had laid standards and norms regarding upkeep and healthcare of animals under Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009, which is mandatory for all the zoos to follow. Appropriate action is also taken by respective zoo operator/State Government in case of a default on part of the management in proper upkeep of the zoo.

While the management of Wildlife Sanctuaries is looked after by the concerned State/Union Territory Government, the Central Government has taken the following steps to strengthen the protection of wild animals in such sanctuaries:

- i. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended and made more stringent. The punishments for offences have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).

- ii. Protected Areas, *viz.*, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- iii. Financial and technical assistance is 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.
- iv. A Central Zoo Authority has been established to monitor and supervise proper management of zoological parks and upkeep of animals/inmates there. Central Zoo Authority also provides financial assistance for improvement and upkeep of zoological parks.
- v. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- vi. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- vii. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- viii. Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

Statement

State-wise details of death of animals in Zoological Parks during last three years

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | 2008-09* | 2009-10* | 2010-11* | 2011-12* (As on 1.3.2012) |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4 | 3 | 4 | — |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 124 | 157 | 188 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------------|------|------|------|----|
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 7 | 18 | 5 | |
| 4. | Assam | 36 | 34 | 42 | |
| 5. | Bihar | 40 | 175 | 19 | 1 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 34 | 50 | 41 | 0 |
| 7. | Delhi | 38 | 27 | 109 | 7 |
| 8. | Goa | 1 | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 331 | 301 | 380 | 7 |
| 10. | Haryana | 62 | 36 | 94 | |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 51 | 43 | 51 | |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | | 5 | |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 98 | 65 | 80 | 12 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 1299 | 799 | 367 | 9 |
| 15. | Kerala | 170 | 121 | 162 | |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 70 | 120 | 77 | 10 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 95 | 92 | 242 | 9 |
| 18. | Manipur | 15 | 77 | 25 | |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 3 | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 3 | 5 | 3 | |
| 21. | Nagaland | 11 | 14 | 5 | |
| 22. | Odisha | 104 | 116 | 179 | 6 |
| 23. | Punjab | 78 | 77 | 113 | 11 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 95 | 90 | 130 | |
| 25. | Sikkim | 3 | 4 | 6 | |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 172 | 213 | 233 | 4 |
| 27. | Tripura | 31 | 55 | 61 | 6 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 177 | 177 | 147 | |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 34 | 30 | 27 | |
| 30. | West Bengal | 158 | 153 | 132 | 9 |
| | Total | 3354 | 3069 | 2944 | 95 |

*(English)***Modernisation and Expansion of Steel Plants**

*71. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the expansion and modernisation of various steel plants has been initiated by the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to meet the growing demand of steel in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its current status;

(c) the details of the total investment/expenditure likely to be incurred alongwith the production capacity of each plant likely to be enhanced as a result of this modernisation exercise, plant-wise; and

(d) the time by which these programmes are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The Steel Authority of India Limited

(SAIL) has undertaken Modernization and Expansion plan at its various plants including five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur and Burnpur and special plant at Salem to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.8 Million Tonne Per Annum (mtpa) to 21.4 mtpa in the current phase.

The indicative investment/expenditure in respect of SAIL which is likely to be incurred for current Phase of Modernization and Expansion is Rs. 61,870 crore. Besides, a provision of Rs. 10,264 crore has been kept towards investment in existing mines under Raw Material Division (RMD) and Development in Rowghat Mine.

Expansion of Salem Steel Plant (SSP) has been completed in September, 2010. For other plants, all major packages have been ordered and these packages are under various stages of execution.

(c) The plant-wise details of present production capacity and likely enhancement as a result of current modernization and expansion and indicative investment/expenditure at its five integrated steel plants and special plant at Salem are given below:

| | Plant | Product | Existing Capacity (Mtpa) | Capacity after Expansion (Mtpa) | Indicative Investment (Rs. in Crore) |
|------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| SAIL | Bhilai Steel Plant | Crude Steel | 3.93 | 7.0 | 17,266 |
| | Durgapur Steel Plant | Crude Steel | 1.80 | 2.2 | 2,875 |
| | Rourkela Steel Plant | Crude Steel | 1.90 | 4.2 | 11,812 |
| | Bokaro Steel Plant | Crude Steel | 4.36 | 4.61 | 6,325 |
| | IISCO Steel Plant | Crude Steel | 0.50 | 2.50 | 16,408 |
| | Salem Steel Plant | Crude Steel | 0.0 | 0.18 | 1,902 |

(d) All efforts are being made to complete the current phase of modernisation and expansion of SAIL by 2013.

State of Forest Report

*72. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the latest 'State of Forest' Report has found that India recorded a net loss of 367 square kilometre of forests between 2009 and 2011;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Report and follow-up action taken thereon;

(c) whether various areas, including Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh lost a large tract of forest during the period 2009-11;

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

(e) the further measures taken for afforestation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the latest 'India State of Forest Report 2011' (ISFR 2011), the forest cover of the country has declined by 367 square kilometre with respect to previous assessment as given in India State of Forest Report, 2009.

(b) The salient features of the India State of Forest Report are as follows:-

- Forest and tree cover of the country is 78.29 million hectare, which is 23.81% of the geographical area. This includes 2.76% of tree cover.
- The forest and tree cover would work out to 25.22% after exclusion of 183135 square kilometre above the altitude 4000 m from the total geographical area of the country as these areas do not support tree growth.
- In the hill and tribal districts of the country, a decrease in forest cover of 548 square kilometre and 679 square kilometre respectively has been reported as compared to the previous assessment.
- The north eastern States of the India account for one-fourth of the country's forest cover. There is a net decline of 549 square kilometre in forest cover as compared to the previous assessment.
- Mangrove cover has increased by 23.34 square kilometre during the same period.
- The total growing stock of India's forest and tree outside forests is estimated as 6047.15 million cum which comprises 4498.73 million cum inside the forests and 1548.42 million cum outside the forests.
- The total bamboo bearing area in the country is estimated to be 13.96 million hectare.
- The total carbon stock in the country's forests is estimated to be 6663 million tonnes.

(c) As per India State of Forest Report 2011, 13 States/UTs have shown decrease in forest cover to the extent of 867 square kilometre in the States such as Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram etc. The Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh has also lost 182 square kilometre forest cover between October, 2006 and March, 2009.

(d) The names of States where there is decline in forest cover along with the reasons for decline in forest cover is given in Statement.

(e) The following initiatives have been taken by the Government to expand forest and tree cover in the country:

- (i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. As on 31.10.2011, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 18.32 lakh hectares since inception of the Scheme in 2002.
- (ii) The Ministry release funds under the Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IIFMS), for strengthening of forest protection such as infrastructure, fire protection, demarcation of forest boundaries, construction of facilities for frontline staff and communication which has contributed towards increase in the forest cover.
- (iii) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Central Government, a National Mission for a 'Green India' has been mooted with major objectives to increase forests/ tree cover on 5 mha of forest/non forest lands and also to improve the quality of the forest cover on another 5 mha.
- (iv) Under the award of 13th Finance Commission, a grant of Rs. 5000 crores has been allocated as "Forest Grants" to the states on the basis of

their forest cover in the State in relation to the national average. It has been further weighted by the quality of the forests in each state as measured by density.

(v) Afforestation activities are undertaken under various External Aided Projects by Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan.

Statement

States/UTs-wise decline in forest cover in the country and reasons therefore

| Sl.No. | States | Change from ISFR 2009 (km ²) | Major reasons for loss |
|--------------|-------------------|--|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | -281 | Management interventions like harvesting of short rotation crops followed by new regeneration/plantations, forest clearance in some encroached areas. |
| 2. | Manipur | -190 | Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure. |
| 3. | Nagaland | -146 | Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure. |
| 4. | Arunachal Pradesh | -74 | Change in forest cover in the state is because of shifting cultivation and biotic pressure. |
| 5. | Mizoram | -66 | Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure. |
| 6. | Meghalaya | -46 | Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure. |
| 7. | Kerala | -24 | Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to rotational felling of Eucalyptus, Teak, <i>Acacia mangium</i> , rubber and shade bearing trees in the gardens. |
| 8. | Assam | -19 | Decrease in forest cover is mainly attributed to illicit felling, encroachments in insurgency affected areas and shifting cultivation practices. |
| 9. | Tripura | -8 | Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to clearings for rubber plantations and shifting cultivations practices. |
| 10. | Maharashtra | -4 | - |
| 11. | Chhattisgarh | -4 | Submergence of forest areas in catchments of the dams. |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh | -3 | - |
| 13. | Gujarat | -1 | Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to private felling in the Tree Outside Forests (TOF) area. |
| 14. | Chandigarh | -0.22 | - |
| Total | | -866.22 | |

Decline in Sea Freight Charges

*73. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sea freight charges have seen drastic reduction in the recent past;

(b) if so, the estimates of this reduction during the last two years;

(c) the extent of reduction in the sea freight charges alongwith the details of routes between the countries affected by it; and

(d) the main reasons for such reduction?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The estimates of reduction in sea freight rates during the last two years are given at Statement-I.

(c) The extent of reduction in the sea freight charges alongwith the details of routes between the countries affected by it are given at Statement-II.

(d) The main reasons for reduction in freight charges are:- (i) increasing size of ships and over capacity of available tonnage in comparison to the growth of trade; (ii) ships ordered during the boom period began to get delivered putting pressure on freight rates; (iii) slow down of growth in China and other parts of Asia reducing the demand of raw materials as well as manufactured goods affecting Intra-Asian trade; and (iv) reduction in demand in the European countries.

Statement I

| Type of Cargo | Type of ship | Approx Rate as on Feb., 2010 in US\$/day | Approx Rates as on Feb., 2012 in US\$/day | Reduction % |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Crude Oil | VLCC | 50000 | 20000 | -60% |
| | Suzemax | 39000 | 17000 | -56% |
| | Aframax | 12000 | 11000 | -89% |
| 2. Petroleum Product | Dirty Tanker | 12000 | 14000 | 17% |
| | Clean-MR | 8000 | 5500 | -31% |
| | Clean Handy | 17000 | 16000 | -6% |
| 3. Dry Bulk Cargo | Cape Size | 33000 | 5000 | -85% |
| | Panamax | 25000 | 7700 | -69% |
| | Handymax | 21000 | 8000 | -62% |
| 4. Container Rates per teu (for 20' container) in US\$ Routes: | China-N Amrica-(West Coast) | 2100 | 1800 | -14% |
| | China-N Europe | 2100 | 700 | -67% |
| | China-Singapore | 310 | 225 | -27% |
| | China-US East Coast | 3500 | 3000 | -14% |
| | China-S America | 2300 | 1550 | -33% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------------|---|------|------|------|
| China-Australia | | 1200 | 750 | -38% |
| India-Europe | | 1500 | 850 | -43% |
| India-Spain/Italy (Med) | | 1800 | 950 | -47% |
| India-US East Coast | | 2500 | 1750 | -30% |
| Europe-India | | 1300 | 750 | -42% |
| Med Sea Ports-India | | 800 | 450 | -44% |

Statement II

| Type of Cargo | Route | Approx Rate as on Feb., 2010 in US\$/day | Approx Rates as on Feb., 2012 in US\$/day | Reduction % |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Crude Oil | | | | |
| VLCC | P Gulf-Holland | 27000 | 3750 | -86% |
| VLCC | P Gulf-USA | 21000 | 2300 | -89% |
| VLCC | P Gulf-Japan | 41600 | 25000 | -40% |
| VLCC | West Africa-India | 45000 | 32000 | -29% |
| Suex Max | P Gulf-China | 27000 | 23000 | -15% |
| Suex Max | West Africa-USA | 26200 | 14300 | -45% |
| Suex Max | West Africa-Med. Europe | 29000 | 16600 | -43% |
| AFRAMAX | P Gulf-USA | 15700 | 12000 | -24% |
| AFRAMAX | Med-USA | 2000 | 11200 | -44% |
| DRY BULK CARGO | | | | |
| Cape Size | Brazil -Holland | 32000 | 10000 | -69% |
| Cape Size | Aus-Japan | 30000 | 4200 | -86% |
| Panamax | Aus-China | 240000 | 950 | -96% |
| Panamax | S. Africa-Holland | 13300 | 2200 | -83% |
| Supramax | Europe-Far East | 31000 | 12000 | -61% |
| Supramax | Far East-Europe | 13000 | 3000 | -77% |
| Supramax | EC India-China | 23000 | 6200 | -73% |

Container Rate per teu (for 20' Container) in US\$ Routes:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|---|------|------|------|
| China-N. America-West Coast | | 2100 | 1800 | -14% |
| China-N Europe | | 2100 | 700 | -67% |
| China-Singapore | | 310 | 225 | -27% |
| China-US East Coast | | 3500 | 3000 | -14% |
| China-S America | | 2300 | 1550 | -33% |
| China-Australia | | 1200 | 750 | -38% |
| India-Europe | | 1500 | 850 | -43% |
| India-Spain/Italy (Med) | | 1800 | 950 | -47% |
| India-US East Coast | | 2500 | 1750 | -30% |
| Europe-India | | 1300 | 750 | -42% |
| Med Sea Port-India | | 800 | 450 | -44% |

[Translation]

EU-India Trade Summit

*74. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the European Union (EU)-India Summit was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) India's stand on non-trade issues and public procurement alongwith the response of EU in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) The 12th India EU Summit was held on 10th February, 2012 at New Delhi. A number of bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest were discussed during the summit.

(c) India is of the view that non-trade and trade issues should not be mixed. Non-trade issues are best discussed in specified international and multilateral bodies of which India is a responsible member.

Insofar as public procurement is concerned, again our position is well articulated. India became an observer to the Plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) in 2010 in the World Trade Organisation. It is not

a member of the GPA and has not taken on market access commitments. India, however, has a dynamic GP regime and policy in this area is evolving.

Purchase of Combat Aircraft

*75. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate steps have been taken to overcome the shortage of aircraft/trainer aircraft and helicopters in the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the ongoing/finalized deals for procurement of aircraft/helicopters from various countries including '126 medium multi-role combat aircraft Rafale' from France recently;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(d) the reasons for preferring Rafale over other aircraft including Typhoon indicating the comparative details of their capabilities;

(e) whether the said aircraft has met all the parameters in field evaluation trials; and

(f) the time by which the delivery of the aircraft is likely to start/be completed?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. Induction of new aircraft and replacement

of existing aircraft is an on-going process and various steps have been taken by the Government to meet the operational requirements of the Indian Air Force (IAF).

(b) and (c) The IAF is in the process of inducting additional SU-30 MKI aircraft, Light Combat Aircraft, Medium Lift Helicopters, Advanced Light Helicopters as well as C-130J and C-17 transport aircraft to augment its combat aircraft, helicopter and transport aircraft fleet. Proposals are also being progressed for the procurement of Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA), Attack Helicopters and Heavy Lift Helicopters as well as Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft and Medium Transport Aircraft. For its trainer fleet, procurement of Intermediate Jet Trainer and Advance Jet Trainer has been approved. A proposal for procurement of Basic Trainer aircraft is being progressed for seeking approval of the competent authority. The total expenditure to be incurred on the above procurements will be known once all the proposals are finalized.

(d) and (e) The Request for Proposal (RFP) for procurement of the Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) was issued to six manufacturers of fighter aircraft. Of the six proposals received in response to the RFP, the proposals of M/s Dassault Aviation for Rafale and M/s EADS Germany for Eurofighter Typhoon were found compliant to the technical requirements in the field evaluation trials. The Contract Negotiations Committee (CNC) which is currently in progress found the proposal of M/s Dassault Aviation as the lowest in terms of cost. Final decision will be taken after the CNC submits its recommendations.

(f) The first Squadron of MMRCA consisting of 18 aircraft is expected to be inducted within 3 to 4 years of signing of the contract. The remaining 108 aircraft will be manufactured under license by M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and are expected to be inducted over the following seven years.

[English]

Integrated Textile Parks

*76. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the status of the existing textile parks established in various parts of the country;

(b) whether any assessment has been made/review undertaken to evaluate the performance of the existing textile parks in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up some new integrated textile parks in the country so as to create world class infrastructure and also for generating employment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the locations identified for the purpose, State-wise alongwith the cost involved and also the proposed mode of investment for these parks?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):
(a) to (d): 40 Textiles Parks have been established in India under the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP) since the launch of the Scheme in 2005. Of these 24 Parks have started production. The status of implementation of textiles parks is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Project Approval Committee constituted under the scheme is mandated to assess, review and evaluate the performance of Integrated Textiles Parks.

Government has approved 21 new textiles parks in October 2011. State-wise list is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The project cost is Rs. 2338.56 crores, estimated investment is Rs. 8312.12 crores and employment to be generated is 3,88,363.

Statement I

Existing Integrated Textile Paks

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Location | Date of Approval | Estimated Project Cost (Rs. crore) | GOI's Contribution | Grant Released | No of Units As Approved | No of Units Operational So far | Estimated Investment in the Park (Rs. crore) | Investments so far (Rs. crore) | Estimated Employment in the Park | | Employment so far (Direct) |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Direct | Indirect | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Hyderabad Hi-tech Weaving Park* | Mahboob Nagar, AP | 01.07.2006 | 58.00 | 23.20 | 12.00 | 29 | - | 208.00 | 16.71 | 2500 | 2500 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|--|-------------------|------------|--------|-------|-------|---|---|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2. | Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited | Ananthpur, AP | 01.07.2006 | 102.27 | 40.00 | 24.00 | 400 Looms 3700 Garmenting Machines 2 Units | 80 Looms 1 unit for silk reeling | 265.49 | 50.00 | 10500 | 22000 | 200 |
| 3. | Pochampally Handloom Park Limited | Pochampally, AP | 01.07.2006 | 34.00 | 13.60 | 13.60 | 6 unified clusters with 2000 Looms | 500 looms | 50.00 | 42.00 | 5000 | 3000 | 500 |
| 4. | Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited | Vishakhapatnam AP | 01.07.2006 | 134.42 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 17 | 10 | 4878.03 | 568.00 | 60000 | 90000 | 17000 |
| 5. | MAS Fabric Park (India Ltd.) | Nellore, AP | 20.03.2008 | 254.70 | 40.00 | 12.00 | 16 | - | 1982.00 | 31.37 | 31000 | 15000 | - |
| 6. | Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited | Surat, GJ | 25.11.2005 | 128.75 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 33 | 24 | 705.00 | 397.75 | 8000 | 17000 | 1200 |
| 7. | Mundra SEZ Textile & Apparel Park Limited | Kutch, GJ | 03.02.2006 | 103.53 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 11 | 3 | 775.00 | 440.53 | 3077 | 4500 | 485 |
| 8. | Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Ltd. | Surat, GJ | 25.09.2007 | 105.63 | 40.00 | 24.00 | 53 | 8 | 312.65 | 124.46 | 2900 | 4300 | 458 |
| 9. | Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited | Kheda, GJ | 01.07.2006 | 114.77 | 40.00 | 36.00 | 21 | 5 | 550.00 | 94.76 | 6250 | 12500 | 291 |
| 10. | Sayana Textile Park Ltd | Surat, GJ | 20.03.2008 | 116.77 | 40.00 | 36.00 | 50 | 4 | 298.61 | 96.58 | 3155 | 4733 | 219 |
| 11. | Surat Super Yarn Limited | Surat, GJ | 01.07.2006 | 104.76 | 40.00 | 36.00 | 27 | 2 | 230.56 | 130.80 | 1000 | 2000 | 50 |
| 12. | Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited | Ichalkaranji, MH | 25.11.2005 | 106.50 | 40.00 | 36.00 | 86 | 30 | 335.00 | 125.50 | 5000 | 5000 | 1230 |
| 13. | Pride india cooperative Textile Park Limited | Ichalkaranji, MH | 03.02.2006 | 58.19 | 23.28 | 20.95 | 85 | 71 | 203.00 | 110.00 | 1500 | 2500 | 2800 |
| 14. | Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited | Baramati, MH | 01.07.2006 | 108.52 | 40.00 | 34.83 | 22 | 12 | 250.00 | 150.00 | 5500 | 6000 | 2883 |
| 15. | ShriDhairyashil Mane Textile Park Co-op Society Limited* | Ichalkaranji, MH | 01.07.2006 | 72.25 | 28.90 | 8.67 | 167 | - | 376.55 | 16.10 | 3300 | 5000 | - |
| 16. | Puma Global Textiles Park Ltd. | Hingoli, MH | 16.05.2008 | 91.80 | 36.72 | 22.02 | 41 | 1 | 205.00 | 50.00 | 1100 | 550 | 200 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|---|-------------------------|------------|--------|-------|-------|-----|-----|--------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| 17. | The Great Indian Linen & Textile Infrastructure Company | Perundurai, TN | 03.02.2006 | 149.45 | 40.00 | 12.00 | 20 | - | 418.05 | 18.08 | 5000 | 7500 | - |
| 18. | SIMA Textile Processing Centre | Cuddalore, TN | 25.11.2005 | 111.60 | 40.00 | 12.00 | 10 | - | 475.00 | 17.46 | 5000 | 15000 | - |
| 19. | Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving park | Palladam, TN | 03.02.2006 | 55.42 | 22.17 | 22.17 | 90 | 71 | 161.34 | 110.00 | 2500 | 3500 | 1950 |
| 20. | Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd. | Komarapalayam, TN | 01.07.2006 | 34.82 | 13.93 | 12.54 | 57 | 32 | 125.66 | 53.00 | 1500 | 1500 | 800 |
| 21. | Karur Integrated Textile Park | Karur, TN | 21.03.2007 | 116.10 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 42 | 22 | 227 | 125 | 3000 | 4000 | 1320 |
| 22. | Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd. | Madurai, TN | 05.03.2007 | 87.30 | 34.92 | 31.43 | 15 | 5 | 409.76 | 93.00 | 3000 | 4000 | 1100 |
| 23. | Jaipur Texweaving Park Limited | Kishangarh, RJ | 25.11.2005 | 96.81 | 38.72 | 23.24 | 51 | 22 | 250.00 | 61.15 | 3000 | 9000 | 450 |
| 24. | Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Park Limited | Kishangarh, RJ | 01.07.2006 | 110.57 | 40.00 | 36.00 | 37 | 11 | 416.72 | 134.11 | 4000 | 8000 | 600 |
| 25. | Next Gen Textile Park Pvt. Ltd. | Pali, RJ | 21.03.2007 | 101.40 | 40.00 | 24.00 | 53 | - | 416.18 | 42.00 | 9450 | 10000 | - |
| 26. | Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt.Ltd. | Jaipur, RJ | 16.05.2008 | 53.53 | 21.41 | 16.29 | 20 | - | 45.92 | 42.74 | 4400 | 8800 | - |
| 27. | Lotus Integrated Tex Park | Barnala, PB | 05.03.2007 | 110.26 | 40.00 | 36.00 | 8 | 4 | 847.71 | 250.00 | 2400 | 2950 | 1000 |
| 28. | Rhythm Textile & Apparel Park. Ltd. | Nawanshehar, PB | 16.05.2008 | 125.46 | 40.00 | 24.00 | 14 | 3 | 339.84 | 68.40 | 11000 | 14000 | 137 |
| 29. | Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park. Ltd. | Ludhiana, PB | 18.12.2008 | 116.19 | 40.00 | 24.00 | 55 | - | 217.00 | 51.00 | 10000 | 10000 | - |
| 30. | EIGMEF Apparel Park Limited | Kolkata, WB | 01.07.2006 | 130.50 | 40.00 | 24.00 | 73 | - | 160.00 | 40.52 | 10000 | 30000 | - |
| 31. | Doddabalapur Integerated Textile Park | Doddabalapur, Karnataka | 01.07.2006 | 80.25 | 32.09 | 30.56 | 72 | 33 | 132.73 | 160.25 | 2000 | 2000 | 250 |
| 32. | CLC Textile Park Pvt. Ltd. | Chhindwara, MP | 18.12.2008 | 95.65 | 38.26 | 11.48 | 20 | - | 301.73 | 16.48 | 2000 | 1000 | - |
| 33. | RJD Integrated Textile Park Limited | Surat, Gujarat | 29.05.2008 | 106.50 | 40.00 | 36.00 | 579 | 149 | 352.69 | 105.52 | 4270 | 6405 | 943 |
| 34. | Deesan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. | Dhule, Maharashtra | 29.05.2008 | 103.12 | 40.00 | 12.00 | 50 | Nil | 721.68 | 33.37 | 4410 | 6615 | Nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-----|----------|---------|--------|--------|-------|
| 35. | Asmeeta Infratech Private Ltd. | Thane, Maharashtra | 29.05.2008 | 200.79 | 40.00 | 4.00 | 65 | Nil | 673.23 | 110.80 | 7634 | 11451 | Nil |
| 36. | Kanchipuram Arignar Anna Centenary Memorial Handloom Silk Park Ltd. | Kilkathirpur, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu | 12.04.2010 | 86.96 | 33.53 | Nil | 115 | NA | 119.86 | 1.53 | 18000 | - | NA |
| 37. | Vaigai Hi-tech Weaving Park | Theni, Tamil Nadu | 27.08.2009 | 65.13 | 24.00 | 2.44 | 90 | NA | 145.22 | 1.70 | 6080 | | NA |
| 38. | Islampur Integrated Textile Park Limited | Sangli, Maharashtra | 16.05.2008 | 102.08 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 12 | 7 | 334.28 | 323.00 | 10000 | - | 1844 |
| 39. | Latur Integrated Textile Park | Latur, Maharashtra | 29.05.2008 | 102.61 | 102.61 | 40.00 | 36 | 20 | 257.42 | 163.00 | 10000 | | 742 |
| 40. | Bharat Fabtex & Corporate Park Pvt. Ltd. | Pali, Rajasthan | Feb'09 | 103.08 | 40.00 | 4.00 | 27 | Nil | 416.54 | - | 9450 | - | - |
| Total (40) | | | | 4140.44 | 1487.35 | 954.22 | | | 19237.76 | 4466.67 | 297876 | 352304 | 36652 |

*The Park has been cancelled.

Statement II

Details of 21 newly sanctioned projects

| SI.No. | Project Number | State | Project cost (Rs. in Crore) | Estimate investment (Rs. in Crore) | Estimate Employment Nos. |
|--------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Lepakshi Integrated Textile Park, Anantpur | Andhra Pradesh | 103.98 | 659.63 | 15000 |
| 2. | Whitegold Integrated Spentex Park, Ranga Reddy District | Andhra Pradesh | 105.01 | 578.98 | 6500 |
| 3. | Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat | Gujarat | 113.59 | 401.86 | 5198 |
| 4. | Himachal Textiles Park, Una | Himachal Pradesh | 103.90 | 335.46 | 12100 |
| 5. | Jammu & Kashmir Integrated Textiles Park, Kathua | J&K | 47.11 | 141.95 | 10083 |
| 6. | Gulbarga Textiles Park, Gulbarga | Karnataka | 49.09 | 18.11 | 10935 |
| 7. | Khed Textile Park, Pune | Maharashtra | 104.67 | 974.56 | 9250 |
| 8. | Birla Integrated Textile Park, Amaravati | Maharashtra | 121.40 | 305.28 | 11935 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|--|-------------|---------|---------|--------|
| 9. | Kagal Industrial Textiles Technology Park, Kolhapur | Maharashtra | 106.83 | 289.00 | 5000 |
| 10. | SundararaoSolanke Cooperative Textile Park, Beed | Maharashtra | 105.81 | 430.76 | 3400 |
| 11. | Kallappana Awade Textiles Park, Kolhapur | Maharashtra | 109.45 | 326.83 | 2224 |
| 12. | Asiatic Cooperative Powerloom Textiles Park, Solapur | Maharashtra | 101.03 | 330.00 | 2500 |
| 13. | Rajasthan Integrated Apparel City, Bhiwadi | Rajasthan | 296.51 | 552.37 | 91000 |
| 14. | Mewar Integrated Textiles Park, Bhilwara | Rajasthan | 112.00 | 220.00 | 27500 |
| 15. | Jaipur Kaleen Park Ltd., Dausa | Rajasthan | 101.94 | 118.94 | 88550 |
| 16. | Himmada Integrated Textiles Park, Balotra | Rajasthan | 111.59 | 375.08 | 15000 |
| 17. | SLS Textile Park, Bagalur | Tamil Nadu | 126.20 | 145.22 | 21030 |
| 18. | Pallavada Technical Textiles Park Ltd., Chennai | Tamil Nadu | 117.07 | 335.77 | 26300 |
| 19. | Edison Integrated Textiles Park, Agartala | Tripura | 63.22 | 211.67 | 5258 |
| 20. | Shri Lakshmi Cotsyn Ltd., Kanpur | U.P. | 119.08 | 1102.65 | 7000 |
| 21. | Hosiery Park, Howrah, | West Bengal | 119.08 | 458.00 | 12600 |
| Total | | | 2338.56 | 8312.12 | 388363 |

[*Translation*]

Women in Armed Forces

*77. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual strength of women in the three Services of the armed forces during the last three years, Service-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of women recruited during the said period, Service-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to recruit women pilots for the fighter aircraft and other combat duties and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the strength of women in the armed forces and also launch any special recruitment drive for rural women in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the current status of the proposal to grant Permanent Commission to women officers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) Women are inducted in Armed Forces as officers. The strength of women officers in the three Services and

Armed Forces Medical Services during the last three years, is as under:

| Year | Army | Navy | Air Force | Armed Forces Medical Services | | |
|------|------|------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Army Medical Corps | Army Dental Corps | Military Nursing Service |
| 2009 | 1030 | 176 | 915 | 801 | 90 | 3067 |
| 2010 | 999 | 191 | 889 | 872 | 91 | 3634 |
| 2011 | 1055 | 288 | 936 | 893 | 99 | 3626 |

(b) Details of Women Officers commissioned during the years 2009 to 2011 are as under:

| Year | Army | Navy | Air Force | Armed Forces Medical Services | | |
|------|------|------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Army Medical Corps | Army Dental Corps | Military Nursing Service |
| 2009 | 70 | 24 | 125 | 109 | 03 | 202 |
| 2010 | 93 | 39 | 145 | 59 | 03 | 606 |
| 2011 | 164 | 68 | 134 | 46 | 09 | 97 |

(c) There is no proposal to induct women into combat duties in the defence forces including as fighter pilots in Indian Air Force. Induction of women in combat duties has not been recommended by the studies carried out by the Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS) in 2006 and High Level Tri-Services Committee in 2011.

(d) Recruitment of officers including women officers is an ongoing process. There is no separate fixed sanctioned strength for recruitment of women officers in the Armed Forces and they are recruited within the overall authorized strength of officers in the respective Service. Recruitment of officers is done on merit on all India basis. There is no proposal to launch any special recruitment drive for rural women separately.

(e) The policy on grant of Permanent Commission to women Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) is laid down in Government policy letter dated 11th November, 2011 as under:

- (i) Women SSCOs will be eligible for consideration for grant of permanent commission alongwith Men SSCOs in specific Branches in the three Services *viz.* Judge Advocate General (JAG) and Army Education Corps (AEC) of Army and their corresponding branches in Navy and Air Force; Naval constructor in Navy and Accounts branch in Air Force;

- (ii) In addition to the above, in the Air Force, women SSCOs will be eligible alongwith men SSCOs, for consideration for grant of permanent commission in Technical, Administration, Logistics and Meteorology Branches;

The grant of permanent commission is subject to willingness of the candidate and service specific requirements, availability of vacancies, suitability, merit of the candidate as decided by each Service.

Government is sensitive to the issue of granting permanent commission to women officers in more non-combat streams.

Further, a matter regarding grant of permanent commission to women officers in Army is sub-judice before the Supreme Court.

Taxes on Vehicles

*78. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the different registration and other taxes levied on the vehicles in various States;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to ensure uniformity in levying such taxes; and

(d) if so, the time by which a uniform registration tax is likely to be implemented by the Government throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Government is aware that there is no uniformity in levying of taxes on the vehicles in various States. A statement on the details of taxes levied on various kind of vehicles in States/union Territories is enclosed at statement.

(c) To bring uniformity in the taxes levied on motor vehicles across States/Union Territories, the Group set up

under the Task Force of Transport Development Council (TDC), has recommended a floor rate of 6% of sale price for two-wheelers, cars, light motor vehicles, taxis, maxi cabs, goods vehicles with Gross Vehicle Weight up to 10 tonnes.

The above recommendations were discussed in the 34th Meeting of Transport Development Council held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways on 13th February, 2012 at New Delhi. As a follow up of the meeting, an Empowered Group of State Transport Ministers has been constituted on the issue of rationalisation of motor vehicle taxes.

(d) No time frame can be fixed for implementation of a uniform registration tax in all States/Union Territories as this issue falls within the domain of States/Union Territories and would require consensus amongst them.

Statement

Rates of Motor Vehicle Taxes - States and Union Territories

| States/Union Territories | Buses | Trucks/Goods Vehicles, Trailers and Tractors | Two Wheelers | Cars/Jeeps | Taxi/Cab | Auto rickshaws/ 3 Wheelers |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh (March 2011) | Stage Carriage APSRTC- Mofussil services: 7% of Gross Traffic Earnings. Urban services: 5% on Gross Traffic Earnings. Private: Town Service : Ordinary services: Rs. 330 to Rs. 660 (on daily kilometerage) Express services: Rs. 822. Mofussil Services: Ordinary services: Rs. 441 to Rs. 948 (on daily kilometerage) Express services: 1,092 to Rs. 3,500. Contract Carriage All India Tourist Permits— Rs. 3,675 PSPQ State Wide Permits — Rs. 2,625 PSPQ District Wide Permits — Rs. 1,207 PSPQ Idle Contract Carriage — Rs. 850 PSPQ | Trucks: Basis: LW LW (kg) Tax (Rs.) Upto 300 404 12,000-15,000 2,967 > 15,000 Rs. 2,967 + Rs. 66 for every 250 kgs in excess of 15,000 kgs Trailers: LW (kg) Tax (Rs.) Upto 762 230 3,048 to 4,000 690 > 4,000 Rs. 345 + Rs. 40 for every 250 kgs PQ Tractors: LW (kg) Tax (Rs.) Upto 762 230 3,048 to 4,000 690 > 4,000 Rs. 690 + Rs. 80 for every 250 kgs | OTT 9% of VC; 12% in case of 2nd vehicle. | OTT 9% of VC; 12% in case of 2nd vehicle. | OTT VC (Rs.) Tax Below 10 lakh 12% of VC > 10 lakh 14% of VC | Autos (4 seater): Rs. 110 Per vehicle PQ Autos (6 seater): Rs. 200 PSPQ |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Anunachal Pradesh (March 2006) | OTT Rs. 40,000 | Trucks: Rs. 2,960 PA Tractors: Rs. 400 PA Trailers: Rs. 350 PA | OTT (5 years) Rs. 400 | OTT (5 years) Rs. 2,000 | Rs. 1,400 PA | OTT Rs. 450 every 3 yrs |
| Assam (March 2011) | Basis: Seating Capacity: No. of Persons Tax (Rs.) Upto Rs. 7,500 PA 10 Rs. 1,900 PQ Upto Rs. 11,000 PA 13 Rs. 2,800 PQ 14 to Rs. 12,000 PA 30 Rs. 3,000 PQ > 30 Rs. 12,000 PA + Rs. 110 for every addl. seat, more than 30. Rs. 3,000 PQ + Rs. 28 for every addl. seat, more than 30. Omni Tourist Bus: Rs. 15,000 PA Rs. 3,750 PQ Deluxe/Super-deluxe Express Buses: Rs. 12,000 PA + Rs. 120 for every seat above 31 Rs. 3,000 PQ + Rs. 30 for every seat above 31 All Assam Super Deluxe contract carriage: Rs. 50,000 PA Rs. 12,500 PQ | Trucks: Basis: Authorised capacity Capacity Tax (Rs.) (MT) Upto 1 Rs. 2,000 PA Rs. 500 PQ 1-3 Rs. 4,000 PA Rs. 1,000 PQ 3-9 Rs. 4,000 PA + Rs. 800 for every addl 1MT PA, more than 3 MT Rs. 1,000 PQ + Rs. 200 for every addl 1MT PA, more than 3 MT. >9 Rs. 9,000 PA + Rs. 300 for every addl. 1MT, more than 12 MT Rs. 2,250 PQ + Rs. 80 for every addl. 1MT, more than 9 MT. >12 Rs. 11,500 PA + Rs. 400 for every addl 1MT, above 12 MT Rs. 3,000 PQ +Rs. 100 for every addl 1MT, above 12 MT Tractors: Capacity Tax (Rs.) (MT) Upto 2 Rs. 1,000 PA Rs. 250 PQ 2-5 Rs. 2,000 PA Rs. 500 PQ 5-9 Rs. 4,000 PA Rs. 1,000 PQ > 9 Rs. 6,000 PA Rs. 1,500 PQ | Basis: ULW- OTT - LTT ULW (kg) Tax (Rs.) Upto 65 2,600 65 -90 3,600 90 -135 5,000 135-165 5,500 > 165 6,500 Trailer/Side Car attached: Rs. 1,500 Old vehicles are required to be registered in Assam on transfer from other States. OTT to be fixed after a depreciation: Years Rate @ of Age (%) Upto 5 7 5-10 10 >10 12 Years Rate @ of Age (%) Upto 5 7 5-10 10 >10 12 | Basis: VC - OTT- LTT VC (Rs) % of original cost Upto 4 4 4-6 5 6-12 6 12-15 6.5 15-20 7 > 20 8 Old vehicles are required to be registered in Assam on transfer from other States. Depreciation to be calculated per annum of tax payable for the same category of vehicles at current cost price: Years Rate @ of Age (%) Upto 5 7 5-10 10 >10 12 | Rs. 4,000 PA Rs. 1,000 PQ Upto 6 persons: one city or region: Rs. 4,000 PA over state : Rs 6,500 PA Upto 6 persons: All PA Rs. 1,650 PQ | OTT Non Transport Rs. 6,000 Basis: passenger carrying capacity: Persons Tax Upto 3 Rs. 1,500 PA Rs. 400 PQ 4-7 Rs. 3,000 PA Rs. 800 PQ |
| Bihar (March 2011) | Basis: seating capacity No. of Tax PA Persons 13-26 Rs. 1,583.50 + Rs. 105.50 for every addl person 27-32 Rs. 3,036 + Rs. 79 for every addl person 33 or more Rs. 3,485 + Rs. 53 for every addl person | Trucks: Basis RLW RLW (kg) Tax PA Upto Rs. 298.50 500 500- 2,000 Rs. 298.5 + Rs. 34 for addl 250 kg of part thereof above 500 kg 2,000- 4,000 Rs. 502.50 + Rs. 51.50 for every addl 250 kgs or part thereof above | 3% of Total Cost, periodicity 15 years | 3% of Total Cost, periodicity 15 years | Cabs (Up to 7 seat): Rs. 7,500 for 10 years. Rs. 7,500 for next 5 years. | Passengers and Goods: Rs. 5,000 10 years. After 10 years, Rs. 5,000 for next 5 years. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | 2,000 kgs 4,000- Rs. 838.50 + Rs. 8,000 51.50 for every addl 250 kgs or part thereof above 4,000 kgs > 8,000 Rs. 1,662.50 + Rs, 136.50 for every addl 250 kgs or part thereof above 8,000 kgs Tractors: 1% of VC, excluding VAT Trailers: OTT RLD (kg) Tax Upto 3,000 Rs. 4,000 > 3,000 Rs. 6,000 | | | | |
| Chhattisgarh (March 2011) | Category Tax Ordinary Rs. 160 PSPM Deluxe Rs. 230 PSPM Express Rs. 180 PSPM | Trucks: Basis GVW Upto 2,000 kg Rs. 300 PQ. Thereafter, for each addl 500 kg or part thereof Rs. 75 PQ. Tractors for agricultural purposes: Basis ULW ULW (kg) Tax PQ Upto 1,000 Rs.175 1,000-2,000 Rs. 255 PQ. Upto 1,000 kg Rs. 175 PQ 1,000-2,000 kg Rs. 255 PQ Trailers: Rs. 75 per 500 kg | LTT: 4 % of VC LTT VC (Rs. lakh) % of VC Upto 5 5 > 5 6 | Ordinary: Rs150 PSPQ All India: Rs200 PSPQ | Passenger: LTT 2% of VC (Vehicles purchased taking loans under various schemes and conditions as decided by the State Government and owned by any person belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and minority community) LTT @ 5% of VC (Where vehicles purchased and owned by the other persons) Goods: VC (Rs. lakh) % of VC Upto 2.5 12 > 5 10 | |
| Goa (March 2011) | Rs 50 PS PA; Passenger Tax: Category Passenger Tax Rs. PS State Carriage 30 Tourist Permit 50 All India Permit 150 | Rs 7,500 PA Mining - Rs. 9,000 PA | Rs. 150 PA | Cars: No. of Seats Tax (Rs. PA) Upto 3 300 Upto 4 350 Upto 5 400 | All India Permit Non- AC: Rs. 125 PSPA All India Permit AC: Rs. 200 PSPA | Passengers: Rs.155 PA Goods: Rs. 800 PA |
| Gujarat (March 2011) | Basis: Seating Capacity Contract Carriage Seating Tax PA Capacity | Trucks: Basis GVW GVW (kg) Tax Upto 7,500 6% of sales price > 7,500 6% of sales price | 6% of sale price 6% of sale price | Jeeps: Rs. 900 PA | 6% of Sale Price Maxi Cab: Seating Sale | Seating Tax (% of Capacity sale Price) Upto 3 2.5 3-6 6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| | Upto 12 Rs. 1,200 PA 12-20 Rs. 3,000 >20 Rs. 3,600 PA | + Rs. 650 PA per 1,000 kg or part thereof. 7,500-12,000 8% of sales price >12,000 12% of sales prices | | | Capacity Price (%) 7-12 12 | |
| | Sleeper Omni Bus Seating Tax PA Capacity | Tractors: Exceeding 2 tonne: Rs. 2,000 PA + Rs. 400 for every 1,000 kg or part thereof exceeding 2 Kgs. | | | | |
| | Upto 20 Rs. 9,000 PSPA >20 Rs. 12,000 PSPA | | | | | |
| | Luxury Omni Bus Seating Tax PA Capacity | | | | | |
| | Upto 20 Rs. 4,620 PSPA >20 Rs. 6,000 PSPA | | | | | |
| Haryana* (March 2009) | Stage Carriage (i) Plying for hire and used for the transport of passengers- Rs. 550 PSPA subject to a maximum of Rs.35,000. (ii) Plying for hire under a permit issued under the Faridabad and Gurgaon City Private Bus Service Scheme - Rs.18,000 PA (For half Body Bus) and Rs. 30,000 PA (for Full Body Bus) Contract Carriage (i) Plying under a permit issued under the Faridabad and Gurgaon City Private Bus Service Scheme, 2004 - Rs.18,000 PA (For half Body Bus) and Rs. 30,000 PA (for Full Body Bus) (ii) Owned by any religious institution and used by exclusively for the carriage of its personnel and devotees as the case may be-Rs. 200 PSPA. | Trucks : Basis GVW GW MT Tax Rs. PA Upto 1.2 300 1.2- 6 1,200 6-16.2 2,400 16.2- 25 3,500 >25 4,500 | Lump-sum OTT for two-wheelers with ULW upto 90.72 kg-Rs. 150 For two-wheelers with ULW exceeding 90.72 kg, the rates are as follows: VV Tax (Rs. Rate (% lakh) of VV) Upto 2 0.60 0.60- 4 4 > 4 5 | Basis: Value of car LTT VV (Rs. Tax (% lakh) of VV) Upto 5 2 5-10 4 10-20 6 > 20 8 | Motor-Cabs: Rs.100 PSPA Maxi-cabs: Rs.200 PSPA | |
| Motor Vehicle taxation on two-wheelers and cars is as in January 2011 | | | | | | |
| Himachal Pradesh (March 2011) | Stage carriage: Rs. 500 PSPA Contract carriage: Rs.1,000 PSPA | Trucks: LGV: Rs. 1,500 PA MGV: Rs. 2,000 PA HGV: Rs. 2,500 PA Tractors and Trailers: Rs. 1,500 PA | LTT for a period of 15 years Basis: Engine capacity Engine Tax capacity Up to 3 % of 50 cc price > 50 4 % of cc price | LTT for 15 years Basis: Engine capacity Cars and Jeeps: Engine % of VC Capacity (cc) Upto 1,000 2.5 Above 1,000 3 Commercial pick-up jeeps Rs. 1,500 PA | Rs. 350 PSPA | Passengers: Rs. 200 PSPA Goods: Rs. 1,500 PA |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Jammu & Kashmir (March 2011) | Rs. 1,100 PQ | Rs. 1,100 PQ | OTT Motor cycle: Rs. 4,000 Scooter: Rs. 2,400 | Rs. 600 PA | Rs. 250 PQ | Basis: Seating capacity Passengers: Rs. 250 PQ Goods: Rs. 400 PQ |
| Jharkhand (March 2011) | Basis: Seating capacity Persons Tax Rs. PA 27-32 3,036 Plus Rs. 79 for every addl persons beyond 27 persons upto 32 persons > 32 3,485 Plus Rs. 53 for every addl person beyond 33 persons | Trucks Basis : RLW RLW (kg) Tax (Rs.) < 500 Rs. 253 PA Plus Rs. 29 for addl 250 kgs or part thereof > 500 kgs 2,000- Rs. 432 PA + Rs. 40 for every addl. 250 Kgs or part thereof above 2,000 kgs 4,000- Rs. 760 PA + 8,000 Rs. 49.50 for every addl. 250 Kgs or part thereof Tractors : Rs. 100 PA Trailers : > 8,000 kgs RW: Rs. 1,568.00 + Rs. 120 for every addl 250 Kgs or part thereof above 8,000 kgs | OTT Rs. 352 | Basis: Seating capacity Rs. 616 for five persons plus Rs 105.50 for every addl. persons beyond five persons | Basis: Seating capacity Rs. 616 for five persons plus Rs. 105.50 for every addl. persons beyond five persons | Passengers: Rs. 352 PA 105.50 for every addl. persons Goods: Rs. 253 PA +29 for addl 250 kgs or part thereof above 500 kgs |
| Karnataka (March 2010) | >12 passengers, plying exclusively on routes notified by Govt: Seating : Rs. 300 PSPQ Standing: Rs. 100 PSPQ > 12 passengers: Rs. 600 PQ Standing: Rs. 100 PSPQ Contract carriages carrying > 12 persons, complying with Rule 151(2) of Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989: Rs.1,000 PQ Contract carriages carrying > 12 persons: Rs. 2,500 PQ Contract carriages carrying > 12 persons, complying with Rule 151(2) of Karnataka MV Rules, 1989, and covered by special permits issued under section 88(8) of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988: Rs.1,000 PQ Contract carriages carrying > 12 persons, complying with Rule 128 of CMV Rules, 1989: Rs. 2,750 PQ | Trucks : Basis : RLW RLW (kg) Rs. Upto 2,000 10,000 LTT 2,000- 15,000 LTT 3,000 3,000- 20,000 LTT 5,500 5,500- 1,800 PQ 12,000 12,000- 2,200 PQ 15,000 > 15,000 2,200 PQ plus 75 for every 250 kg or part thereof in excess of 15,000 kg Tractors : LTT Rs. 1,500 Trailers : LTT Rs. 500 | LTT VC Tax (%) Upto Rs. 50,000 10 Above Rs. 50,000 12 Rs. 125 PQ Motor cycles run on electricity: 4% of VC | LTT VC (Rs. Lakhs) Upto 5 13 5-10 14 10-20 17 >20 18 Vehicles run on electricity: 4% VC | Upto 5 passengers: Rs. 100 PQ Meter Taxis : Rs. 60 PQ Motor cabs and Maxi cabs permitted to carry 6 passengers: Rs. 750 PQ | Passengers: Rs 2,500 (LTT) Goods : GVW upto 1,500 kg: Rs 2,500 |

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|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Kerala (March 2009) | Stage Carriage | | Basis: ULW | 6% of price LTT | | Petrol Vehicle: | Passengers: | |
| | i) Ordinary Services- For every seated passenger (other than driver and conductor) Rs. 600/- per seat per quarter plus Rs. 210/- per standing passenger per quarter as City Service Tax. | | ULW (kg) | Tax (Rs. PQ) | 15 years | 6% of price LTT 15 years | Rs. 980 PA | ULW (Kg) Tax (Rs.) |
| | (ii) Fast Passenger and Express Services for every seated passenger (other than driver and conductor) Rs. 690/- per seat per quarter plus Rs. 150 per standing passenger per quarter as City Service Tax | | Upto 300 | 135 | Old motor cycles | years | Diesel Vehicle: | 750-1,500 3,440 (for 2 years) |
| | | | Upto 1,000 | 220 | CC Tax (Rs.) | Old motor cars | Rs. 1,040 PA | > 1,500 4,240 (for 2 years) |
| | | | 1,000-1,500 | 420 | Below 280 | ULW Tax (Rs.) | Maxi Cabs (carrying 7-12 passengers) - Rs. 310 PQ per passenger | Carrying capacity upto 2 passengers Rs. 240 PA |
| | | | 1,500-2,000 | 550 | 95 (for 2 years) | Below 750 2,320 (for 2 years) | | 3 passengers Rs. 480 PA |
| | | | 2,000-3,000 | 705 | > 95 360 (for 2 years) | 750-1,500 3,440 (for 2 years) | | Goods: Rs. 880 PA |
| | | | 3,000-4,000 | 840 | | | | |
| | | | 4,000-5,500 | 1,210 | | | | |
| | | | 5,000-7,000 | 1,430 | | | | |
| | | | 7,000-9,000 | 1,760 | | | | |
| | | | 9,000-9,500 | 1,870 | | | | |
| | | | 9,500-10,500 | 2,090 | | | | |
| | | | 10,500-11,000 | 2,310 | | | | |
| | | | 11,000-12,000 | 2,530 | | | | |
| | | | 12,000-13,000 | 2,750 | | | | |
| | | | 13,000-14,000 | 2,970 | | | | |
| | | Contract Carriage | | | | | | |
| | | No. of passengers | Tax Rs. PQ | 14,000-15,000 | 3,080 | | | |
| | | | | >15,000 | 3,080 + Rs.110 | | | |
| | 12-20 | 530 | | for every 250 | | | | |
| | > 20 | 780 | | kg or part thereof in excess of 15,000 kg PQ | | | | |
| | Vehicles operating on Inter State routes, for every passenger- Rs. 1,540 PQ. | | Tractors : Rs. 880 PA | | | | | |
| | | | Trailers : Rs. 155 PQ | | | | | |
| Madhya Pradesh* (March 2011) | Category of Bus | Spare Tax (Rs. PSPM) | Goods vehicles without pneumatic tyres: Basis RLW | Basis: ULW | | Basis : seating capacity | Passengers | |
| | A.C. | 230 | Rs PQ | ULW Rs. PQ | | Seating Rs. PSPQ | Seating Rs. PSPQ | |
| | Deluxe | 230 | Upto 2 | 600 | Upto 70 18 | ULW (kg) Rs. PQ | capacity | |
| | Express | 180 | 2-4 | 900 | >70 28 | Upto 800 64 | 3 to 6 + 1 150 | |
| | Ordinary | 160 | 4-6 | 1,300 | | 800-1,600 94 | 7 to 12 + 1 450 | |
| | | | 6-8 | 1,700 | | 1,600-2,400 112 | Upto 3 + 1 40 | |
| | | | 8-10 | 2,100 | | 2,400-3,200 132 | 4-6 60 | |
| | | | 10-12 | 2,500 | | >3,200 150 | | |
| | | | 12-14 | 2,900 | | | | |
| | | | 14-16 | 3,300 | | | | |
| | | | 16-18 | 3,700 | | | | |
| | | | >18 | 3,700 + | | | | |
| | | | | Rs 500/PQ | | | | |
| | | | | All goods vehicles with pneumatic tyres: 1.5 times the original slab | | | | |
| | | | | Goods vehicles (Other States without pneumatic tyres): 85% of the original slab | | | | |
| | | | Trailers: Basis ULW | | | | | |
| | | | ULW (kg) Rs. PQ | | | | | |
| | | | Upto 1,000 28 | | | | | |
| | | | >1,000 66 | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------------------|--|---|--------------|--|--|---|
| | Deluxe 180 for first 100 km + Rs. 10 for every 10 km 180 | | | | | |
| | Express | | | | | |
| | Ordinary 160 for first 100 km + Rs. 10 for every 10 km | | | | | |
| | Stage Carriage (Doorasth Route) | | | | | |
| | Category of Bus | Tax (Rs. PSPM) | | | | |
| | A.C. | 160 for first 100 km + Rs. 10 for every 10 km | | | | |
| | Deluxe | 140 for first 100 km + Rs. 5 for every 10 km 180 | | | | |
| | Express | | | | | |
| | Ordinary | 120 for first 100 km + Rs. 5 for every 10 km | | | | |
| | Contract Carriage | | | | | |
| | Seating Capacity | Tax (Rs. PSPM) | | | | |
| | 4 to 6 | 50 | | | | |
| | 7-12 + 1 | 150 | | | | |
| | > 12 + 1 | 800 | | | | |
| Maharashtra (March 2011) | Basis : Carrying Capacity Stage carriage, MSRTC, BEST and others: Rs. 71 PPPA plus passenger tax of 3.5% in municipal area & 17.5% in other areas on fare collected. | Trucks: Basis: GVW Tax (Rs.) LMVs Rs. 5,400 PA, or Rs. 37,800 as OTT MGVs Rs. 7,500 PA or 7 times of annual rate as OTT HGVs 12,150 PA or 7 times of annual rate as OTT Trailers: Used for carrying goods: GVW Tax (Rs. PA) Upto 12,150 16,500 > 16,500 12,150 plus Rs. 450 for every 500 kg or its part Used for agricultural purposes: GVW Tax (Rs. PA) 4,500-7,500 1,500 > 7,500 3,000 Tractors used for agricultural purposes exempted. | LTT 7% of VC | VC (Rs. lakh) Up to 10 7% of VC 10-20 8% of VC >20 9% of VC | Taxi cab and Cool Cab: 11 times the annual rate of tax payable for the relevant class of the vehicles. Un-Metered Taxi Cab Seater Tax(Rs.) 5 550 PA 6 650 PA 7 642 PP 8 562 PP 9 Rs. 500 10 Rs. 450 11 Rs. 409 12 Rs. 375 Tourist Taxi Non-AC: Rs. 1,000 PPPA Luxury Cab: Rs. 4,000 AC Tourist Taxi: Rs. 2,000 PPPA Tourist Taxi without AC: Rs. 3,000 PPPA | 11 times the annual rate of tax payable for the relevant class of the vehicles. |
| | Contract Carriage: Ordinary Omni Bus: Persons Tax(Rs.) 6-12 1,000 PPPA 12-24 1,700 PPPA >24 1,900 PPPA Tourist: Rs. 5,500 PPPA AC Tourist Buses: Rs. 6,500 PPPA Non-AC Sleeper Berth Coach: Rs. 5,000 per berth PA AC Sleeper Berth Coach: Rs. 7,000 per berth PA Ordinary buses plying on special permit: Rs. 5,000 PPPA | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Manipur (March 2009) | Rs. 1,000 PA upto 16 seats + Rs.80 for every addl seat plus passenger tax of Rs. 960 (upto 16 passengers) and Rs. 80/- for every addl. seat | Trucks: Rs 1,880 PA upto 5 Tonnes and Rs 320 for every addl tonne plus goods tax 6 paise per Re value on goods freight or lump sum basis Tractors: Rs.80 PA Trailers: Rs. 60 PA | Kg (Rs. Tax PA) Up to 60 100 > 100 100 | Petrol Cars: Rs. 320 PA Diesel Cars: Rs. 400 PA | Rs. 400 PA + Rs. 800 Passenger Tax PA | Passengers: Diesel vehicles: Rs. 350 PA + Rs. 800 as passenger tax Petrol vehicles: Rs. 200 PA + Rs. 300 as passenger tax. Goods: Diesel Vehicle: Rs. 300 PA + Rs. 500 as goods tax PA Petrol Vehicles; Rs. 200 PA + Rs. 500 as goods tax PA |
| Meghalaya *(March 2011) | Seating capacity upto 30 > 30 | Tax (Rs. PA) 5,250 5,250 + Rs. 60 for every addl seat | Trucks: Rs. 2,250 PA and Rs. 525 for every addl 1 metric tonne above 3 metric tonne. Tractors: Metric Tonne Rs. PA Upto 2 450 2-5 900 >5 1,500 Trailers: OTT for 10 years Trailers Rs. PA Light 450 Medium 1,125 Heavy 1,875 | OTT for 10 years Kg Tax (Rs.) Upto 1,050 65 65-90 1,725 90-135 2,400 >135 2,850 | Rs 1,950 PA | Passengers: Rs. 1,350 PA Goods: Rs. 1,125 PA @ of 1 metric tonne |
| Mizoram (March 2011) | Rs. 1,00 PSPA Passenger Tax: Rs. 1,400 PA | Trucks: Rs. 840 PA for vehicles authorized to carry not exceeding one MT Rs. 205 PA for every ' MT Goods Tax: Rs. 2,900 PA Tractors: Basis: carrying capacity Carrying capacity (MT) Tax (Rs) > 2 125 2-3.5 250 >3.5 700 Trailers: Rs. 250 PA | 150 PA | Rs. 500 PA | Rs. 700 PA plus Rs. 600 passenger tax | Passengers: Rs. 250 PA plus Rs. 400 passenger tax. Goods: Rs. 350 PA plus Rs. 400 goods tax. |
| Nagaland (March 2011) | All India Tourist: Rs. 300 PSPA plus Rs. 2,500 passenger tax: | Trucks: Rs. 304 X MT + Rs. 188 PA Goods Tax: Carrying Capacity (MT) Rs < 2 500 | OTT 15 years 5% of basic cost | OTT 15 years 5% of basic cost | Local: Rs. 600 PA plus Rs. 1,000 passenger tax Zonal: Rs. 800 PA | Passengers: Rs. 300 PA plus Rs. 750 passenger tax |

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| | | 2-5 | 1,000 | | plus Rs. 1,000 | |
| | | 5-10 | 1,500 | | passenger tax | |
| | | 10-20 | 2,000 | | Local Maxi Cab: Rs. | |
| | | 20-30 | 2,500 | | 4,000 PA plus Rs. | |
| | Rural and city buses: Rs. 120 | >30 | 3,000 | | 1,250 passenger tax | |
| | PSPA plus Rs. 2,000 passenger tax | Agricultural Tractors: Rs. 580 PA | | | AITT Maxi Cab: Rs. | |
| | | | | | 6,000 PA plus Rs. | |
| | | | | | 1,500 passenger tax | |
| Odisha (March 2011) | Basis : Capacity, distance covered per day and nature of service monthly | Registered Laden Weight (RLW) Rates for Trucks | | < 91 kgs ULW: Rs 150 PA > 91 kgs ULW: 5% of vehicle cost Rs 200 PA | | NA NA |
| | Distance (km) | RLW. MT | PA | | | |
| | | Upto 1 | Rs. 540 | | | |
| | | 1-2 | Rs. 2,356 | | | |
| | | 2-5 | Rs. 2,446+Rs. 444 | | | |
| | Upto 160 | | Rs. 172 PA Additional | | | |
| | | | Rs. 576 (ordinary) Rs. 895 (express) | | | |
| | 160-240 | | Rs. 196 PA Additional | | | |
| | | | Rs. 720 (ordinary) Rs. 1,120 (express) | | | |
| | 240-320 | | Rs. 245 PA Additional | | | |
| | | | Rs. 955 (ordinary) Rs. 1,550 (express) | | | |
| | >320 | | Rs. 294 PA Additional | | | |
| | | | Rs. 1,146 (ordinary) Rs. 1,746 (express) | | | |
| | For every standing passenger: Rs. 152 PA | Rates for Trailers | | | | |
| | | Upto 1 MT | Rs. 196 PA | | | |
| | | | Addl Rs. 96 | | | |
| | | 1-3 MT | Rs. 750 PA | | | |
| | | | Addl Rs. 370 | | | |
| | Vehicles other than stage carriage | > 3 MT | Rs. 1,500 PA | | | |
| | Persons Tax (No.) | | Addl Rs. 738 | | | |
| | Upto 25 | | Rs. 307 PA Additional | | | |
| | | | Rs. 413 | | | |
| | > 25 | | Rs. 768 PA Additional | | | |
| | | | Rs. 1,032 | | | |
| Punjab (March 2007) | Stage Carriage | Basis: GVW | | Value of Lump sum tax | | Contract Carriage: Passengers: Rs. 400 PSPA |
| | Ordinary Buses- Rs.2.25 Per Km per day | GVW (tonnes) | Tax (Rs. pa) | Motor Cycle | 2% of value of motor vehicle | Maxi and Motor Cabs: Rs. 750 PSPA |
| | Ordinary HV AC Buses (3x2 Seats)- Rs.1.00 Per Km per day | Upto 1.2 | 3,000 | (Rs.) | | All India Tourist Permits: |
| | Integral Coach (2x2 seats buses) - Rs.0.50 Per Km per day | 1.2 - 6 | 4,000 | Upto | | Maxi Cab: Rs. 600 per day |
| | | 6 - 16.2 | 5,000 | 15,000 | 3% of value | Motor Cab: Rs. 300 per day |
| | | 16.2 - 25 | 8,000 | | | |
| | Stage Carriage Buses coming from Other States:- | >25 | 15,000 | >15,000 | 4% of value | |
| | Buses countersigned under reciprocal agreements- Rs. 3.70 Per Km per day | Permit Holders of Tractors with trolleys used for commercial purposes within the radius of 25Km from the place of permit holders residence - Rs.2,000 PA. | | | | Tourist permit vehicles: Maxi and Motor Cabs: AC/ Non Tax |
| | Buses not countersigned under | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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| | reciprocal agreements- Rs. 5.00 Per Km per day | | | | -AC (Rs. PSPA) Non-Ac 750 AC 500 | |
| | Mini Buses Rs.30,000 PA. | | | | | |
| | City Bus Service Rs. 60 PSPQ | | | | | |
| | City Buses plying outside Municipal limits Ordinary Bus: Rs. 4.50- per Km per bus per day. HV AC Buses: Rs. 2.00 per Km per bus per day. Integral Coach Bus: Re. 1.00 per Km per bus per day. | | | | | |
| | Contract Carriage Tourist Buses:- Ordinary and Deluxe- Rs.6,000 PSPA Air Conditioned- Rs.5,000 PSPA Integral Coach- Rs. 4,000 PSPA | | | | | |
| | All India Tourist Permits Ordinary Buses- Rs.2,000 Per Day Per Vehicle Deluxe Buses- Rs. 3,000 Per Day Per Vehicle Air Conditioned Buses- Rs.4,000 Per Day Per Vehicle 3. Omni Bus Rs.150 Per day | | | | | |
| Rajasthan (March 2011) | Cost of Vehicle purchased complete vehicle 0-2 lakhs of cost of vehicle 2.01 to 4 lakhs of cost of vehicle > 4 lakhs of cost of chassis | Basis: Cost of Chassis (COC) Articulated Vehicle: COC (Rs. lakh) Tax (Rs.) upto 10 >10 | Engine Capacity-OTT Engine Capacity (cc) Tax 4% of VC 8% of VC | Basis: Seating capacity upto 10 (including driver) VC (Rs. Lakh) Tax upto 2.5 2.5-6 6-10 > 10 | Motor/maxi cab Basis: seating capacity Persons Tax Upto 6 10% of VC 6-12 20% of cost of chassis 15% of VC i. purchased as a complete body | Basis: VC and chassis cost Cost (Rs. lakh) Tax Rate (%) VC upto 1.5 VC > 1.5 COC upto 1.5 COC >1.5 Road Tax based on purchase price of vehicle/ chasis & SC one time tax SC(3):8% COV subject to maximum of Rs. 3,000 SC(4):9% COV subject to maximum of Rs. 6,000 SC(45):10% COV subject to maximum of Rs. 8,000 |
| | Purchased as a chassis | 0.7% of cost of chassis 0.7% of cost of chassis 0.8% of cost of chassis | Other than Articulated Vehicle COC (Rs. lakh) Tax (Rs.) upto 3 1.5% COC st max Rs 2250 as RT plus | Trailers or side cars drawn by vehicles mentioned above: 0.3 % of cost of vehicle to which trailer is attached | | |

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1.0 % COC as SRT
 Rs3 L upto Rs6L as RT plus Rs 2000 +0.35 % COC above Rs 3 L as SRT
 Rs6L upto Rs10L as RT plus Rs 3050 +0.5 % COC above Rs 6 L as SRT
 above Rs.8300 +Rs 50/Rs 1 L or part thereof of cost above Rs 10 L as RT plus Rs 5050 + Rs 50/per Rs 1 L or part thereof above cost Rs 10 Lakh as SRT.

Sikkim* (September 2011)

Omni-buses registered as non-transport vehicles or as educational institute buses:
 Seating capacity Upto 10 >10
 Tax (Rs.) 2,000 2,000 + Rs. 200 for each addl seat

Trucks: Basis: GVW
 GVW (kg) Tax (Rs.)
 Upto 500 1,000
 500-2,000 1,000 + Rs. 110 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 500 kg
 2,000-4,000 1,620 + Rs. 130 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 2,000 kg
 4,000-8,000 2,660 + Rs. 85 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 4,000 kg
 >8,000 4,020 + Rs. 110 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 8,000 kg

Basis: Engine Capacity
 Engine Capacity (cc) Tax PA
 Upto 80 150
 80-170 300
 170-250 450
 >250 600
 Basis: Engine Capacity
 Engine Capacity (cc) Tax PA
 Upto 900 1,500
 900-1,490 1,800
 1,490-2,000 3,000
 >2000 4,500

Basis: Seating Capacity
 Seating Capacity Tax Rs. PA
 Upto 4 700
 >4 900
 Basis: Seating Capacity
 Seating Capacity Tax Rs. PA
 Upto 4 700
 >4 900

Tractors : Basis: ULW
 ULW (kg) Tax (Rs.)
 Upto 500 500
 500-2,000 500 + Rs. 120 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 500 kg
 2,000-4,000 1,220 + Rs. 125 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 2,000 kg
 4,000-8,000 2,220 + Rs. 290 for every addl 250 kg or

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| | | | part thereof above 4,000 kg | | | | |
| | | >8,000 | 6,860 + Rs. 320 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 8,000 kg | | | | |
| | | | Trailers: Basis: GVW GVW (kg) Tax (Rs.) Upto 1,00 500 | | | | |
| | | 1,000- 2,000 | 500 + Rs. 50 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 1,000 kg | | | | |
| | | 2,000- 4,000 | 700 + Rs. 80 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 2,000 kg | | | | |
| | | 4,000- 8,000 | 1,340 + Rs. 150 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 4,000 kg | | | | |
| | | >8,000 | 3,740 + Rs. 200 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 8,000 kg | | | | |
| Tamil Nadu (March 2011) | Stage carriage: Rs. 400 PSPQ Surcharge 25% of tax Tourist omni buses: seating capacity: < 35 + 1: Rs. 4,900 PQ for every square metre of floor area of the vehicle 35 + 1 or more: Rs. 3,000 PS PQ | Basis: RLW RLW (in kgs) Tax (Rs.) 3,000 19,200 LT 3,001 - 5,500 950 PQ 5,501- 9,000 1,500 PQ 9,001- 12,000 1,900 PQ 12,001-13,000 2,100 PQ 13,001-15,000 2,500 PQ | LTT 8% on value | Cars & jeeps: LTT Value Tax (Rs. Lakh) upto 10 10% of value > 10 15% of value | Taxi: Rs.4,000 for 5 yrs Tourist Taxi: Rs. 6,500 for 5 yrs | Passenger: Rs. 1,400 Goods: RLW (in kgs) Tax (Rs.) 3,000 19,200 LT 3,001 - 5 ,500 950 PQ 5,501- 9,000 1,500 PQ 9,001- 12,000 1,900 PQ 12,001-13,000 2,100 PQ 13,001-15,000 2,500 PQ | |
| Tripura* (March 2011) | Rs. 42 PSPA | Trucks: Rs. 4,200 PA Tractors: First 500 kg Rs. 500 + Rs. 200 for every addl 250 kg Trailers: First 500 kg Rs. 400 + Rs. 50 for every addl 200 kg | Rs. 110 PA | Cars: Rs. 275 PA Jeeps: Rs. 560 PA | Rs. 440 PA | Passengers: Rs. 150 PA Goods: Rs. 105 PA | |
| Uttarakhand (March 2011) | Quarterly Upto 20 seATS RS. 350 + RS. 30 PS UPTO 35 SEATS RS. 590 + RS. 35 PS PAssenger Tax: Rs. 160 PSPM contract carriage | Trucks/Tractors/Trailors: Rs. 70/MT for one region and Rs. 85/MT above one region. Goods tax: Rs. 210/MT PQ or part and Rs. 85/MT for plain routes | OTT Rs. 800 - Rs. 1,500 | | Basis:Seating capacity Seats Tax Rs. PQ Upto 6 230 plus passenger tax Rs. 85 PSPM 7-12 350 plus passenger tax Rs. 125 PSPM | Passengers : Seats Tax Rs. PQ Upto 3 95 plus 30 passenger tax 4-6 185 plus 30 passenger tax Goods: Rs. 70 per MT for one region plus Rs. 210 per MT or part of them and Rs. 85 | |

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| | | | | | | per MT for plain routs. Rs. 85per MT above one region plus Rs. 210 per MT or part of them and Rs. 85 per MT for plain routs. |
| Uttar Pradesh (March 2011) | < 5 years old: Rs. 110 PSPM Rs. 330 PSPQ Rs.1,200 PSPA 5-10 years old: Rs. 115 PSPM Rs. 345 PSPQ Rs.1,250 PSPA >10 years old: Rs. 120 PSPM Rs. 360 PSPQ Rs.1,300 PSPA | Trucks/Trailors: Basis: GVW Rs. 230 PQ per tonne or part thereof Rs. 850 PA per tonne or part thereof. Agriculture Trailors are exempted from tax Tractors: Basis: ULW Rs. 500 PQ per tonne or part thereof Rs. 1,800 PA per tonne or part thereof . Agriculture Tractors are exempted from tax | OTT 7% of vehicle cost | OTT 2-5% of cost Cars Jeeps OTT 7% of VC Rs. 2350 PS PA | Rs. 660 PSPQ Or Rs. 2350PSPA | Passengers: Rs. 600 PSPA OTT Rs. 5400 PS Goods tax: Rs. 850 per ton PA or part thereof. OTT Rs. 7,000 per ton or part there of. |
| West Bengal* (March 2011) | Stage Carriage Basis Seating Capacity PQ Rs31.25 PSPQ+10% quarterly total tax | Trucks: Basis:RLW (Quarterly) RLW (kg) Tax(Rs.) Upto 2,000 150 2,000- 3,500 262.50 3,500- 5,500 525 5,500-7,000 712.50 7,000- 9,000 862.50 9,000-12,000 1387.50 12,000-14,000 1875 14,000-15,000 2062.50 15,000-16,250 2325 >16,250 1550/- PQ + Rs. 37.50/- PQ for every addl. 250 kgs. + 50% of quarterly tax 25,000 4293.75 26,400 4631.25 31,000 5643.75 Trailers RLW (kg) Tax PQ(Rs.) Upto 2,000 437.50 2,000- 4,000 587.50 4,000-6,000 756.25 6,000-8,000 981.25 8,000-10,000 1337.50 10,000-12,000 1862.50 12,000-13,000 2218.75 13,000-14,000 2481.25 14,000-15,000 2743.75 | LTT Engine Capacity (cc) Tax (Rs.) 80 1,560 80-170 3,125 170-250 4,685 250 6,250 | OTT for 5 years Engine Capacity Tax (Rs.) Upto 10,550 (+Spl. Tax of Rs. 4,000) 900-1,490 13,900 (+Spl. Tax of Rs. 7,500) 1,490- 2,000 21,800 (+Spl. Tax of Rs. 10,000) 2,000- 2,500 28,000 (+Spl. Tax of Rs. 12,500) > 2,500 30,000 (+Spl. Tax of Rs. 15,000) | Upto 5 seats Rs.1600 PA | Passenger: Opto 4 seats Rs. 660 PA Goods: GVW,upto 2000 Rs. 600 PA |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | >15,000 | 2743.75 PQ + Rs.50 PQ for every additional 250 kgs. above 15000 | | | | |
| | | Tractors: | | | | | |
| | | ULW (Kg) | Tax PA(Rs) | | | | |
| | | 500 | 1,600 | | | | |
| | | 750 | 1,705 | | | | |
| | | 1,000 | 1,810 | | | | |
| | | 1,250 | 1,915 | | | | |
| | | 1,500 | 2,020 | | | | |
| | | 1,750 | 2,125 | | | | |
| | | 2,000 | 2,230 | | | | |
| | | 2,250 | 2,380 | | | | |
| | | 2,500 | 2,530 | | | | |
| | | 2,750 | 2,680 | | | | |
| | | 3,000 | 2,830 | | | | |
| | | 3,250 | 2,980 | | | | |
| | | 3,500 | 3,130 | | | | |
| | | 3,750 | 3,280 | | | | |
| | | 4,000 | 3,430 | | | | |
| | | 4,250 | 3,955 | | | | |
| | | 4,500 | 4,480 | | | | |
| | | 5,000 | 5,005 | | | | |
| | | 5,250 | 5,530 | | | | |
| | | 5,500 | 6,055 | | | | |
| | | 5,750 | 6,580 | | | | |
| | | 6,000 | 7,105 | | | | |
| | | 6,250 | 7,630 | | | | |
| | | 6,500 | 8,155 | | | | |
| | | 6,750 | 8,680 | | | | |
| | | 7,000 | 9,205 | | | | |
| | | 7,250 | 9,730 | | | | |
| | | 7,500 | 10,255 | | | | |
| | | 7,750 | 10,780 | | | | |
| | | 8,000 | 11,305 | | | | |
| | | 10,000 | 11,830 | | | | |
| | | 15,000 | 16,630 | | | | |
| | | 20,000 | 28,630 | | | | |
| | | 25,000 | 40,630 | | | | |
| | | 30,000 | 52,630 | | | | |
| Andaman & Nicobar (as on 31.3.2011) | Rs. 100 PA | | Trucks and Tractors: Rs. 150 PA | Rs. 25 PA | Rs. 75 PA | Rs 60 PA | |
| | | | | Rs. 60 PA | | | |
| Chandigarh (Rates of taxation on two wheelers and cars/jeeps are as on 5.2.2011, | Basis: Seating capacity No. of Seats Upto 30 > 30 | Rs. PA 3,000 4,200 | Basis: ULW ULW (tonnes) Upto 1 1-2 2-3 | Rs. PA 337 660 840 | Basis: Value of motor vehicle Value Tax of Motor Vehicle | Basis: Value of motor vehicle Value of Motor Vehicle | Rs.100 PSPA Rs.320 PA |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
|--|---|--|----------------|---|---|---|--|
| the rest are as on 31.3.2009) | | 3-4 > 4 Tractors : Rs. 840 PA | 1,200 1,500 | Up to 3% of Rs. 1 lakh of motor vehicle >Rs. 1 lakh value of motor vehicle | Up to Rs. 2% of value 6 lakh of motor vehicle Rs. 6-20 lakh of motor vehicle > Rs. 20 lakh of motor vehicle | | |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli (as on 31.3.2011) | Rs. 1.50 PSPA per kilometre of the total daily kilometres permitted OR Rs.24 PS PM at the option of operator | Trucks: Basis RLW Fuel other than diesel: Rs. 20 per 100 kgRLW Diesel: Rs. 25 per 100 kgRLW. | | Basis: OTT 2.5% of VC 5% for imported vehicles | Other than diesel vehicles: 2.5 % of VC. 5% for imported vehicles. Diesel vehicles: OTT VC Tax Tax (Rs. Rate Rate Lakh) for Imported Vehicles upto 2.5% 5% 10 of VC > 10 3% 6% of VC | Basis: Seating capacity Upto 4 passenger: Rs. 400 PA For every addl seat over 4 passengers upto 9 passengers: Rs. 50 PA For every addl seat over 9 passengers: Rs. 40 PA | Passengers: Basis: Seating capacity Upto 4 passenger: Rs. 400 PA For every addl seat over 4 passengers upto 9 passengers: Rs. 50 PA For every addl seat over 9 passengers: Rs. 40 PA Goods: Fuel other than diesel: Rs. 20 per 100 kg RLW Diesel: Rs. 25 per 100 kgRLW. Goods tax: Rs. 37.50 up to 1,000 kgs of RLW Rs. 60 for more than 1,000 kgs of RLW |
| Daman & Diu (as on 31.3.2011) | Rs. 1.50 PSPA per kilometre of the total daily kilometres permitted OR Rs.24 PS PM at the option of operator | Trucks: Basis RLW Fuel other than diesel: Rs. 20 per 100 kgRLW Diesel: Rs. 25 per 100 kgRLW. | | Basis: OTT 2.5% of VC 5% for imported vehicles | Other than diesel vehicles: 2.5 % of VC. 5% for imported vehicles. Diesel vehicles: OTT VC Tax Tax (Rs. Rate Rate Lakh) for Imported Vehicles upto 2.5% 5% 10 of VC > 10 3% 6% of VC | Basis: Seating capacity Upto 4 passenger: Rs. 400 PA For every addl seat over 4 passengers upto 9 passengers: Rs. 50 PA For every addl seat over 9 passengers: Rs. 40 PA | Passengers: Basis: Seating capacity Upto 4 passenger: Rs. 400 PA For every addl seat over 4 passengers upto 9 passengers: Rs. 50 PA For every addl seat over 9 passengers: Rs. 40 PA Goods: Fuel other than diesel: Rs. 20 per 100 kgRLW Diesel: Rs. 25 per 100 kg RLW. Goods tax: Rs.37.50 up to 1,000 kgs of RLW Rs. 60 for more than 1,000 kgs of RLW |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
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| NCT, Delhi* (February 2012) | Basis: Seating Capacity Seating Capacity excluding driver and Conductor PA Not more than 2 2-4 4- 6 6-18 More than 18 1,915 + Rs. 280 per passenger PA | Trucks: Tax Rs. PA Tonne Upto 1 1-2 2-4 4-6 6-8 8-9 9-10 >10 Trailers: Addl of 10 tonne + less than 2 tonne of trailer - Rs. 3,790 + Rs. 470 per tonne+ Rs. 465 Addl of 10 ton + more than 2 tonne of trailer - Rs. 3,790 + Rs. 470 per tonne+ Rs. 925 | VC (Rs.) 25,000 25,000- 40,000 40,000- 60,000 >60,000 | Tax 2% of VC 4% of VC 6% of VC 8% of VC Rs.470 per each addl tonne | OTT Basis: VC of VC OTT Basis: VC VC (Rs.) Tax Upto 6 4% of VC 6-10 7% of VC >10 10% of VC | | Not Available |
| Puduchery (as on 1.10.2010) | Stage Carriage Urban: Rs. 150 PSPQ Intra-State: Rs. 260 PSPQ Inter-State Ordinary: Rs. 360 PSPQ Inter-State Express: Rs. 370 PSPQ Contract carriage: Persons 6-10 10-13 13-27 > 27 Deluxe contract carriage (Upto 54 persons): Rs. 900 PSP Q Ordinary contract carriage (Upto 54 persons): Rs. 450 PSPQ | Basis RLW RLW (kg) up to 3,000 5,500 9,000 12,000 13,000 15,000 > 15,000 Tractors: < 2,500 kg > 2,500 kg | Rs. 2,000 800 1,200 1,700 2,000 2,200 Rs. 200 for every 1,000 kg ULW: Rs. 120 ULW: Rs. 150 | Engine Capacity Tax ULW (kg) Upto 700 Nil 55 56-75 PA LTT 75 - 170 850 LTT >170 160 Rs. 1,200 LTT | Basis: ULW ULW (kg) Upto 700 700-1,500 1,500-2,000 2,000-3,000 >3,000 | Not Available | |

*Revised rates as available from Transport Departments of respective States and websites of Transport Departments.

Abbreviations:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Addl: Additional | LTT: Life Time Tax | LW: Laden Weight | OTT: One Time Tax |
| PA: Per annum | PQ: Per Quarter | PS: Per Seat | PM: Per Month |
| RLW: Registered Laden Weight | ULW: Unladen Weight | VC: Vehicle Cost | PP: Per Passenger |
| COC: Cost of Chassis | GVW: Goods Vehicle Weight | RT: Road Tax | SRT: Special Road Tax |
- VV: Vehicle Value

*[English]***Protection of Migratory Birds**

*79. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:

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

(a) the names of the birds sanctuaries and other places where migratory birds visit, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been a steep decline in the number of migratory birds arriving in the country and if so, the details of such bird species;

(c) whether any financial and technical assistance is extended to the specialised institutions for conducting birds specific study;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the aid extended to them during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to attract and protect the migratory birds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Migratory birds visit most part of the country and are not confined to a few areas. However, some of the important areas visited by migratory birds in the country, which include some wetlands and areas notified as wildlife sanctuaries, are given in Statement-I.

(b) About 370 species of migratory birds have been reported in India. Of these, 175 species undertake long distance migration using the Central Asian Flyway (CAF) area, which includes central Siberia, Mongolia, the Central Asian Republics, Iran and Afghanistan, the Gulf States and Oman, and the Indian sub-continent. Select scientific institutions funded by the Central/State Governments, State Forest Department(s) and NGOs working for wetlands and migratory birds have been monitoring the status of these long distance migratory birds in India. According to the latest 'Asian Water bird census' coordinated by the 'Wetlands International', the populations of threatened migratory birds in the region are either decreasing or stable.

The CAF Action Plan covers 175 species of divers, grebes, pelicans, cormorants, herons, storks, ibises,

flamingoes, anatids, cranes, rails, sungrebes, jacanas, crab plovers, oystercatchers, ibis bills, stilts and avocets, pratincoes, plovers, scolopacids, gulls and terns, of which Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percropterus*), Baer's Pochard (*Atheyya baeri*), Yellow breasted bunting (*Emberiza aureola*), White tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), Imperial Eagle (*Aquila helica*), Marbled Teal (*Marmoronetta angustirostris*), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*), Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelicanus crispus*), Sociable Plover (*Vanellus gregarius*), Spoonbill Sandpiper (*Eurymhynchus pygmeus*), Baikal Teal (*Anas formosa*), Nordmann's Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*), Sociable lapwing (*Vanellus gregarius*), White headed Duck (*Oxyyura leucocephala*), Pallas's Fishing Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*), are endangered migratory birds of India listed in the Appendix-I of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). Except Nordmann's Greenshank, all other species have been observed to be declining in Asia including in India.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is providing financial and technical assistance to specialized institutions like Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), etc. for conducting various studies for monitoring populations of important bird species and their habitat. The details of financial assistance provided by the Government of India to scientific institutions, NGOs, etc for important bird specific studies in India, during the last three years and current year is at Statement-II.

(e) The important steps taken to protect and continue to attract migratory birds in India, are given below:

- (i) Rare and endangered birds including migratory birds are included in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection.
- (ii) Stringent punishments have been provided for in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for violation of provisions of the Act.
- (iii) Important habitats of birds, including migratory birds have been notified as Protected Areas under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for better conservation and protection of birds and their habitats.
- (iv) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments for protection and management of Protected Areas.

(v) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established for control of illegal trade in wildlife and its parts and products.

(vi) India is a contracting Party to the Ramsar Convention (Convention on Wetlands) and 25

wetlands in India have been notified as Ramsar sites.

(vii) Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010, for better protection of wetlands in the country.

Statement I

Important wetlands identified under protected area and wetland conservation programme visited by migratory birds

| Sl.No. | State/UT | Sl.No. | Name of Wetland | Identified as |
|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1. | Kolleru | Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary |
| 2. | Assam | 2. | Deepar Beel | Wetland |
| | | 3. | Urpad Beel | Wetland |
| 3. | Bihar | 4. | Kabar | Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary |
| | | 5. | Barilla | Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary |
| | | 6. | Kusheshwar Asthan | Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary |
| 4. | Gujarat | 7. | Nalsarovar | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 8. | Great Rann of Kachh | Wetland and National Park |
| | | 9. | Thol Bird Sanctuary | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 10. | Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 11. | Little Rann of Kachh | Wetland and National Park |
| | | 12. | Pariej | Wetland |
| | | 13. | Wadhvana | Wetland |
| | | 14. | Nanikakrad | Wetland |
| 5. | Haryana | 15. | Sultanpur | Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary |
| | | 16. | Bhindawas | Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 17. | Renuka | Wetland |
| | | 18. | Pong Dam | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 19. | Chandratal | Wetland |
| | | 20. | Rewalsar | Wetland |
| | | 21. | Khajjjar | Wetland |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 22. | Wullar | Wetland |
| | | 23. | Tso Morari | wetland |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | 24. | Tisgul Tso & Chisul Marshes | Wetland |
| | | 25. | Hokersar | Wetland |
| | | 26. | Mansar-Surinsar | Wetland |
| | | 27. | Ranjitsagar | Wetland |
| | | 28. | Pangong Tsar | Wetland |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 29. | Udhwa | Wetland |
| | | 30. | Tilaiya Dam | Wetland |
| 9. | Karnataka | 31. | Magadhi | Wetland |
| | | 32. | Gudavi Bird Sanctuary | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 33. | Bonal | Wetland |
| | | 34. | Hidkal & Ghataprabha | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 35. | Heggeri | Wetland |
| | | 36. | Ranganthittu | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 37. | K.G. Koppa wetland | Wetland |
| 10. | Kerala | 38. | Ashtamudi | Wetland |
| | | 39. | Sasthamkotta | Wetland |
| | | 40. | Kottuli | Wetland |
| | | 41. | Kadulandi | Wetland |
| | | 42. | Vembnad Kol | Wetland |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 43. | Barna | Wetland |
| | | 44. | Yashwant Sagar | Wetland |
| | | 45. | Wetland of Ken River | Wetland |
| | | 46. | National Chambal Sanct. | Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary |
| | | 47. | Ghatigaon | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 48. | Ratapani | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 49. | Denwa Tawa wetland | Wetland and Tiger Reserve |
| | | 50. | Kanha Tiger Reserve | Wetland and Tiger Reserve |
| | | 51. | Pench Tiger Reserve | Wetland and Tiger Reserve |
| | | 52. | Sakhyasagar | Wetland |
| | | 53. | Dihaila | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 54. | Govindsagar | Wetland |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---------------|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 12. | Maharashtra | 55. | Ujni | Wetland |
| | | 56. | Jayakawadi | Wetland |
| | | 57. | Nalganga wetland | Wetland |
| 13. | Manipur | 58. | Loktak | Wetland |
| 14. | Mizoram | 59. | Tamdil | Wetland |
| | | 60. | Palak | Wetland |
| 15. | Odisha | 61. | Chilka | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 62. | Kuanria wetland | Wetland |
| | | 63. | Kanjia wetland | Wetland and National Park |
| | | 64. | Daha wetland | Wetland |
| 16. | Punjab | 65. | Harike | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 66. | Ropar | Wetland |
| | | 67. | Kanjli | Wetland |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 68. | Sambhar | Wetland |
| 18. | Sikkim | 69. | Khechuperi Holy Lake | Wetland |
| | | 70. | Tamze Wetland | Wetland |
| | | 71. | Tembao Wetland Complex | Wetland |
| | | 72. | Phendang Wetland Complex | Wetland |
| | | 73. | Gurudokmar Wetland | Wetland |
| | | 74. | Tsongo wetland | Wetland |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 75. | Point Calimer | Wetland and wild life Sanctuary |
| | | 76. | Kaliveli | Wetland |
| | | 77. | Pallaikarni | Wetland |
| 20. | Tripura | 78. | Rudrasagar | Wetland |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 79. | Nawabganj | Wetland and wild life Sanctuary |
| | | 80. | Sandi | Wetland and wild life Sanctuary |
| | | 81. | Lakh Bahoshi | Wetland and wild life Sanctuary |
| | | 82. | Samaspur | Wetland and wild life Sanctuary |
| | | 83. | Alwara Wetland | Wetland |
| | | 84. | Semarai Lake-Nagaria lake Complex | Wetland |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----------------|-----|---|---------------------------------|
| | | 85. | Keetham Lake | Wetland and wild life Sanctuary |
| | | 86. | Shekha wetland | Wetland |
| | | 87. | Saman Bird Sanctuary & Sarsai Nawar Complex | Wetland and Bird Sanctuary |
| 22. | Uttarakhand | 88. | Ban Ganga Jhilmil Tal | Wetland |
| 23. | West Bengal | 89. | East Calcutta Wetland | Wetland |
| | | 90. | Sunderbans | Wetland and Biosphere Reserve |
| | | 91. | Ahiron Beel | Wetland |
| | | 92. | Rasik Beel | Wetland |
| | | 93. | Santragachi | Wetland |
| 24. | UT (Chandigarh) | 94. | Sukhna | Wetland |

Bird Sanctuaries visited by migratory birds and compiled as per information available with the Ministry

ANDAMANS

| Sl.No. | Name | District | Area (Sq.Km.) |
|--------|---------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Battimalve | Nicobar | 2.23 |
| 2. | Mahatama Gandhi marine NP | Andamans | 281.5 |
| 3. | Megapode | Nicobar | 0.12 |
| 4. | Narcondum | Nicobar | 6.812 |
| 5. | North Reef | Nicobar | 3.484 |
| 6. | Mount Harriett NP | Andaman | 46.62 |
| 7. | Rani Jhansi NP | Andaman | 256.14 |
| 8. | Saddle Peak NP | Andaman | 32.54 |
| 9. | Landfall Island WLS | Andaman | 29.48 |
| 10. | Interview Island WLS | Andaman | 133.87 |
| 11. | South Sentinel Sanctuary | Andaman | 48.61 |
| 12. | Tillanchong WLS | Andaman | 16.83 |

ANDHRA PRADESH

| | | | |
|----|---------|---------------|--------|
| 1. | Coringa | East Godavari | 235.7 |
| 2. | Kolleru | West Godavari | 673.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| 3. | Manjira | Medak | 20.00 |
| 4. | Nelapattu | Nellore | 4.59 |
| 5. | Pulicat | Nellore | 600.00 |
| 6. | Rollapadu | Kurnool/Prakashamli | 614.19 |
| 7. | Sri Lankamalleswara | Cuddapah | 464.42 |
| 8. | Telineelapuram | Srikakulam | 4.6 |
| ARUNACHAL PRADESH | | | |
| 1. | Eagle's Nest | West Kamang | 217.00 |
| 2. | Seesa Orchid Sanctuary | West Kamang | 100.00 |
| 3. | Kane WLS | West Siang | 55.00 |
| ASSAM | | | |
| 1. | Barodebum Beelmukh | Laksmipur/Deemaji | 11.248 |
| 2. | Deepar Beel | Kamrup | 4.14 |
| 3. | Panidihing | Shivsagar | 33.93 |
| 4. | Bherjan-Borjan-Podumoni WLS | Tinsukia | 7.74 |
| 5. | Chakrashila WLS | Dhubri and Kokrajhar | 53.00 |
| BIHAR | | | |
| 1. | Bareila Jheel Bird Sanctuary | | 1.95 |
| 2. | Kanwar Lake | Begusarai | 63.11 |
| 3. | Nagi Dam | Monghyr | 1.91 |
| 4. | Nakti Dam | Monghyr | 3.32 |
| 5. | Udaipur | Champaran | 8.87 |
| 6. | Vikramsila | Bhagalpur | 0.5 |
| CHANDIGARH | | | |
| 1. | Chandigarh city Bird | Chandigarh | 0.029 |
| GOA | | | |
| 1. | Chorao (Dr Salim Ali) | Goa | 1.78 |
| GUJARAT | | | |
| 1. | Gaga (GIB) | Jamnagar | 3.33 |
| 2. | Khijadiya | Jamnagar | 6.05 |
| 3. | Kutch Bustard | Kutch | 2.03 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| 4. | Marine NP | Jamnagar | 162.89 |
| 5. | Marine WLS | Jamnagar | 457.93 |
| 6. | Nalsarovar | Ahmedabad & Surendranagar | 120.82 |
| 7. | Ratanmahal | Panch-Mahal | 55.65 |
| 8. | Thol | Mehsana | 6.99 |
| 9. | Velvadar Black Buck Sanctuary | Bhavnagar | 34.08 |
| 10. | Lala Bustard WLS | Kutch | 500.00 |
| HARYANA | | | |
| 1. | Bhindwas | Rohtak | 4.12 |
| 2. | Sultanpur | Gurgoan | 1.43 |
| HIMACHAL PRADESH | | | |
| 1. | Bandli | Mandi | 41.32 |
| 2. | Pong Dam Lake | Kangra | 307.29 |
| 3. | Renuka | Sirmaur | 4.02 |
| 4. | Churdhar WLS | Sirmaur | 56.15 |
| 5. | Gobind Sagar | Bilaspur | 223.34 |
| JAMMU AND KASHMIR | | | |
| 1. | Baltal (Thajwas) | Srinagar | 203.00 |
| 2. | Hokersar | Srinagar | 10.00 |
| 3. | Overa - Aru | Anantnag | 32.00 |
| 4. | Surinsar Mansar | Jammu | 39.13 |
| JHARKHAND | | | |
| 1. | Udhwa | Sahebganj | 5.65 |
| KARNATAKA | | | |
| 1. | Adichunchunagiri | Mandi | 0.84 |
| 2. | Arabithittu | Mysore, | 13.5 |
| 3. | Attiveri | Uttar Kanada & Dharwad | 2.226 |
| 4. | Ghataprabha | Belgaum | 29.78 |
| 5. | Gudavi | Shimoga | 0.73 |
| 6. | Ranebennur | Dharwad | 119 |
| 7. | Ranganthittu | Mysore | 0.67 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 8. | Talakaveri | Kodagu | 105.59 |
| KERALA | | | |
| 1. | Thattkkad | Idukki | 25.16 |
| 2. | Chimmony Wildlife Sanctuary | Trichur | 90.00 |
| 3. | Choolannur Peacock Sanctuary | | |
| MADHYA PRADESH | | | |
| 1. | Gandhi Sagar | Mandasaur | 368.62 |
| 2. | Ghatigaon Great Indian Bustard | Gwalior | 512.33 |
| 3. | Karera Great Indian Bustard | Shivpuri | 202.21 |
| 4. | Ken gharial | Panna Chattarpur | 45.2 |
| MAHARASHTRA | | | |
| 1. | Great Indian Bustard (Nanag) | Solapur/Ahmednagar | 8496.44 |
| 2. | Karnala | Rajgarh | 4.48 |
| 3. | Koyna | Satara | 423.55 |
| 4. | Naigaon Mayur WLS | | 29.89 |
| MANIPUR | | | |
| 1. | Keibul Lamjo | Imphal/Bishanpur | 40 |
| ODISHA | | | |
| 1. | Chilka (Nalban) | Puri | 15.53 |
| 2. | Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary | Kendrapara | 672.00 |
| 3. | Bhitarkanika National Park | Kendrapara | 145.00 |
| 4. | Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary | Kendrapara | 1,435.00 |
| PUNJAB | | | |
| 1. | Harike Lake | Ferozepur | 86 |
| RAJASTHAN | | | |
| 1. | Desert National Park | Jaisalmer | 3162 |
| 2. | Keoladeo national Park | Bharatpur | 28.73 |
| 3. | Jawahar Sagar | Kota | 153.41 |
| TAMIL NADU | | | |
| 1. | Chitrangudi | Ramanathapuram | 0.47 |
| 2. | Gulf of Mannar Marine | Tuticorin & Ramnathanpur | 6.23 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 3. | Kanjirankulam | Chengai Anna | 1.04 |
| 4. | Karikili | Chengalpattu | 0.61 |
| 5. | Koonthankulam/Kandankulam Bird | Tirunelveli | 1.29 |
| 6. | Melasanuvannoor-Kilaselmanoor Bird | Ramanathapuram | 5.93 |
| 7. | Point Calimere | Nagapattinam | 17.26 |
| 8. | Pulicat Bird | Tiruvellore | 153.67 |
| 9. | Udayamarthandapuram Bird B326 | Tiruvarur | 0.45 |
| 10. | Vaduvoor | Tiruvarur | 1.28 |
| 11. | Vedanthangal Bird | Chengalpattu | 0.3 |
| 12. | Vellode Bird WLS | Erode | 0.77 |
| 13. | Vettangudi | Sivaganga | 0.38 |
| UTTARA PRADESH | | | |
| 1. | Bakhira | Basti | 29 |
| 2. | Lakh Bahosi | Farukhbad | 80 |
| 3. | Nawabganj | Unnao | 2 |
| 4. | Okhla | Ghaziabad | 4 |
| 5. | Parvatiarga | Gonda | 10.84 |
| 6. | Patna | Eta | 1.09 |
| 7. | Saman | Mainpuri | 5 |
| 8. | Samaspur | Rae Bareilly | 8 |
| 9. | Sandi | Gardui | 3 |
| 10. | Surahatal | Balia | 0.32 |
| 11. | Sursarovar | Agra | 4.03 |
| 12. | Vijay Sagar | Hamirpur | 2.62 |
| WEST BENGAL | | | |
| 1. | Halliday | 24-Parganas | 5.95 |
| 2. | Lothian Island | 24 Parganas | 38 |
| 3. | Narendrapur | 24 Parganas | 0.1 |
| 4. | Raiganj | West Dinapur | 1.3 |
| 5. | Sajnakhali | 24 Parganas | 362.4 |
| Total | | | 23720.699 |

Statement II

Details of financial assistance provided by the Government of India to scientific institutions and NGOs for important bird specific studies during the last three years and current year

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sl.No. | Title of the project | Amount released in the year 2008-09 | Amount released in the year 2009-10 | Amount released in the year 2010-11 | Amount released in the year 2011-12 | Total |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Survey of Manipur Bush-Quail in Western Assam by World Pheasant Association. | - | - | 79,860 | 79,860 | 1,59,720 |
| 2. | An ecological account of water birds in Pulicat lake by BNHS. | - | 1,35,485 | - | - | 1,35,485 |
| 3. | Study on distribution and status of birds and assessment of threats to their survival in Sahyadri Hills, Maharashtra by Envirosearch. | - | - | - | 2,26,860 | 2,26,860 |
| 4. | Survey of colonial breeding waterbirds in Gujarat by GEER Foundation. | - | - | - | 1,01,943 | 1,01,943 |
| 5. | Monitoring and surveillance of environmental contaminants in birds in India Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON). | - | 14,50,898 | - | 14,27,365 | 28,78,263 |
| 6. | Status, Ecology and Conservation of Narcondam Hornbill <i>Aeceros narcondami</i> on Narcondami Island, India by SACON. | - | - | 1,82,160 | - | 1,82,160 |
| 7. | Surveillance and Monitoring of Avian Influenza in Wintering Birds of India by BNHS | 9,08,000 | - | - | - | 9,08,000 |
| 8. | Study of Status Distribution and Habitat Survey of Great Indian Bustard in Gujarat. | 1,50,000 | - | - | - | 1,50,000 |
| Total for the year | | 10,58,000 | 15,86,383 | 2,62,020 | 18,36,028 | 47,42,431 |

Construction of New By-passes

*80. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken up construction of by-passes on various stretches of the National Highways (NHs) in the country;

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

(c) the State-wise details of the proposals received/ approved in this regard during the same period especially in the States of Kerala and Karnataka alongwith the present status of the approved by-passes; and

(d) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the time by which the construction of these by-passes is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) State-wise and NH-wise details of bypass projects taken up for construction on National Highways (NHs) during the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise and NH-wise details of by-pass projects taken up for construction on National Highways (NHs) during the last three years and current year i.e. since 2008-09 onwards and upto 2011-2012 (February, 2012)

| Sl.No. | State | Name of Bypass | NH No. | Sanction cost (Rs. crore) | Present Status |
|--------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Madanapalle town Bypass | 205&219 | 13.67 | Completed |
| 2. | Assam | Guwahati University Bypass | 37 | 57.71 | In progress |
| | | Nagaon bypass | 37 | 230 | Completed |
| | | Tinsukia bypass | 37 | 70.71 | In progress |
| | | Bypasses of Mohanbari, Chabua and other villages | 37 | 133.4 | In progress |
| | | Makum bypass | 38 | 32.46 | In progress |
| | | Silchar bypass | 53 | 103.89 | In progress |
| | | Katlichera bypass | 154 | 38.26 | In progress |
| 3. | Himachal Pradesh | Palampur Bypass | 20 | 5.39 | In progress |
| | | Hamirpur Bypass | 88 | 27.51 | In progress |
| | | Kufri Bypass | 22 | 2.9 | In progress |
| 4. | Jammu and Kashmir | Srinagar Bypass | 1A | 60.66 | In progress |
| 5. | Karnataka | Tumkur Bypass | 4 | 83 | Completed |
| | | Chitradurga Bypass | 4 | 104 | Completed |
| 6. | Kerala | Calicut Bypass | 17 | | In progress |
| | | Kodungallur Bypass | 17 | 39.16 | In progress |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---------------|---|----------|---------|-------------|
| 7. | Maharashtra | Sangamner Bypass | 50 | 66.76 | In progress |
| | | Akola Bypass | 6 | 97.64 | Completed |
| | | Four laning from MP/ Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass (bypass length 44 km) | 7 | 1170.52 | In progress |
| 8. | Meghalaya | Shilong-Bypass | 40&44 | 226 | In progress |
| 9. | Rajasthan | Bilara Bypass | 112 | 27.38 | In progress |
| | | Chittorgarh Bypass | 76&79 | 133.03 | Completed |
| 10. | Tamil Nadu | Madurai Bypass | 7 | 567.38 | Completed |
| | | Chennai Bypass | 4, 5&45 | 480 | Completed |
| | | Two Laning of Trichy - Karaikudi and Trichy Bypass (bypass length 26.1 km) | 67 & 210 | 374 | In progress |
| 11. | Uttar Pradesh | Allahabad Bypass | 2 | 975.32 | Completed |
| | | Jhansi Bypass | 25 | 158.06 | Completed |

Import of Pulses

691. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to import pulses despite its bumper harvest during the current year putting additional financial burden on the exchequer;

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

(c) the time by which the said import is likely to continue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government undertakes to import pulses to bridge the gap between demand and domestic supply. Any decision to import in the current year will be taken after seeing the trend of arrivals of rabi harvest in the mandis.

(c) Imports are currently under zero duty (till 31.3.2012). Pulses are also imported by PSUs for distribution to States under the PDS which is valid till 31.3.2012.

Road from Gobind Ghat to Hemkunt Sahib

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to construct the road from Gobind Ghat to Hemkunt Sahib in order to ease arduous travel on foot by pilgrims; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. The road from Gobind Ghat to Hemkunt Sahib in Uttarakhand is not a part of

National Highways network. The responsibility for the development and maintenance of the same rests with State Government.

Investment by Chinese Firms in Highway Sector

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

(a) whether the Government has been encouraging more investments from Chinese firms in the highway sector;

(b) if so, the details of such Chinese firms in which Government has shown interest and assigned tasks for investment in highway project;

(c) whether the Government has granted security clearance to these Chinese firms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the norms for the selection of these firms in the highway projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) There is no restriction for a

Chinese company to bid for NHAI projects. NHAI projects are awarded on the basis of international competitive bidding in which firms from all countries including China can participate. Chinese companies have already shown interest in investing in road projects in India. M/s Jianguo Provincial Transportation Engineering Group Co. Ltd. (JPTEC) in Joint Venture with Indian companies participated in the RFP of 4 projects namely Srinagar-Banihal, Udhampur-Ramban, Jammu-Udhampur and Piprakothe-Motihari-Raxaul.

The project Srinagar-Banihal in J&K has been awarded to M/s Ramkay Infrastructure Ltd. – M/s JPTEC (JV) and project Piprakothe-Motihari-Raxaul in Bihar has been awarded to M/s Tanta Construction Ltd. and M/s JPTEC (JV). Details of projects of NHAI being implemented by Chinese companies are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Security clearance has been obtained from MHA for engagement of Chinese firm in the awarded projects in Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar. The firms are selected based on international competitive bidding and selection norms prescribed in Request For Proposal/Request For Qualification (RFP/RFQ) documents.

Statement

Details of projects of NHAI under implementation by Chinese companies

| Sl.No. | Stretch | State | NH No | Total Length (In Km) | Completed Length (In Km) | Funded By | Date of Start | Date of anticipated Completion | TPC (Rs. Cr.) | Agency | Nationality of Agency |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

Under Implementation

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|-----|-------|----|-----|----------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | 2-Laning with PS Motihari-Raxaul (Approved Length 67 Km) | Bihar Jianguo (JV) | 28A | 68.79 | 6 | BOT | Oct-2011 | Apr-2014 | 375.09 | Tantia- | Indian-China (JV) |
| 2. | 4 Laning of Ahmedabad to Godhara (Approved Length 210 Km) | Gujarat | 59 | 117.6 | 42 | BOT | Dec-2010 | Jun-2013 | 1008.5 | ESSEL Infra & CR-18 Consortium | Indian-China |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----|--|---------------|----|-------|----|---------|-------------------------|----------|--------|--|-------------------|
| 3. | Srinagar to Banihal | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 67.76 | 0 | Annuity | LOA issued on Sept 2010 | | 1100.7 | Ramkey Infra and JPTEG | Indian-China (JV) |
| 4. | Six lanning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissuresection | Kerala | 47 | 30 | 0 | BOT | Feb-2010 | Oct-2013 | 617 | KMC Construction Ltd.- CR18G Consortium | Indian-China |
| 5. | Panvel-Indapur | Maharashtra | 17 | 84 | 0 | BOT | LOA issued on Oct 2010 | | 942.69 | Supreme Infrastructure India Ltd.- Mahavir Road & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.- China State Construction Engg. Hongkong Ltd. | Indian-China |
| 6. | Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km) | Rajasthan | 11 | 54 | 34 | BOT | Aug-2010 | Feb-2013 | 267.81 | RIL-AAA-JTEG Consortium | India-China JV |

*[Translation]***Financial Assistance to NGOs**

694. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country which are getting financial assistance from the Government under the various schemes during the last three years, Scheme-wise and State/Union Territories-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) whether any irregularities have been found in the working of the such NGOs;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government against the defaulter NGOs;

(d) whether the Government has made any review regarding the functions of the NGOs in which funds have been allocated under various schemes including handicrafts schemes during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Opening of ITI's**

695. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that despite announcements of, opening of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in certain areas of Haryana, some projects could not be implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be taken up in coordination with Government of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Government is considering implementation of a Scheme titled "Kaushal Vikas Yojana" under which 1500 new Industrial Training Institutes are proposed to be established in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. These institutes will be established mainly in the un-serviced areas throughout the country. The state of Haryana is also covered under the scheme. It is in the process of approval and the PPP structure of the scheme is being finalised in consultation with Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Bharat Oman Refinery

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to assess the impact of polluted water and air emanating by Bharat Oman Refinery and its ancillary factories in Bina, Madhya Pradesh on human/nearby land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to curb the ill-effects due to said factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As informed by the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB), an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study of Bharat Oman Refineries Limited (BORL) was carried out by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur. The EIA study included detailed characterization of air, noise, water, land and socio-

economic components of environment around 10 km of the refinery site. The report included existing status, identification and quantification of impacts of various operations, evaluation of proposed pollution control measures and preparation of environment management plan outlining additional control technologies to be adopted for mitigation of adverse impacts on environment.

As per the report of MPPCB, the industry started trial production since June 2010 and has commenced operations recently and is under stabilization. Directions have been given by MPPCB to BORL from time to time for maintaining better environment. BORL conducts on site/off site emergency plans and has adopted safe and eco-friendly technology. In order to mitigate the impact due to operation of refinery on various environmental components like air, water, noise, land etc., some of the measures taken by BORL are (i) high efficiency low nitrogen oxide (NOx) burners are provided in furnaces to minimize the air emissions, (ii) low sulphur fuels are used in all furnaces, (iii) dust control system is being used in Captive Power Plant, (iv) stacks of sufficient height are maintained (as per CPCB norms) to ensure adequate dispersal of pollutants, (v) elevated process flare provided with steam injection facility, (vi) continuous outline flue gas monitoring system provided for furnace stacks, (vii) continuous ambient air quality monitoring provided at four locations within refinery premises along with a mobile van for monitoring in surrounding villages, (viii) floating roof tanks including crude oil tanks provided with primary and secondary seal to reduce fugitive emissions, (ix) Close Blow Down (CBD) system provided in off-site and process units to minimize volatile organic carbon (VOC) emissions from the operations, (x) installation of VOC collection system provided at all primary treatment units of ETP, (xi) silencers and acoustic barriers are used in equipments to reduce noise wherever necessary, (xii) advanced effluent treatment plant provided for treatment of waste water generated from refinery.

[English]

Loan from World Bank

697. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the World Bank has refused to provide loans to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for some projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to poor implementation of the road projects by NHAI, there is steep cost escalation in the projects; and

(d) if so, the manner in which NHAI proposes to complete the projects even if the World Bank does not provide any loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) World Bank has never refused to provide loan to NHAI.

(c) Escalation due to delay are paid as per contract provisions and is applicable for item rate contracts only. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the Contractor, liquidity damages are imposed and no escalation is paid. Escalations are paid only in case where the delay is beyond the control of the Contractor. The overall escalation due to delays etc. can only be estimated after completion of the projects.

(d) Does not arise in the light of reply at items (a) and (b) above.

[Translation]

FDI in Defence Production

698. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase/decrease Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in defence production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Defence.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Area under 'No-Go' Policy

699. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large extent of area in coal region falls under the 'No-Go' policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the forest areas falling under the coal regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) To facilitate objective, informed and transparent decision on diversion of forest land for coal mining projects, Ministry of Environment & Forests on suggestion from the Ministry of Coal jointly undertook study in nine major coalfields, namely Talcher, IB Valley, Mandiraigarh, Sohagpur, Wardha, Singrauli, North Karanpura, West Bokaro and Hasdeo to classify coal blocks located in these coalfields into following two categories:

(a) Unfragmented forest landscapes having gross forest cover (GFC) more than 30 % and weighted forest cover (WFC) more than 10%, named as category-A or 'No Go Area'.

(b) Fragmented forest landscapes having GFC less than 30% and WFC less than 10%, named as category-B or 'Go Area'.

Details of the extent of area covered under the said study and the area classified as 'Go'/'No Go' is enclosed as Statement.

(c) To mitigate impacts of diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes, including for coal mining projects, on the forests, the Central Government while according approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates appropriate conditions, such as, creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation, implementation of wildlife conservation plan and realization of Net Present Value (NPV) of the diverted forest land etc. from the user agency for conservation, protection and development of forests etc.

Statement

Details of the extent of area covered under the said study and the area classified as 'Go'/'No Go' as per a study undertaken jointly by the Ministry of Coal and the Ministry of Environment and Forests in Nine Major Coalfields in the Country

| Sl. No. | Coalfield | State | Total Blocks | | Blocks classified as 'No Go' | | Blocks classified as 'Go' | |
|---------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | | | No. of Blocks | Area (ha.) | No. of Blocks | Area (ha.) | No. of Blocks | Area (ha.) |
| 1. | Talcher | Odisha | 82 | 80,400 | 07 | 10,200 | 75 | 70,200 |
| 2. | IB Valley | Odisha, Chhattisgarh | 49 | 51,600 | 16 | 21,300 | 33 | 30,300 |
| 3. | Mandiraigarh | Chhattisgarh | 80 | 1,18,200 | 48 | 77,900 | 32 | 40,300 |
| 4. | Sohagpur | Chhattisgarh/Madhya Pradesh | 110 | 1,27,550 | 12 | 22,550 | 98 | 1,05,000 |
| 5. | Wardha | Maharashtra | 113 | 82,900 | 09 | 34,900 | 104 | 48,000 |
| 6. | Singrauli | Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh | 46 | 66,800 | 20 | 31,000 | 26 | 35,800 |
| 7. | North Karanpura | Jharkhand | 63 | 60,600 | 12 | 21,300 | 51 | 39,300 |
| 8. | West Bokaro | Jharkhand | 39 | 14,800 | 9 | 3,300 | 30 | 11,500 |
| 9. | Hasdeo | Chhattisgarh | 20 | 45,883 | 20 | 45,883 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | 602 | 6,48,733 | 153 | 2,68,333 | 449 | 3,80,400 |

[*Translation*]

Functioning of Afforestation Projects

700. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of afforestation projects are in progress with the assistance of foreign banks in the country;

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

(c) the increase in forest area in square kilometre during the last three years as on date, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. At present twelve

State sector forestry projects with an investment of Rs6859 Crores are implemented in Eleven States and another Project under Central Sector titled 'Capacity Development for Forest Management and Training of Personnel' with an outlay of Rs. 225 Crores is implemented in various States in the country. All these projects are funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Government of Japan. The details are given at Statement-I.

(c) There is no separate assessment of change in Forest cover for externally aided projects. The forest cover is assessed on biennial basis for the country by Forest Survey of India by interpretation of satellite imageries and FSI publishes a report titled India State of Forest Report (ISFR) for forest and tree cover assessment. As per the latest ISFR 2011, the forest cover has declined by 367 sqkms as compared to ISFR 2009. The details of forest cover State-wise is given in Statement-II.

Statement I

| Sl.No. | Name of the Project | Implementing Agency/State | Cost (in Rs. Crores) | Funding Agency | Project Objectives | Components | Project Period |
|--------|--|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | West Bengal Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation Project | West Bengal | 406 | JICA | To improve forest ecosystem and conserve biodiversity by undertaking afforestation, regeneration and wildlife management activities through Joint Forest Management approach, including institutional capacity development, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and harmonized socio-economic development of West Bengal | (i) Afforestation (ii) Biodiversity Conservation (iii) Community Development (iv) Institutional Capacity Development | 2011-12 to 2019-20 |
| 2. | Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-II) | Rajasthan | 1152 | JICA | To enhance forest area and livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent people and to conserve biodiversity by undertaking afforestation and biodiversity conservation measures through JFM approach, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and socioeconomic development of Rajasthan. | (i) Afforestation (ii) Agro Forestry (iii) Water conservation Structures (iv) Biodiversity Conservation (v) Community Mobilization (vi) Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood Improvement (vii) Capacity Building, Training & Research (viii) Monitoring and Evaluation (ix) Consulting Services | 2011-12 to 2018-19 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|--|------------------------|-----|------|--|--|--|
| 3. | Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project | Tamil Nadu | 686 | JICA | To strengthen biodiversity conservation by improving ecosystem and the management capacity as well as undertaking tree planting outside the recorded forest areas, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and harmonized socio-economic development of Tamil Nadu. | (i) Biodiversity Conservation (ii) Increasing the Natural Resources base (iii) Institutional Capacity Development (iv) Consulting Services | 2011-12 to 2018-19 |
| 4. | Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project | Sikkim | 330 | JICA | To strengthen biodiversity conservation activities and forest management capacity, and improve livelihood for local people who are dependent on forests by promoting sustainable biodiversity conservation, afforestation and income generation activities including eco-tourism for the community development, thereby contributing environment conservation and harmonized socio-economic development of Sikkim. | (i) Forest and biodiversity conservation (ii) Eco-tourism (iii) Joint Forests Management (iv) Supporting Activities (v) Consulting Services | 2010-11 to 2019-20 |
| 5. | Capacity Development for Forest Management and Training of Personnel | Central Sector Project | 225 | JICA | To improve training environment for frontline staff through the rehabilitation of States Forest Training Institutes and through capacity building of frontline forestry staff putting emphasis on Joint Forest Management (JFM), thereby strengthening human resource development for sustainable forest management | (i) To improve training environment for frontline staff through the rehabilitation of States Forests Training Institutes and through capacity building of frontline forestry staff (ii) Forests Training Institutes and through capacity building of frontline forestry staff | 2008-09 to 2013-14 (5 years and 3 months) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|---|---------------|-----|------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | putting emphasis on Joint Forests Management (JFM), thereby strengthening human resource Development for sustainable forest management. | |
| 6. | Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project | Uttar Pradesh | 575 | JICA | To restore degraded forests, to augment forest resources and to improve livelihood and empower the local people who are dependent on forest by promoting sustainable forests management including JFM plantation and community development, thereby improving environment and alleviating poverty | (i) Plantations, regeneration of forests, etc. (ii) Institutional Strengthening of PMU/ DMUs/FMUs (iii) Rehabilitation of Forest Training Institute at Lucknow. (iv) Communication and Publication. (v) Monitoring and Evaluation. (vi) Physical Contingency (vii) Consulting Services | 2008-09 to 2015-16 |
| 7. | Gujarat Forestry Development Project - Phase II | Gujarat | 830 | JICA | To restore degraded forests and improve the livelihoods for and empower the local people | (i) Preparatory works (ii) Departmental Forest Development and Management | 2007-08 to 2014-15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|--|---------|-----|------|--|---|--------------------|
| | | | | | who are dependent on forests by promoting sustainable forest management including JFM plantation and community/ tribal development, thereby improving environment and alleviating poverty. | (iii) JFM Forest Development and Management (iv) Social Forestry Development and Management (v) Forest Research (vi) Communication and Publication (vii) Wildlife Conservation and Management (viii) Monitoring and Evaluation (ix) Phase-out works (x) Consulting Services (including price and physical cont.) | |
| 8. | Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project | Tripura | 460 | JICA | To restore degraded forests and improve the livelihood aspects of villagers, including tribal families engaged in traditional shifting cultivation, and promoting sustainable forest management through JFM, thereby | (i) Rehabilitation of degraded land. (ii) Rehabilitation of degraded and available non forest land. (iii) Farm forestry in Private holding. (iv) Eco-Development. (v) Service Support. (vi) Rehabilitation of families engaged in shifting | 2007-08 to 2014-15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|--|------------------|-----|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | | | | | improving environment and alleviating poverty | (vii) Interface forestry Development. (viii) Supporting Works. | cultivation. |
| 9. | Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project | Himachal Pradesh | 162 | JICA | To regenerate the forests, protect the agricultural land, and enhance agricultural and forestry production in the catchment area of the Swan River, Himachal Pradesh State, by carrying out the integrated watershed management activities including afforestation, civil works for soil and river management, soil protection and land reclamation, and livelihood improvement activities, thereby improving living conditions of people including the poor in the catchment area. | (i) Afforestation (ii) Civil Work for Soil & River Management (iii) Soil Protection & Land Reclamation (iv) Livelihood Improvement (v) Institutional Development | 2006-07 to 2013-14 |
| 10. | Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project | Odisha | 660 | JICA | To restore degraded forests and improve the income level of villagers by promoting sustainable forest management including JFM plantation and Community/tribal development, thereby improving environment and alleviating poverty. | (i) Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity of forests (ii) Improving productivity of natural forests. (iii) Providing livelihood options for the people (Support to VSS) (iv) Eco-development | 2006-07 to 2012-13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---|-----------|-----|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | and ecotourism activities | |
| | | | | | | (v) Catering to commercial and industrial demands. | |
| | | | | | | (vi) Capacity building of the Forest Department. | |
| 11. | Karnataka sustainable Forests Management & Bio-diversity conservation Project | Karnataka | 743 | JICA | To restore forest to bring about ecological restoration and also to facilitate livelihood improvement of the inhabitants of the project villages by afforestation through Joint Forest Planning and Management (JFPM) in the State of Karnataka, which further contributes to reducing poverty and preserving biodiversity conservation of the area. | (i) Afforestation (ii) Income Generation Activities for Poverty Alleviation (iii) Biodiversity Conservation (iv) Provision of Basic Infrastructure Support for Field work. (v) Supporting Activities for Forest Management (Research and Training, Consultancy, and Enhancement of Geographic Information System (GIS) and Management Information System (MIS) | 2005-06 to 2012-13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|--|------------|------|------|---|---|--|
| 12. | Tamil Nadu Afforestation project phase-II | Tamil Nadu | 567 | JICA | To restore forests to bring about ecological restoration and also to facilitate livelihood improvement of the inhabitants of the project villages by afforestation through Joint Forest Management in the State of Tamil Nadu, which further contributes to reducing poverty in the area. | (i) Integrated Watershed Development (ii) Integrated Tribal Development (iii) Forestry Extension (iv) Urban Forestry (v) Capacity Building Research Support (vi) Human Resources Development (vii) Establishment of Modern Nurseries (viii) Improving the infrastructural facilities (ix) Administration (x) Monitoring and Evaluation | 2005-06 to 2012-13 |
| 13. | Integrated Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction Project in Haryana | Haryana | 286 | JICA | A. To rehabilitate forest lands in an ecologically sustainable manner. B. To improve the quality of life of the villagers and adjoining forests | (i) Soil and Water Conservation (ii) Plantation model and nursery development (iii) Poverty reduction and institution building (iv) Technical assistance (v) Supporting activities (vi) Administration Staff. | 2004-05 to 2010-1 (Buffer period) |
| TOTAL | | | 7084 | | | | |

Statement II*Forest cover in States/UTs in India*

(area in sq km)

| State/UT | Geog. Area | Forest Cover in 2011 | | | | Real change* From SFR 09 |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| | | Very Dense Forest | Mod. Dense Forest | Open Forest | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 275069 | 850 | 26242 | 19297 | 46389 | -281 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 83743 | 20868 | 31519 | 15023 | 67410 | -74 |
| Assam | 78438 | 1444 | 11404 | 14825 | 27673 | -19 |
| Bihar | 94163 | 231 | 3280 | 3334 | 6845 | 41 |
| Chhattisgarh | 135191 | 4163 | 34911 | 16600 | 55674 | -4 |
| Delhi | 1483 | 7 | 49 | 120 | 176 | 0 |
| Goa | 3702 | 543 | 585 | 1091 | 2219 | 7 |
| Gujarat | 196022 | 376 | 5231 | 9012 | 14619 | -1 |
| Haryana | 44212 | 27 | 457 | 1124 | 1608 | 14 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 55673 | 3224 | 6381 | 5074 | 14679 | 11 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 222236 | 4140 | 8760 | 9639 | 22539 | 2 |
| Jharkhand | 79714 | 2590 | 9917 | 10470 | 22977 | 83 |
| Karnataka | 191791 | 1777 | 20179 | 14238 | 36194 | 4 |
| Kerala | 38863 | 1442 | 9394 | 6464 | 17300 | -24 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 308245 | 6640 | 34986 | 36074 | 77700 | 0 |
| Maharashtra | 307713 | 8736 | 20815 | 21095 | 50646 | -4 |
| Manipur | 22327 | 730 | 6151 | 10209 | 17090 | -190 |
| Meghalaya | 22429 | 433 | 9775 | 7067 | 17275 | -46 |
| Mizoram | 21081 | 134 | 6086 | 12897 | 19117 | -66 |
| Nagaland | 16579 | 1293 | 4931 | 7094 | 13318 | -146 |
| Odisha | 155707 | 7060 | 21366 | 20477 | 48903 | 48 |
| Punjab | 50362 | 0 | 736 | 1028 | 1764 | 100 |
| Rajasthan | 342239 | 72 | 4448 | 11567 | 16087 | 51 |
| Sikkim | 7096 | 500 | 2161 | 698 | 3359 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----------------------------|---|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Tamil Nadu | | 130058 | 2948 | 10321 | 10356 | 23625 | 74 |
| Tripura | | 10486 | 109 | 4686 | 3182 | 7977 | -8 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | 240928 | 1626 | 4559 | 8153 | 14338 | -3 |
| Uttarakhand | | 53483 | 4762 | 14167 | 5567 | 24496 | 1 |
| West Bengal | | 88752 | 2984 | 4646 | 5365 | 12995 | 1 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 8249 | 3761 | 2416 | 547 | 6724 | 62 |
| Chandigarh | | 114 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 0 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 491 | 0 | 114 | 97 | 211 | 0 |
| Daman and Diu | | 112 | 0 | 0.62 | 5.53 | 6 | 0 |
| Lakshadweep | | 32 | 0 | 17.18 | 9.88 | 27 | 1 |
| Puducherry | | 480 | 0 | 35.37 | 14.69 | 50 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | 3287263 | 83471 | 320736 | 287820 | 692027 | -367 |

* The change in the above table refers to change in the area with respect to 2009 assessment after incorporation interpretational changes.

Wildlife Sanctuaries

701. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce an Information Technology project for Inter-connecting the all wildlife sanctuaries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Presently there is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Salary to Trainees

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

(a) whether the defence trainees are not being paid full salaries;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received representations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The cadets undergoing their pre-commission training at the various training academies get a fixed stipend of Rs. 21,000 per month for the last one year of training before commissioning. This stipend is converted to pay for all purposes on successful completion of training and the arrears of the allowances admissible are paid. The VI Central Pay Commission did not agree to the Services' demand to grant provisional commission in the last year of training with full pay and allowances and all attendant benefits of the commissioned rank as successful completion of pre-commission training is a pre-requisite for the grant of commission in the Defence Forces.

[Translation]

Forest Conservation Act, 1980

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

(a) whether a number of projects lying pending with the Government under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for their speedy disposal; and

(d) the details of work done till date by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the proposals pending for grant of prior approval for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has taken various steps for speedy disposal of proposals. Among the steps taken are the provisions for general approval to diversion of forest land for public utility projects implemented by Government Departments upto 1 ha in certain specified categories and upto 2 ha for left wing extremism (LWE) affected districts; and upto 5 ha for the 60 LWE affected districts identified for implementation of Integrated Action Plan. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has delegated powers to its Regional Offices to decide proposals involving less than 5 ha of forest land except for mining and regularization of encroachment. The proposals involving forest land upto 40 ha are processed by the Regional Offices of the Ministry. Proposals involving more than 40 ha of forest land and proposals for mining and regularization of encroachment only are considered by the Forest Advisory Committee and based on its recommendation, a decision is taken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Statement

State-wise proposals pending under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

| Sl.No. | Name of State/ Union Territory | Number of Proposals Pending with the Ministry and its Regional Offices |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 21 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 10 |
| 4. | Assam | 2 |
| 5. | Bihar | 8 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 8 |
| 7. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu | 3 |
| 8. | Goa | 1 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 41 |
| 10. | Haryana | 33 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 28 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 16 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 21 |
| 14. | Kerala | 5 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 27 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 18 |
| 17. | Manipur | 3 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1 |
| 19. | Odisha | 6 |
| 20. | Punjab | 18 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 5 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 3 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 3 |
| 24. | Tripura | 1 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 6 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 4 |
| Total | | 296 |

Acquisition of Land in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether a large tract of land in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan was acquired by the Indian Air Force but no compensation has been paid to the land owners so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present status of the payment process; and

(d) the time by which the full compensation is likely to be paid to the owners?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Military Base in Lakshadweep

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

(a) whether in view of the recent attempts by the Somali pirates to hijack commercial ships in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Islands, there is proposal to establish permanent military base there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Establishment and/or augmentation of military base in Union Territory of Lakshadweep is based on analysis and assessment of the threat perception to coastal security and merchant shipping, as well as requirement from strategic perspective. This is an ongoing and continuous process. Presently a naval detachment is operational at Kavarathi Island.

Trade with Gulf Countries

706. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details of trade between India, Gulf and other Arab countries during each of the last three years and the current year, value-wise and commodity-wise;

(b) whether trade between India and Gulf and the other Arab countries has increased during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government aims to double its trade with the Gulf and the Arab countries to meet its future targets and demands;

(e) if so, the details of the specific pacts/ agreements entered into with respective countries in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to promote the trade with Gulf countries in the ensuing five year plan?

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

(a) The details of trade between India, Gulf and other Arab countries value-wise during each of the last three years and the current year, and commodity-wise for the last three years is placed at Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The total trade between India and Gulf and other Arab countries has increased from US\$113.94 billion in 2008-09 to US\$144.02 billion in 2010-11. The total trade during the current financial year 2011-12 (Apr-Nov.) stood at US\$116.33 billion.

(d) to (f) It is a constant endeavour of the Government to enhance the bilateral trade between India and Gulf and other Arab countries. India is negotiating for establishment of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Gulf Cooperation Council countries with the objective of boosting bilateral trade in goods, services and investment. The Government promotes trade with the said countries by encouraging participation of Apex Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and other trade bodies from India and partner countries in each others' trade fairs, buyer-seller meets and other trade events. Joint Commission Meetings/Joint Trade and Economic Committee Meetings with respective countries are also held at regular intervals to address the bilateral trade related issues to enhance bilateral trade.

Statement I*Bilateral Trade with Gulf and other Arab Countries*

(Value in US\$ Million)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Country | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 (Apr.-Nov.) | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Export | Import | Total trade | Export | Import | Total trade | Export | Import | Total trade | Export | Import | Total trade |
| 1. | Algeria | 653.08 | 1,052.57 | 1,705.65 | 574.19 | 995.32 | 1,569.51 | 1,066.89 | 1,816.19 | 2,883.08 | 553.97 | 1,417.32 | 1,971.29 |
| 2. | Bahrain | 286.52 | 1,442.82 | 1729.34 | 250.21 | 502.86 | 753.07 | 912.18 | 641.25 | 1,553.43 | 283.26 | 523.04 | 806.30 |
| 3. | Comoros | 25.54 | 0.33 | 25.86 | 9.29 | 0.68 | 9.97 | 8.81 | 8.56 | 17.37 | 6.09 | 1.19 | 7.28 |
| 4. | Djibouti | 359.96 | 3.66 | 363.62 | 265.84 | 1.17 | 267.01 | 368.64 | 2.41 | 371.04 | 281.69 | 1.16 | 282.85 |
| 5. | Egypt | 1,699.86 | 2,121.33 | 3,821.20 | 1,403.88 | 1,692.36 | 3,096.23 | 2,257.92 | 1,354.56 | 3,612.47 | 1,333.60 | 2,113.53 | 3,447.13 |
| 6. | Iraq | 437.43 | 7,709.94 | 8147.37 | 477.13 | 7,026.93 | 7504.06 | 738.65 | 9,008.30 | 9,746.95 | 411.02 | 12,034.26 | 12,445.28 |
| 7. | Jordan | 431.83 | 1776.57 | 2208.4 | 245.62 | 823.43 | 1069.05 | 484.07 | 818.93 | 1303 | 491.7 | 895.82 | 1387.52 |
| 8. | Kuwait | 797.5 | 9593.74 | 10391.24 | 782.45 | 8249.49 | 9031.95 | 1959.48 | 10313.64 | 12273.13 | 735.92 | 9185.73 | 9921.65 |
| 9. | Lebanon | 132.75 | 13.2 | 145.95 | 131.33 | 6.78 | 138.11 | 172.5 | 18.31 | 190.8 | 136.41 | 12.77 | 149.18 |
| 10. | Libya | 128.68 | 684.61 | 813.29 | 221.98 | 622.64 | 844.62 | 136.11 | 969.09 | 1,105.20 | 16.79 | 0.85 | 17.64 |
| 11. | Mauritania | 35.81 | 4.53 | 40.34 | 30.64 | 1.6 | 32.24 | 32.56 | 1.95 | 34.51 | 28.88 | 1.5 | 30.38 |
| 12. | Morocco | 242.85 | 948.15 | 1191 | 250.47 | 861.51 | 1111.98 | 339.38 | 839.64 | 1179.02 | 220.39 | 1051.91 | 1272.3 |
| 13. | Oman | 779.04 | 1,205.46 | 1,984.50 | 1,032.93 | 3,499.89 | 4,532.82 | 1,151.70 | 4,002.07 | 5,153.77 | 599.02 | 2,700.73 | 3,299.75 |
| 14. | Qatar | 674.37 | 3498.91 | 4173.28 | 536.97 | 4648.52 | 5185.49 | 381.77 | 6819.87 | 7201.64 | 572.07 | 8192.16 | 8764.23 |
| 15. | Saudi Arabia | 5110.38 | 19972.74 | 25083.12 | 3907 | 17097.57 | 21004.57 | 5227.19 | 20385.28 | 25612.46 | 3707.65 | 19751.69 | 23459.33 |
| 16. | Somalia | 70.73 | 6.59 | 77.32 | 17.38 | 4.06 | 21.44 | 172.43 | 9.24 | 181.67 | 82.38 | 2.31 | 84.69 |
| 17. | Sudan | 485.07 | 415.53 | 900.6 | 461.06 | 475 | 936.06 | 502.37 | 613.78 | 1,116.15 | 491.65 | 358.71 | 850.36 |
| 18. | Syria | 364.5 | 157.92 | 522.42 | 345.43 | 144.69 | 490.13 | 523.03 | 35.61 | 558.64 | 343.11 | 87.68 | 430.79 |
| 19. | Tunisia | 213.07 | 601.77 | 814.84 | 213.55 | 252.83 | 466.38 | 269.08 | 301.15 | 570.23 | 170.29 | 100.98 | 271.26 |
| 20. | UAE | 24,477.48 | 23,791.25 | 48268.73 | 23,970.40 | 19,499.10 | 43469.5 | 34,349.10 | 32,753.16 | 67,102.26 | 22,873.15 | 23,499.63 | 46,372.78 |
| 21. | Yemen | 787.29 | 754.61 | 1541.9 | 727.39 | 1,575.55 | 2302.94 | 514.37 | 1,743.90 | 2,258.27 | 398.84 | 667.29 | 1,066.13 |
| Total | | 38193.74 | 75,756.23 | 1,13,949.97 | 35855.14 | 67981.98 | 1,03,837.13 | 51,568.23 | 92,456.89 | 1,44,025.09 | 33737.88 | 82,600.26 | 1,16,338.12 |

Statement II*Commodity-wise India's Trade with Gulf and other Arab Countries during 2010-11*

(Value in US \$ Million)

| Export Commodities | | | | | | Import Commodities | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Transport Equipments | Machinery and Instruments | Manufactures of Metals | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Non-Ferrous Metals | Leather | Others | Total |
| Values | 617.56 | 120.11 | 93.2 | 236.02 | 1,066.89 | 1,789.77 | 11.65 | 5.47 | 9.30 | 1,816.19 |
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Processed Minerals | Transport Equipments | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Metalifer Ores & Metal SCRAP | Non-Ferrous Metals | Others | Total |
| Values | 562.12 | 120.37 | 42.07 | 187.62 | 912.18 | 218.18 | 199.15 | 81.76 | 142.16 | 641.25 |
| Comoros | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Meat & Preparations | Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc | Pmry & Semi-fnshd Iron & Stl | Others | Total | Transport Equipments | Spices | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Others | Total |
| Values | 4.76 | 1.32 | 0.39 | 2.34 | 8.81 | 7.14 | 0.98 | 0.41 | 0.03 | 8.56 |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Pmry & Semi-fnshd Iron & STL | Sugar | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Leather | Metalifers Ores & Metal SCRAP | Raw Hides & Skins | Others | Total |
| Values | 63.41 | 57.66 | 50.65 | 196.92 | 368.64 | 0.71 | 0.62 | 0.48 | 0.6 | 2.41 |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Processed Minerals | Meat & Preparations | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Fertilizers, Crude | Cotton Raw:Comb./ Uncomb./ Waste | Others | Total |
| Values | 387.86 | 307.13 | 222.82 | | 2,257.92 | 1,075.82 | 89.43 | 42.29 | 147.02 | 1,354.56 |
| Iraq | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Manufactures of Metals | Electronic Goods | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Fruits & Nuts EXCL Cashew Nuts | Wool, Raw | Others | Total |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Values | 309.35 | 107.4 | 85.22 | 236.68 | 738.65 | 8,954.66 | 50.42 | 1.43 | 1.79 | 9,008.30 |
| Jordan | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Meat & Preparations | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Drugs, Phrmcutes & Fine Chemls | Others | Total | Fertilizers Manufactured | Fertilizers, Crude | Metalifers Ores & Metal SCRAP | Others | Total |
| Values | 106.69 | 83.62 | 33.69 | 260.07 | 484.07 | 425.57 | 350.9 | 16.79 | 25.67 | 818.93 |
| Kuwait | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Manufactures of Metals | Machinery and Instruments | Rice-Basmoti | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Organic Chemicals | Metalifers Ores & Metal SCRAP | Others | Total |
| Values | 609.96 | 570.84 | 223.28 | 555.4 | 1959.48 | 9,727.63 | 346.05 | 99.36 | 140.60 | 10313.64 |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Meat & Preparations | Transport Equipments | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Inorganic Chemicals | Metalifers Ores & Metal SCRAP | Non-ferrous Metals | Others | Total |
| Values | 24.87 | 20.39 | 16 | 111.24 | 172.5 | 5.98 | 5.53 | 2.52 | 4.28 | 18.31 |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Transport Equipments | Electronic Goods | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Organic Chemicals | Sulphr & Unrostd Iron Pyrts | Others | Total |
| Values | 43.65 | 15.04 | 14.85 | 62.57 | 136.11 | 961 | 3.35 | 2.04 | 2.7 | 969.09 |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Cotton Yarn, | Drugs, PHR Mcutes & Fine Chemls | Electronic Goods | Others | Total | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Other Commodities | Leather | Others | Total |
| Values | 15.55 | 2.77 | 2.14 | 12.1 | 32.56 | 1.35 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.27 | 1.95 |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups | Electronic Goods | Transport Equipments | Others | Total | Inorganic Chemicals | Fertilizers Manufactured | Fertilizers, Crude | Others | Total |
| (Values in US \$ Million) | 61.35 | 44.93 | 40.97 | 192.13 | 339.38 | 544.34 | 153.7 | 88.37 | 53.23 | 839.64 |

| Oman | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|----------|
| Name of Commodity | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Manufactures of Metals | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Fertilizers Manufactured | Non-ferrous Metals | Others | Total |
| (Values in US \$ Million) | 387.83 | 161.91 | 158.57 | 443.39 | 1,151.70 | 3,293.14 | 348.78 | 90.71 | 269.44 | 4,002.07 |

| Qatar | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Name of Commodity | Electronic Goods | Machinery and Instruments | Manufactures of Metals | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Organic Chemicals | Artfcl Resns, Plstc MatrIs, etc. | Others | Total |
| Values | 67.68 | 50.66 | 42.4 | 221.03 | 381.77 | 6,060.91 | 273.13 | 205.63 | 280.20 | 6819.87 |

| Saudi Arabia | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Name of Commodity | Manufactures of Metals | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Rice-i basmot | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Organic Chemicals | Artfcl Resns, Plstc MatrIs, etc. | Others | Total |
| Values | 859.32 | 674.41 | 637.26 | 3056.2 | 5227.19 | 17,931.82 | 1,009.29 | 648.11 | 796.06 | 20385.28 |

| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| Name of Commodity | Sugar | Drugs, Phrmcutes & Fine ChemIs | Prmry & Semi-fnshd Iron & Stl | Others | Total | Oil Seeds | Raw Hides & Skins | Leather | Others | Total |
| Values | 157.07 | 3.61 | 3.39 | 8.36 | 172.43 | 7.21 | 1.08 | 0.52 | 0.43 | 9.24 |

Commodity-wise India's Trade with Gulf and Other Arab countries during 2010-11

(Value in US \$ Million)

| | Export Commodities | | | | | Import Commodities | | | | |
|--------|--------------------|------|------|------|--------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Values | 157.07 | 3.61 | 3.39 | 8.36 | 172.43 | 7.21 | 1.08 | 0.52 | 0.43 | 9.24 |

| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Name of Commodity | Machinery and Instruments | Transport Equipments | Prmry & Semi-fnshd Iron & Stl | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Metalifers Ores & Metal SCRAP | Wood and Wood Products | Others | Total |
| Values | 75.82 | 65.65 | 51.12 | 309.78 | 502.37 | 566.75 | 25.05 | 8.33 | 13.65 | 613.78 |

| Syria | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Name of Commodity | Machinery and Instruments | Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups | Meat & Preparations | Others | Total | Leather | Fertilizers, Crude | Fruits & Nuts Excl Cashew Nuts | Others | Total |
| Values | 83.7 | 74.94 | 43.69 | 320.7 | 523.03 | 11.29 | 10.65 | 3.97 | 9.7 | 35.61 |

| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Name of Commodity | Electronic Goods | Plastic & Linoleum Products | GLS/GLSWR/ CERMCS/ REFTRS/ CMNT | Others | Total | Inorganic Chemicals | Fertilizers Manufactured | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Others | Total |
| Values | 35.39 | 32.45 | 28.88 | 172.36 | 269.08 | 194.48 | 81.11 | 8.95 | 16.61 | 301.15 |
| UAE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Gems & Jewellery | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Other Commodities | Others | Total | Perls Prcus Semiprcs Stones | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Gold | Others | Total |
| Values | 16,642.89 | 4,696.48 | 3,903.03 | 9,106.70 | 34,349.10 | 13,328.42 | 9,395.43 | 7,508.28 | 2,521.03 | 32,753.16 |
| Yemen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Rice-basmati | Sugar | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Non-ferrous Metals | Raw Hides & Skins | Others | Total |
| Values | 98.02 | 57.85 | 51.42 | 307.08 | 514.37 | 1,722.89 | 9.63 | 4.76 | 6.62 | 1,743.90 |

Commodity-wise India's Trade with Gulf and Other Arab countries during 2009-10

(Value in US \$ Million)

| Export Commodities | | | | | Import Commodities | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Manufactures of Metals | Transport Equipments | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Fertilizers, Crude | Non-Ferrous Metals | Others | Total |
| Values | 237.99 | 114.29 | 81.4 | 140.51 | 574.19 | 966.95 | 12.79 | 4.8 | 10.78 | 995.32 |
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Machinery and Instruments | Electronic Goods | Processed Minerals | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Non-Ferrous Metals | Metalifers Ores & Metal SCRAP | Others | Total |
| Values | 45.11 | 37.31 | 16.54 | 151.25 | 250.21 | 245.51 | 77.13 | 69.24 | 110.98 | 502.86 |
| Comoros | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Meat & Preparations | Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc | Electronic Goods | Others | Total | Spices | Electronic Goods | Metalifers Ores & Metal SCRAP | Others | Total |
| Values | 4.28 | 1.49 | 0.65 | 2.87 | 9.29 | 0.68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.68 |

Djibouti

| Name of Commodity | PRMRY & SEMI-FNSHD IRON & STL | Manufactures of Metals | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Leather | Metalifers Ores & Metal SCRAP | Raw Hides & Skins | Others | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| Values | 74.45 | 46.95 | 22.21 | 122.23 | 265.84 | 0.34 | 0.3 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 1.17 |

Commodity-wise India's Trade with Gulf and Other Arab countries during 2009-10

(Value in US \$ Million)

Export Commodities

Import Commodities

Egypt

| Name of Commodity | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Machinery and Instruments | Transport Equipments | Others | Total | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Fertilizers, Crude | Cotton Raw/Comb./ Uncomb./Waste | Others | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Values | 195.36 | 166.04 | 121.52 | 920.96 | 1,403.88 | 1,382.20 | 93.01 | 46.44 | 170.71 | 1,692.36 |

Iraq

| Name of Commodity | Manufactures of Metals | Electronic Goods | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Fruits & Nuts Excl Cashew Nuts | Wool, Raw | Others | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Values | 146.51 | 75.97 | 55.85 | 198.8 | 477.13 | 6,981.32 | 42.46 | 1.45 | 1.7 | 7,026.93 |

Jordan

| Name of Commodity | Meat & Preparations | Drugs, Phrmcutes & Fine Chemls | Electronic Goods | Others | Total | Fertilizers Manufactured | Fertilizers, Crude | Inorganic Chemicals | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Values | 44.24 | 27.33 | 19.55 | 154.5 | 245.62 | 463.15 | 309.92 | 31.18 | 19.18 | 823.43 |

Kuwait

| Name of Commodity | Rice-basmati | Meat & Preparations | Manufactures of Metals | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Organic Chemicals | Artfcl Resns, Plstc Matrsl, etc. | Others | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| (Values in US \$ Million) | 216.61 | 82.2 | 60.47 | 423.17 | 782.45 | 7,909.72 | 119.21 | 75.46 | 145.1 | 8249.49 |

Lebanon

| Name of Commodity | Meat & Preparations | Machinery and Instruments | Processed Minerals | Others | Total | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Leather | Raw Hides & Skins | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| Values | 16.81 | 11.4 | 9.8 | 93.32 | 131.33 | 1.89 | 1.37 | 1.21 | 2.31 | 6.78 |

Libya

| Name of Commodity | Machinery and Instruments | Transport Equipments | Manufactures of Metals | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Iron & Steel | Primry Stel, Pig Iron Basd Itms | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Values | 81.89 | 34.22 | 20.33 | 85.54 | 221.98 | 613.06 | 6.72 | 2.49 | 0.37 | 622.64 |

Mauritania

| Name of Commodity | Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc | Drugs, Phrmcutes & Fine Chemls | Dyes/ Intrmdtes & Coar Tar Cheml | Others | Total | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Leather | Other Commodities | Others | Total |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| Values | 16.25 | 3.94 | 1.62 | 8.83 | 30.64 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 1.6 |

Morocco

| Name of Commodity | Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups | Transport Equipments | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Inorganic Chemicals | Fertilizers Manufactured | Fertilizers, Crude | Others | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Values | 40.95 | 33.06 | 29.33 | 147.13 | 250.47 | 597.59 | 120.06 | 113.05 | 30.81 | 861.51 |

Oman

| Name of Commodity | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Machinery and Instruments | Manufactures of Metals | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Fertilizers Manufactured | Non-ferrous Metals | Others | Total |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|----------|
| (Values in US \$ Million) | 255.86 | 161.74 | 144.28 | 471.05 | 1,032.93 | 2,900.84 | 377.62 | 53.47 | 167.96 | 3,499.89 |

Qatar

| Name of Commodity | Machinery and Instruments | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Manufactures of Metals | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Artfcl Resns,Plstc MatrIs,Etc. | Inorganic Chemicals | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| Values | 202.48 | 51.77 | 44.95 | 237.77 | 536.97 | 4,101.64 | 129.1 | 112.22 | 305.56 | 4648.52 |

Saudi Arabia

| Name of Commodity | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Rice-basmati | Non-ferrous Metals | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Organic Chemicals | Artfcl Resns, Plstc MatrIs, Etc. | Others | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Values | 960.68 | 694.68 | 251.75 | 1999.89 | 3907 | 15,387.62 | 690.1 | 375.53 | 644.32 | 17097.57 |

Somalia

| Name of Commodity | Other Cereals | Drugs, Phrmcutes & Fine Chemls | Rubr Mfd. Prdcts Excpt Footwr | Others | Total | Oil Seeds | Leather | Raw Hides & Skins | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| Values | 3.59 | 3.66 | 3.03 | 7.1 | 17.38 | 2.61 | 0.87 | 0.44 | 0.14 | 4.06 |

Sudan

| Name of Commodity | Machinery and Instruments | Prmry & Semi-fnshd Iron & Stl | Drugs, Phrmcutes & Fine Chemls | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Wood and Wood Products | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-------|
| Values | 98.44 | 52.16 | 46.62 | 263.84 | 461.06 | 436.08 | 24.3 | 5.66 | 8.96 | 475 |

Syria

| Name of Commodity | Machinery and Instruments | Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, & Madeups | Drugs, Phrmcutes & Fine Chemls | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Leather | Fruits & Nuts Excl Cashew Nuts | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Values | 48.25 | 47.56 | 35.69 | 213.93 | 345.43 | 108.04 | 15.59 | 6.25 | 14.81 | 144.69 |

Tunisia

| Name of Commodity | Electronic Goods | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Plastic & Linoieum | Others Products | Total | Inorganic Chemicals | Fertilizers Manufactured | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Others | Total |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| (Values in US \$ Million) | 25.8 | 25.4 | 23.34 | 139.01 | 213.55 | 177.07 | 59.03 | 7.34 | 9.39 | 252.83 |

UAE

| Name of Commodity | Gems & Jewellery | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Rice-basmoti | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Gold | Perls Prcus Semiprcs Stones | Others | Total |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Values | 12,410.61 | 4,232.62 | 652.09 | 6675.08 | 23,970.40 | 6,420.07 | 5,495.82 | 5,519.15 | 2064.06 | 19,499.10 |

Yemen

| Name of Commodity | Petroleum Products) | Rice-basmoti | Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Non-ferrous Metals | Raw Hides & Skins | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| Values in | 357.72 | 62.38 | 39.05 | 268.24 | 727.39 | 1,563.09 | 4.86 | 3.24 | 4.36 | 1,575.55 |

Algeria

| Name of Commodity | Transport Equipments | Manufactures of Metals | Electronic Goods | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Fertilizers, Crude | Leather | Others | Total |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------|----------|
| Values | 267.66 | 149.79 | 49.06 | 186.57 | 653.08 | 942.8 | 101.69 | 2.83 | 5.25 | 1,052.57 |

Bahrain

| Name of Commodity | Machinery and Instruments | Manufactures of Metals | Prmry & Semi-fnshd Iron & Stl | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Non-ferrous Metals | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Values | 40.98 | 27.37 | 19.1 | 199.07 | 286.52 | 1,214.16 | 54.19 | 47.88 | 126.59 | 1,442.82 |

Comoros

| Name of Commodity | Electronic Goods | Meat & Preparations | Rice (Other than Basmati) | Others | Total | Spices | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Transport Equipments | Others | Total |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|
| Values | 11.83 | 4.86 | 4.6 | 4.25 | 25.54 | 0.3 | 0.03 | 0 | 0 | 0.33 |

Djibouti

| Name of Commodity | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Prmry & Semi-fnshd Iron & Stil | Manufactures of Metals | Others | Total | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Raw Hides & Skins | Dyeng, Tanng, Colimg Matris | Others | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|
| Values | 93.44 | 49.53 | 43.93 | 173.06 | 359.96 | 1.73 | 0.83 | 0.39 | 0.71 | 3.66 |

Egypt

| Name of Commodity | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Transport Equipments | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Transport Equipments | Fertilizers Manufactured | Others | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------|----------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------|----------|
| Values | 383.06 | 160.52 | 150.09 | 1006.19 | 1,699.86 | 1,573.45 | 234.99 | 79.15 | 233.74 | 2,121.33 |

Iraq

| Name of Commodity | Manufactures of Metals | Electronic Goods | Machinery and Instruments | Otherso | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Fruits & Nuts Exclcashew Nuts | Sulphr & Unrostd Iron Pyrts | Others | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|----------|
| Values | 147.94 | 93.85 | 57.28 | 138.36 | 437.43 | 7,660.78 | 17.6 | 19.22 | 12.34 | 7,709.94 |

Jordon

| Name of Commodity | Other Cereals | Electronic Goods | Transport Equipments | Others | Total | Fertilizers Manufactured | Fertilizers, Crude | Inorganic Chemicals | Others | Total |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| (Values in US \$ Million) | 45.24 | 37.76 | 34.64 | 314.19 | 431.83 | 948.54 | 496.14 | 180.06 | 151.83 | 1776.57 |

Kuwait

| Name of Commodity | Rice-basmati | Meat & Preparations | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Sulphr & Unrostd Iron Pyrts | Organic Chemicals | Others | Total |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Values | 165.73 | 83.72 | 59.9 | 488.15 | 797.5 | 9,193.52 | 111.91 | 97.48 | 190.83 | 9593.74 |

Lebanon

| Name of Commodity | Meat & Preparations | Transport Equipments | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Inorganic Chemicals | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Other Commodities | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| Values | 15.58 | 12.88 | 12.31 | 91.98 | 132.75 | 7.89 | 2.24 | 1.3 | 1.77 | 13.2 |

Libya

| Name of Commodity | Machinery and Instruments | Electronic Goods | Manufactures of Metals | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Raw Hides & Skins | Pulp and Waste Paper | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| Values | 36.03 | 18.33 | 12.04 | 62.28 | 128.68 | 684.12 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 684.61 |

Mauritania

| Name of Commodity | Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc | Drugs, Phrmcutes & Fine Chemls | Electronic Goods | Others | Total | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Electronic Goods | Other Commodities | Others | Total |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| Values | 17.61 | 6.38 | 2.92 | 8.9 | 35.81 | 4.51 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 4.53 |

Morocco

| Name of Commodity | Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups | Transport Equipments | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Inorganic Chemicals | Fertilizers, Crude | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Others | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Values | 38.45 | 20.71 | 19.45 | 164.24 | 242.85 | 830.9 | 67.36 | 19.94 | 29.95 | 948.15 |

Oman

| Name of Commodity | Machinery and Instruments | Manufactures of Metals | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Fertilizers, Manufactured | Other Commodities | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| Values | 182.87 | 301.96 | 20.73 | 273.48 | 779.04 | 624.7 | 327.06 | 23.44 | 230.26 | 1,205.46 |

Qatar

| Name of Commodity | Machinery and Instruments | Manufactures of Metals | Electronic Goods | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Fertilizers, Manufactured | Organic Chemicals | Others | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Values | 177.76 | 41.28 | 43.48 | 411.85 | 674.37 | 2,889.89 | 111.1 | 157.93 | 339.99 | 3498.91 |

Saudi Arabia

| Name of Commodity | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Rice-basmati Instruments | Machinery and | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Organic Chemicals | Inorganic Chemicals | Others | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|----------|
| Values | 1,356.28 | 507.69 | 272.74 | 2973.67 | 5110.38 | 18,366.26 | 560.07 | 237.15 | 809.26 | 19972.74 |

Somalia

| Name of Commodity | Sugar | Drugs, Phrmcutes & Fine Chemls | Electronic Goods | Others | Total | Oil Seeds | Raw Hides & Skins | Other Commodities | Others | Total |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|-------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| Values | 56.05 | 2.98 | 0.04 | 11.66 | 70.73 | 4.81 | 1 | 0.36 | 0.42 | 6.59 |

| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Name of Commodity | Machinery and Instruments | Prmry & Semi-fnshd Iron & Stl | Transport Equipments | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Cotton Raw:Comb./ Uncomb./ Waste | Others | Total |
| Values | 117.12 | 48.83 | 27.82 | 291.3 | 485.07 | 369.59 | 12.85 | 6.1 | 26.99 | 415.53 |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups | Machinery and Instruments | Transport Equipments | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Leather | Sulphr & Unrostd Iron Pyrts | thers | Total |
| Values | 55.96 | 38.87 | 11.82 | 257.85 | 364.5 | 119.74 | 4.98 | 0.23 | 32.97 | 157.92 |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Electronic Goods | Plastic & Linoleum Products | Machinery and Instruments | Others | Total | Inorganic Chemicals | Fertilizers Manufactured | Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap | Others | Total |
| Values | 43.72 | 23.27 | 17.45 | 128.63 | 213.07 | 317.68 | 275.66 | 4.52 | 3.91 | 601.77 |
| UAE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Gems & Jewellery | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Manufactures of Metals | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Perls Prcus Semiprcs Stones | Gold | Others | Total |
| Values | 10,967.06 | 4,896.20 | 774.31 | 7839.91 | 24,477.48 | 10,309.76 | 4,278.01 | 3,830.79 | 5372.69 | 23,791.25 |
| Yemen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Commodity | Petroleum (Crude & Products) | Other Cereals | Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups | Others | Total | Petroleum, Crude & Products | Raw Hides & Skins | Non-ferrous Metals | Others | Total |
| Values | 375.87 | 48.53 | 44.42 | 318.47 | 787.29 | 745.02 | 2.64 | 2.3 | 4.65 | 754.61 |

[Translation]

Additional Funds for Repairing of NHs

707. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision under which additional funds are allocated to State Governments for repair of National Highways which are damaged due to heavy rainfall;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh has sought additional funds from the Union Government

for repair of National Highways damaged due to heavy rainfall;

(d) if so, the time by which the amount is likely to be released by the Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Government provides funds annually to the State Governments for carrying out repair works in stretches of National Highways (NHs) damaged due to rains, floods, etc., under Maintenance & Repair (M&R), based upon the assessment of such damages and overall available allocations.

(c) to (e) As per assessment made during 2011-12 an amount of Rs 2.00 crore is required for carrying out temporary restoration works in damaged stretches of NHs in the State of Chhattisgarh. However, keeping in view the limited availability of funds for M&R of NHs, allocation of Rs 0.53 crore, was made to the State Government of Chhattisgarh during 2011-12 for carrying out temporary restoration works to these damaged stretches of NHs.

Carbon Emission Norms

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

(a) whether the European Union (EU) proposes to lay down carbon emission norms on all Airlines (including Indian Airlines) operating within and into the EU;

(b) if so, whether the new such emission caps would result in increased cost for Airlines inter alia from India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to evolve measures to counter the plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The European Union (EU) has included emissions from international civil aviation in their emissions trading scheme with effect from January 1, 2012, following which all airlines including Indian Airlines, flying into and out of EU will be subject to a limit on emissions and will have to buy emissions permits up to a certain limit. Exemption under the scheme are permitted only for those foreign airlines that operate at a frequency of two flights per week or less. The EU measure is likely to result, on a conservative estimate, in an additional cost to an extent of Euros 6-8 per passenger for a flight from India to Europe and *vice versa*.

(d) and (e) India considers the step taken by EU as a unilateral measure and in violation of the Chicago Convention and the provisions of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Government has expressed its serious concerns to the European Union on this unilateral measure both at multilateral and bilateral level. India is a party to the joint declarations issued in Delhi and Moscow by a group of like-minded member states of International Civil Aviation

Organization (ICAO) that are opposed to the EU's decision. The joint declaration issued in Moscow suggests a basket of measures that may be taken by the concerned country against EU measures. The basket of measures includes invoking dispute resolution mechanism under the Chicago Convention, prohibiting the airlines from participating in the EU's scheme, submission of data/flight details and reviewing the bilateral air services agreements.

[English]

Setting up of a Centralized Call Centre

709. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/NHAI proposes to set up a centralized call centre to assist distressed road cases for reporting road accidents and other issues related to National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said initiative will cover the entire length of NHs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR A. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is working on a model wherein each State Government may develop its own emergency response services including assistance to road accident victims by having a 24x7 call centre with a common toll free number and supported by a fleet of ambulances with paramedical staff and trauma centers. At present, 11 State Governments are already operating such a system having a common toll free number in their respective states. The Ministry is impressing upon all the remaining State Governments to have a similar mechanism in their respective States.

[Translation]

India International Trade Fair

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

(a) the objectives for organising India International Trade Fairs at Pragati Maidan in New Delhi;

(b) whether these fairs have successfully achieved the desired objectives;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether adequate number of stalls are kept reserved for allotment to the artisans;

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

(f) whether there has been instances of irregularities and involvement of middlemen in the allotment of stalls reserved for artisans; and

(g) if so, the action taken by the Government against those found guilty and to prevent such instances in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) India International Trade Fair provides a platform to domestic and international companies for showcasing their products & services for market access and brand promotion. Many companies use this opportunity for launch of new products. State Governments set up State Pavilions and propagate awareness about the industrial development in the state and of the ongoing and new programmes. It provides an opportunity for Business to Business and also Business to Consumer interaction during the public days. First five days of India International Trade Fair are reserved exclusively for business visitors and the remaining nine days are open for general public as well.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The India International Trade Fair has been successful in achieving the objectives, as judged from the large percentage of exhibitors wanting to participate again and high utilization of exhibition space during the fair.

(d) and (e) The participation by artisans is organized by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) & Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. These departments are given bulk space in India International Trade Fair by India Trade Promotion Organisation.

(f) and (g) The participation and selection of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) & artisans is done by the respective Departments.

Rehabilitation of Asiatic Lions

711. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether the researchers of Wildlife Institute of the country have reported that the Palpur-Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh is the appropriate place to rehabilitate the Asiatic Lions;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by them in this regard and the amount of funds spent on each work done;

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the Asiatic Lions; and

(d) the time by which the lions are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Wildlife Institute of India carried out a survey for identifying potential sites for relocation of Asiatic lions to alternative areas outside Gir, Gujarat. Three sites, namely Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary, and Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan and Kuno-Palpur Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh were identified for lion introduction. Out of these four, Kuno-Palpur Sanctuary was found to be the most suitable site on account of its area, shape and vegetation. In its report submitted in 1995, the Wildlife Institute of India recommended the following actions to be taken up before relocating lions to the area:

- (i) Complete acceptance of the proposal for lion relocation by the concerned State Governments, as well as the Central Government;
- (ii) Initiating an awareness and eco-development scheme in the Kuno-Palpur area to elicit support and participation of location community to the relocation of lions;
- (iii) Establishment of the Kuno National Park over an area of approximately 700 sq. km. involving translocation of all human settlements from the National Park area and stoppage of livestock grazing therein;

- (iv) Establishing a special team of adequately trained forest department personnel to implement the scheme and to ensure adequate protection to the area;
- (v) Undertaking habitat improvement measures including weed removal, and enhancing the availability and distribution of water;
- (vi) Augmentation of the resident wild ungulate population by additional release of chital and nilgai to build up an adequate prey base for the reintroduced lions.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has so far released an amount of Rs. 1545.00 lakh to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for rehabilitation of 1545 families from the Kuno-Palpur Sanctuary. An amount of Rs. 168.435 lakhs has been released during the last three years to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to take up various measures for improvement of habitat and management of the Sanctuary.

(d) No specific time limit has been fixed for the relocation of lions.

Upgradation of NHs

712. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade four NHs upto 177 kms. and four State highways upto 124 kms. in Chhattisgarh under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which funds are likely to be allocated under the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The details of works sanctioned for development of roads in Chhattisgarh under the programme for development of roads in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas is given below:

| Category of roads | No. of works | Length in kms | Cost in Rs. crore |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| National Highways | 6 | 237 | 434 |
| State Roads | 41 | 1710 | 2149 |
| Total | 47 | 1947 | 2583 |

(c) Funds to the tune of Rs. 175 crore were allocated during 2010-2011 and Rs. 275 crore have been allocated during 2011-2012 for the above development.

Norms for Forest Cover

713. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed minimum limit for forest coverage of land in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring the forest cover up to the limit fixed especially in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the details of trees felled during the last three years and the current year alongwith the details of trees planted during the said period in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) National Forest Policy, 1988 has prescribed the national goal to have a minimum of 1/3rd of the total Geographical area of the country under forest and tree cover. In the hilly and mountainous regions, the aim is to maintain 2/3rd of the area under forest and tree cover.

The following initiatives have been taken by the Government to expand forest and tree cover in the country including Madhya Pradesh:

- (i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. As on 31.10.2011, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 18.32 lakh hectares since inception of the Scheme in 2002.

- (ii) The Ministry release funds under the Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IIFMS), for strengthening of forest protection such as infrastructure, fire protection, demarcation of forest boundaries, construction of facilities for frontline staff and communication which has contributed towards increase in the forest cover.
- (iii) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Central Government, a National Mission for a 'Green India' has been mooted in which quality to improve the degraded forests along with afforestation are major objectives.
- (iv) Under the award of 13th Finance Commission, a grant of Rs. 5000 crores has been allocated as "Forest Grants" to the states on the basis of their forest cover in the State in relation to the national average. It has been further weighted by the quality of the forests in each state as measured by density.
- (v) Afforestation activities are undertaken under various External Aided Projects by 12 States.
- (c) The details of felling of trees and plantations in the country for three years are given in Statements-I and II respectively.

Statement I

Number of illegal felling of trees reported for the years 2008-09, 2009-2010 and 2010-11

| Sl.No. | States | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 38492 | 28222 | - |
| 2. | Bihar | - | - | - |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | - | - | - |
| 4. | Goa | 237 | 207 | - |
| 5. | Gujarat | 5482 | 5585 | 4463 |
| 6. | Haryana | 6317 | - | - |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 2168 | 2691 | 1781 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | - | - | - |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 192 | 114 | - |
| 10. | Karnataka | 4077 | 2301 | - |
| 11. | Kerala | - | - | - |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | - | - | 16554 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | - | - | - |
| 14. | Odisha | 65221 | - | - |
| 15. | Punjab | - | - | - |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 11662 | 9879 | - |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | - | - | - |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 19. | Uttarakhand | - | - | - |
| 20. | West Bengal | 1094 | 581 | - |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 43 | 51 | 94 |
| 22. | Assam | 2971 | 3299 | 1954 |
| 23. | Manipur | - | - | - |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 798 | 614 | - |
| 25. | Mizoram | - | - | - |
| 26. | Nagaland | - | - | - |
| 27. | Sikkim | - | - | - |
| 28. | Tripura | - | - | - |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 2 | - |
| 30. | Chandigarh | - | - | - |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | - | - | - |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | - | - | - |
| 34. | Delhi | - | - | - |
| 35. | Puducherry | - | - | - |
| | Total | 138754 | 53546 | 24846 |

Statement II

Details of plantations reported for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under National Afforestation Programme (NAP)

| Sl.No. | States | Area in hectares | | |
|--------|----------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4182 | 2341 | 5453 |
| 2. | Bihar | 3475 | 0 | 5647 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 8450 | 1177 | 8370 |
| 4. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 4920 | 1760 | 11150 |
| 6. | Haryana | 5526 | 1100 | 3145 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 1255 | 1646 | 2566 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3550 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 9980 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 2200 | 0 | 9523 |
| 11. | Kerala | 1095 | 666 | 2947 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 6188 | 13000 | 10219 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 7219 | 0 | 7934 |
| 14. | Odisha | 1745 | 0 | 7410 |
| 15. | Punjab | 547 | 0 | 625 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 6800 | 400 | 3300 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 4025 | 0 | 2984 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 9664 | 3340 | 12435 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 4065 | 5167 | 5058 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 615 | 2815 | 2360 |
| | Sub Total (Other States) | 85501 | 33412 | 101126 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1750 | 3125 | 0 |
| 22. | Assam | 3625 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Manipur | 1525 | 3599 | 1945 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 800 | 4800 | 3930 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 2700 | 2370 | 2600 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 4050 | 2000 | 4500 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 2225 | 1549 | 2230 |
| 28. | Tripura | 1380 | 6271 | 6220 |
| | Sub Total (North Eastern States) | 18055 | 23714 | 21425 |
| | TOTAL | 103556 | 57126 | 122551 |

Skill Development to Reserved Categories

714. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any programme for developing the skills of SC/ST students and unemployed

youths in order to facilitate their admission in the fields of higher research and institutes of National importance;

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

(c) whether any programmes are being started by the Government in order to increase the number of SC/

ST candidates in such institutes, where their representation does not exist or they have minimum representation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Ministry of Labour & Employment through Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) is implementing following three major Skill Development Schemes in the Country:

1. Craftsmen Training Scheme Implemented through 9447 Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).
2. Apprenticeship Training Scheme implemented through 26,200 establishments.
3. Skill Development Initiatives (Modular Employable Skills) implemented through 6891 Vocational Training Providers (VTPs).

The Major objective of these schemes is to develop appropriate skills of students and unemployed youth including SC/ST to enhance their employability for their decent employment. Vocational Training being concurrent subject, these schemes are implemented jointly with respective departments of State Governments.

18 Tribal Research Institutes have been set up by

Statement

State-wise data relating to the selection made under Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship during 2011-2012

| States/UTs | SC | ST | Grand Total |
|-------------------|-----|----|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 200 | 79 | 279 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | - | 25 | 25 |
| Assam | 24 | 35 | 59 |
| Bihar | 68 | 4 | 72 |
| Chandigarh | 3 | - | 3 |
| Chhattisgarh | 30 | 13 | 43 |
| Delhi | 37 | - | 37 |
| Goa | - | 2 | 2 |
| Gujarat | 43 | 28 | 71 |
| Haryana | 57 | - | 57 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 23 | 12 | 35 |

the respective State/UT Governments in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Rajasthan, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

University Grants Commission (UGC) is running a scheme namely, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC/ST Students (with financial assistance from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs) whereby selected SC/ST candidates are provided financial assistance for pursuing M. Phil/Ph.D in Universities/Institutes/Colleges including Institutes of national importance. The State-wise data relating to selections made under this scheme is given at enclosed Statement.

UGC has constituted two committees for reviewing these schemes for SC/ST and suggesting measures for their enhanced participation in Higher Education. The basic purpose of this exercise is to further strengthen the exiting schemes as also to suggest new initiatives during the 12th Plan period in terms of their design and delivery mechanisms.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------|------|-----|------|
| Jammu and Kashmir | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| Jharkhand | 17 | 44 | 61 |
| Karnataka | 134 | 42 | 176 |
| Kerala | 46 | 4 | 50 |
| Lakshadweep | - | 2 | 2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 127 | 64 | 191 |
| Maharashtra | 148 | 13 | 161 |
| Manipur | 8 | 68 | 76 |
| Meghalaya | - | 27 | 27 |
| Mizoram | - | 23 | 23 |
| Nagaland | - | 30 | 30 |
| Odisha | 74 | 34 | 108 |
| Puducherry | 3 | - | 3 |
| Punjab | 84 | - | 84 |
| Rajasthan | 118 | 60 | 178 |
| Sikkim | - | 5 | 5 |
| Tamil Nadu | 241 | 7 | 248 |
| Tripura | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 371 | 5 | 376 |
| Uttarakhand | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| West Bengal | 109 | 19 | 128 |
| Grand Total | 2000 | 667 | 2667 |

[English]

Golden Quadrilateral

715. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of highways constructed during last five years under various schemes in different States of the country;

(b) whether Golden Quadrilateral project has been completed; and

(c) if so, the details of works taken up under the project during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The State-wise details of National Highways (NHs) length completed during the last five years under various schemes are at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The construction of 5846 km long Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) has been completed except 11 km length, the details of which are at Statement-II.

Statement I*State-wise details of National Highway (NH) length completed during the last five years*

| Sl.No. | State | NH length completed (in kms) | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 135.80 | 175.56 | 263.18 | 423.83 | 247.81 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 10.89 | 5.25 | 0.00 | 16.43 | 32.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 33.53 | 32.52 | 88.42 | 229.70 | 268.41 |
| 4. | Bihar | 48.08 | 119.73 | 131.50 | 241.51 | 219.91 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 83.35 | 104.46 | 147.09 | 188.87 | 99.30 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 312.40 | 329.40 | 238.54 | 163.48 | 112.82 |
| 7. | Haryana | 65.79 | 161.65 | 122.99 | 196.23 | 173.80 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 75.63 | 121.75 | 67.92 | 28.34 | 61.84 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 59.22 | 63.61 | 176.93 | 221.07 | 125.82 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 40.94 | 98.50 | 68.59 | 88.12 | 113.36 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 121.55 | 88.66 | 166.51 | 323.71 | 291.00 |
| 12. | Kerala | 0.00 | 22.00 | 49.94 | 19.90 | 20.20 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 162.00 | 246.48 | 295.83 | 449.62 | 223.81 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 175.46 | 397.92 | 265.36 | 190.85 | 343.84 |
| 15. | Manipur | 35.09 | 21.80 | 19.65 | 14.20 | 36.50 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 7.13 | 4.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 13.76 | 8.40 | 32.61 | 18.63 | 1.85 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 8.92 | 16.00 | 57.00 | 74.00 | 67.98 |
| 19. | Odisha | 173.21 | 79.78 | 132.11 | 293.99 | 238.03 |
| 20. | Punjab | 123.30 | 137.57 | 151.67 | 185.86 | 134.69 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 221.80 | 674.68 | 710.97 | 134.30 | 163.48 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 148.26 | 363.22 | 602.27 | 513.19 | 265.43 |
| 23. | Tripura | 35.26 | 11.33 | 9.14 | 5.46 | 14.00 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 184.66 | 223.23 | 377.56 | 721.93 | 523.63 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 25.60 | 21.31 | 140.52 | 84.50 | 41.16 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 15.97 | 42.50 | 104.00 | 158.84 | 91.15 |

Statement II*Details of On-Going GQ Projects (as on 29.02.2012)*

| Sl.No. | Strech | State | NH No | Total Length (In Km) | Completed Length (In Km) | Funded By | Date of Start | Date of completion as per contract | Date of anticipated Completion | TPC (Rs. Cr.) | LOA Date |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. | Harihar-Chitradurga | Karnataka | 4 | 77 | 77 | NHAI | Oct-2008 | Jun-2010 | Mar-2012 | 207.56 | Mar-2002 |
| 2. | Haveri-Harihar | Karnataka | 4 | 56 | 56 | NHAI | Nov-2008 | Jul-2010 | Mar-2012 | 196.65 | Mar-2002 |
| 3. | Ganjam-Iochapuram (OR-VIII) | Odisha | 5 | 50.8 | 50.67 | NHAI | Jul-2006 | Nov-2008 | May-2012 | 263.27 | Jun-2001 |
| 4. | Sunakhala-Ganjam (OR-VII) | Odisha | 5 | 55.713 | 45.79 | NHAI | Oct-2009 | Oct-2011 | Jul-2012 | 241.53 | Aug-2001 |
| 5. | Bhubaneswar-Khurda (OR-I) | Odisha | 5 | 27.15 | 27.15 | NHAI | Jan-2001 | Jan-2004 | Mar-2012 | 140.85 | Jan-2001 |
| 6. | Balasore-Bhadrak (OR-III) | Odisha | 5 | 62.64 | 62.61 | NHAI | Dec-2008 | Dec-2010 | Jul-2012 | 228.7 | May-2001 |
| 7. | Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A) | Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 50.83 | 50.76 | WB | Mar-2002 | Mar-2005 | Jun-2012 | 367.49 | Mar-2002 |
| 8. | Bridges section (WB-III) | West Bengal | 6 | 1.732 | 0.48 | NHAI | TER | MINA | TED | 81 | Jan-2001 |

Minimum Wages

716. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum wage in the country is at par with international standards for offering a reasonably comfortable life in the current economic scenario;

(b) the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to adjust the wage on the basis of calorie intake of the workers family; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is intended to primarily safeguard the interest of workers particularly in unorganised sector. While fixing the minimum wages for different employments covered in the Schedule, the norms recommended by Indian Labour Conference (ILC) 1957 and the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court delivered in the case of Reptakos & Co. Vs. its workers are kept in view. There is large scale variation of minimum wages both within the country and internationally owing to differences in prices of essential commodities, paying capacity, productivity, local

conditions, items of the commodity basket, differences in exchange rates etc.

In view of this it is not possible to compare the minimum wages in the country with International Standards.

(b) The summary of the discussion held in the Labour Conference pertaining to minimum wages is at Statement.

(c) and (d) The norms recommended by the Indian Labour Conference (ILC), held in 1957 are taken into account while fixing the minimum wages. These are as follows:-

(i) 3 consumption units for one earner.

(ii) Minimum food requirements of 2700 calories per average Indian adult.

(iii) Clothing requirements of 72 yards per annum per family.

(iv) Rent corresponding to the minimum area provided for under Government's Industrial Housing Scheme.

(v) Fuel, Lighting and other miscellaneous items of expenditure to constitute 20% of the total minimum wage.

Statement

A Conference Committee of the 44th session of ILC was constituted to discuss Minimum Wages and related issues. These issues, inter alia, include norms for fixation/revision of minimum rates of wages, Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA), National Floor Level Minimum Wages etc. On the basis of detailed discussion, the following points emerged.

1. There was broad consensus that the Government may fix minimum wages as per the norms/criteria recommended by the 15th ILC (1957) and the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court (Reptakos & Co. Vs. its workers Union) 1992. The Government may take necessary steps accordingly.
2. It was suggested that the Minimum Wages Act should cover all employments and the existing restriction for its applicability on the scheduled employments only should be deleted. This will also help India ratify ILO Convention No.131.
3. It was broadly agreed that there should be national minimum wages applicable to all employments throughout the country.
4. It was pointed out that the payment to the apprentices should be treated differently from the other categories.
5. The Committee noted that at present there are 12 States/UTs who have not adopted VDA. There was consensus that all States/UTs should adopt VDA.
6. It was also recommended that the payment of minimum wages should be done through Banks/Post Offices etc.
7. It was felt that the enforcing agencies should not be given the power of adjudication and, therefore, this proposal should be re-examined.
8. Regarding penal provision for violation of the Act, it was felt that imprisonment clause under Section 22 and 22A is harsh to the employer and may be re-examined. Further, it was felt that non-maintenance of registers should not attract imprisonment.
9. The proposal of paying different minimum wages in respect of same employment either in the Centre or in the States should be done away with.

[Translation]**Check on Exploitation of Forests**

717. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forests of the entire country especially in the hilly areas are being indiscriminately exploited in the name of promoting tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme in this regard involving all the concerned States to curb the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) to (e) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

Shortage of Clothing and Equipment

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

(a) whether there is shortage of special clothing and equipment for the soldiers deployed in high altitude areas;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the adequate and timely supply of these items to the soldiers?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Procurement of these items as per the authorization is an ongoing process. In order to fast track procurement of these items, an Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Master General Ordnance (MGO) with full powers of Competent Financial Authority was set up in August 2007. Moreover, sufficient quantities

of special clothing and mountaineering equipment are kept as reserve in Army Head Quarters to avoid any shortage of these items.

[*English*]

Protected Area

719. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared the 'Sewri Mangrove' Park a protected area in Mumbai;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to minimise environmental damages in this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) According to the information received from the State Government of Maharashtra, no such declaration has been made by them so far. However, an area of 14.82 ha. in Survey number 865 at Sewri in Mumbai has been notified as Protected Forest under the provision of Indian Forest Act, 1927.

(c) The State Government has also informed that it has created a separate Mangrove Cell, headed by Chief Conservator of Forests along with 37 posts, for conservation and management of the mangrove areas in the State. The headquarter of the Cell is at Mumbai, with jurisdiction along the coast of Maharashtra. This cell has also been given the additional responsibility of coastal biodiversity conservation.

Mangroves are also protected under The Maharashtra Felling of Trees (Regulation) Act, 1964 and are included in the Schedule under the said Act. Further, the mangroves throughout the coastal regions of country, including Maharashtra, are protected under the provision of CRZ Notification, 2011 and Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011.

Control of Forest Resources

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a proposal that the control of forest resources should be shared with local communities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, the forests are managed with participation of local communities on the basis of principle of "Care and Share". A Joint Forests Management Resolution for participation of local communities in management and protection of forests was issued by this Ministry on 1st June, 1990. Subsequently, resolutions for Joint Forest Management (JFM) have also been formulated by various State Governments including Karnataka. There are around 1.05 lakh JFM Committees managing around 2,31,365 sq kms. of forest area, for which members of JFMC get predetermined share of benefits arising from forests with local communities as per guidelines issued by the State Governments.

Subsidy for Industrial Development and Exports

721. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidies given by the Government for industrial development and exports are in compliance with the rules of World Trade Organisation (WTO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken/being taken to make them compliant with the rules of WTO;

(d) whether any time frame have been set in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Some of the export promotion schemes are: income-tax exemption to SEZ units under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act; Schemes such as Focus Product Scheme, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for Textile sector, etc.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Performance of Offices of Labour Commissioners

722. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the performance is assessed as inadequate in the offices of Chief Labour Commissioner;

(b) if so, the number of times the performance that has been assessed found as inadequate as on date Chief Labour Commissioner's, office-wise during the last three years;

(c) the number of defaulting enforcement officer came to the notice during the said period; and

(d) the action taken against such officers and the outcome thereof during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The performance of field offices functioning under the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) is being monitored periodically to assess whether their performance is inadequate and below the desired norms.

(b) The number of times the performance of Group 'A' Officers found inadequate during the last three years is indicated as under:

| | | |
|---------|---|----|
| 2008-09 | - | 58 |
| 2009-10 | - | 56 |
| 2010-11 | - | 45 |

(c) The number of Group 'B' Enforcement Officers assessed defaulting during the last three years is indicated as under:

| | | |
|---------|---|----|
| 2008-09 | - | 45 |
| 2009-10 | - | 43 |
| 2010-11 | - | 44 |

(d) The supervising Officers have been advised to call for the explanation of the defaulting officials and to monitor their performance closely for achieving better performance.

*[Translation]***Inclusion in OBC Category**

723. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Government to include Sri Lankan repatriates, Burma settlers, Kerala settlers, Ex-servicemen, Ranchi settlers in OBC category; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) As per Section 9(1) of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993, castes/communities are included in the Central List of OBCs on the advice of the National Commission for Backward Classes.

No advice for the inclusion of the categories mentioned in the Question in the Central List of OBCs has been received from the National Commission for Backward Classes.

*[English]***Unemployed Youth**

724. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of educated, uneducated, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled unemployed youths has increased in the country over a period of time;

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

(c) whether despite having registered their names in employment exchanges for a long period they have not been able to get employment;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring any scheme to provide employment within the stipulated period of registration; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Number of youth job-seekers in the age group of 15-29, all of whom may not be necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges has come down to 25.89 million in 2009 from 26.97 million in 2008. The number of youth job-seekers for the last five years is as under:

| Year | Youth (in million) |
|------|--------------------|
| 2005 | 27.83 |
| 2006 | 29.08 |
| 2007 | 27.91 |
| 2008 | 26.97 |
| 2009 | 25.89 |

Number of educated, uneducated, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled youth job-seekers is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) On an average during the last five years, about 57.67 lakh job-seekers including youth approached employment exchanges for registration and about 3.62 lakh job-seekers including youth were provided employment through employment exchanges every year. Employment exchanges make submissions of suitable candidates to the employers against the vacancies notified to them. Details of registration and placement during the last five years are as under:

| Year | Registration (in lakh) | Placement (in lakh) |
|------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 2007 | 54.34 | 2.64 |
| 2008 | 53.16 | 3.05 |
| 2009 | 56.94 | 2.62 |
| 2010 | 61.86 | 5.10 |
| 2011 | 62.06 | 4.70 |

(e) and (f) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to implement any such scheme. The Employment Exchanges functioning under the respective State Government/Union Territory Administrations facilitate interaction between Employers and job-seekers and do not provide any employment of their own. However, State Governments are being persuaded to take various steps

like organization of job-melas/rojgar-melas, e-career conference, promotion of self-employment schemes, putting the data of job-seekers on the website/internet to enhance the probability of placement of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges.

Environmental Clearance to 'Lavasa' Project

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

(a) whether the Government has accorded the environmental clearance to first phase of Lavasa Project under Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the clearance has been granted in accordance with the office memorandum issued by the Government on 16 November, 2010;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Environmental clearance for the development of first phase (2000 ha.) of hill station project of M/s Lavasa Corporation Limited (M/s LCL) at village Mulshi and Velhe Talukas, District Pune, Maharashtra was accorded on 9th November, 2011, stipulating various environmental safeguards.

(c) to (e) In accordance with the Office Memorandum dated 16th November, 2010 of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of Maharashtra was requested to take action against M/s LCL for violation of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 Accordingly, a complaint was filed by the State Government on 4.11.2011 in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate at Pune.

Amendment to Apprentice Act, 1961

726. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said act is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The following amendments are under consideration of the Government.

- (i) Implementation of apprenticeship training scheme in those organisations which are operating business/trade in more than four States, will rest with Central Government.
- (ii) Employers who are 'proven' willful defaulters of serious violations be subject to imprisonment. Penalty should be provided for in cases of minor violations.
- (iii) Change in the definition of 'worker'.
- (iv) Preference would be given in the employment to those apprentices who have been trained by a particular industry when job opportunities open up in that particular industry or firm.

(c) Inter ministerial consultation has been completed and proposal is being sent to cabinet secretariat for consideration:

[Translation]

Inclusion of Cleft-lip and Palate affected persons in the list of Physically Challenged

727. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include cleft-lip and palate affected persons in the list of physically challenged; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Presently, there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Technological Development in Maritime Area

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for technological developments in maritime area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has signed any technical agreements with other countries to improve the technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken against it?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) In order to meet the challenges emanating from intense global competition, advanced information & communication technology, technological changes in shipping and related sectors coupled with stiff demands from trade, Ministry of Shipping has been continuously engaged in designing and implementing various projects for modernizing the ports infrastructure with a view to improve the efficiency of the delivery system and enhancing the quality of service at par with international standards. The measures adopted for modernization of ports include the following:

- Construction of new berths/terminals
- Expansion/upgradation of existing berths
- Installation of new and modern equipments
- Mechanization of cargo handling operations
- Various computer aided systems to encourage automation in port operation
- Installation of Vessel Traffic Management Systems (VTMS) for smooth movement of vessels
- Implementation of web-based Port Community System.

Also, in order to encourage indigenous ship design and research and development in shipping and shipbuilding sector, Ministry of Shipping has a scheme of

grant-in-aid to educational and research institutions for carrying out Research & Development activities and conducting studies in ship building in areas such as developing basic design and test facilities, standardization of design to encourage series production for tugs, dredgers, offshore vessels etc.

(c) India has bilateral Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation in Maritime Sector with some countries, namely, The Netherlands, South Africa, USA, Morocco, China, Iran, Singapore, Russian Federation, Turkey, Bulgaria, Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Finland and Poland. These Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding, inter-alia, include technological cooperation in the Maritime Sector.

(d) India has been constantly engaged with these countries for mutual cooperation and exchange of technical know-how in ship building and repair, ports and harbour infrastructure, marine equipment and offshore technologies, performance & productivity enhancement, human resources requirements and capacity building etc. with a view to developing maritime technology in the country.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities by Liquor Companies

729. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to curb the environment related irregularities being committed by the liquor manufacturing companies;

(b) if so, the details of inspections carried out in these companies during the last three years; and

(c) the details of irregularities noticed by the Government during inspections alongwith action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTYR OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection (CREP), 2003, Molasses based Distilleries have to comply with any or combination of the following measures for control of pollution:

1. Composting with press mud.

2. Concentration and drying/incineration of spent-wash.
3. Treatment of spent wash through bio-methanation followed by two stage secondary treatment and dilution of the treated effluent with process water for irrigation as per norms prescribed by Central pollution Control Board (CPCB)/Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF).
4. Treatment of spent-wash through bio-methanation followed by secondary treatment for controlled discharge into sea through a proper submerged marine outfall at a point permitted by the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/CPCB in consultation with the National Institute of Oceanography.

Further, in June 2008, the CPCB has asked existing distilleries (both standalone and those attached with sugar units) not complying with the required environmental standards to switch over to emerging technologies (evaporation, concentration, incineration of spent wash for power generation) from the existing technologies of composting, ferti-irrigation and one time land application of spent wash in a time bound manner.

Further in 2010, the CPCB has drafted guidelines for the co-processing of spent wash concentrate of Distilleries in Cement Kilns.

(b) and (c) The CPCB has undertaken inspection of distilleries under its Environmental Surveillance Squad (ESS) Programme. Distilleries found to be significantly violating the prescribed effluent norms/guidelines were issued directions. In most of the cases, distilleries were found storing accumulated spent wash in lagoons more than the prescribed storage capacity. The details of inspections carried and action taken thereon during the last three years are given at enclosed Statement.

Statement

I. Inspection of Distilleries carried out by CPCB under its the Environmental Surveillance Squad Programme.

| Year | No. of Inspections |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| During 2008-09 | 28 |
| During 2009-10 | 29 |
| During 2010-11 | 11 |
| During April 2011-till December 2011 | 16 |

II. Number of directions issued to Distilleries by CPCB.

| Year | Directions issued under Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986 | Directions issued to the SPCBs/ PCCs under Section 18 (1)(b) of the Water Act |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| During 2008-09 | 07 | 05 |
| During 2009-10 | 00 | 02 |
| During 2010-11 | 21* | 01 |
| During April 2011- till December 2011 | 29* | 10 |

*includes modified directions

Fire in Ordnance Factories

730. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the increasing incidents of fire/ blasts in ordnance factories including the ordnance factory, Khamaria in Jabalpur;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any inquiry to ascertain reasons for occurrence of such incidents;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Government on the basis of each of such inquiries; and

(e) the measures being taken to provide adequate fire fighting training to the staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Ordnance Factory Board has taken cognizance of all incidents of fire/ blasts in ordnance factories and put in place preventive measures to avoid recurrence.

There has been no fire/blast incident in Ordnance Factory, Khamaria in Jabalpur during last two years.

(b) In every case of fire/blast, Ordnance Factory Organisation has conducted a preliminary investigation and constituted a Statutory Board of Inquiry with proper terms of reference to find out the cause of such incidents and to suggest remedial measures.

(c) In most of the cases, it is noted that the probable cause of accident was either due to mechanical failure of the equipment or due to non-observance of safety regulations by the concerned person at that point of time.

(d) All the remedial measures as suggested by the Statutory Board of Inquiry are being implemented within stipulated time after their acceptance by the competent authority. Stringent safety audits are also carried out to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

(e) Adequate fire fighting training is provided to the staff by CFEES (Centre for Fire, Explosive and Environment Safety), New Delhi on regular and continuous basis. Officers are being deputed for one year DIS (Diploma in Industrial Safety) course, conducted by RLI (Regional Labour Institute) at Chennai, Kolkata, Kanpur, Faridabad and CLI (Central Labour Institute) at Mumbai. At present, 67 officers in OFB are holding Industrial Safety Diploma.

[English]

Coffee Exports

731. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a gradual increase in the exports of coffee during the last three years;

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

(c) the percentage of increase/decrease in the net exports of coffee during each of the last three years; and

(d) the net revenue generated from such exports during the said period, State-wise particularly Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The details of coffee exports in terms

of quantity, value and percentage variation during the last three years and the current year (upto 12.3.2012) are furnished below:-

| Year | Total Coffee Exports | | | |
|----------|----------------------|---|-----------|------------------------|
| | Qty in tonnes | % increase/decrease in terms of quantity over previous year | Rs. Crore | Value US \$ Million |
| 2008-09 | 196762 | -10.1 | 2238.41 | 505.21 |
| 2009-10 | 196002 | -0.4 | 2070.68 | 426.81 |
| 2010-11 | 297808 | 52 | 3343.33 | 724.03 |
| 2011-12* | 321537 | 8 | 4518.13 | 972.36 |

*Provisional, based on export permits (up to March 12, 2012)

There was a decline in coffee exports in 2008-09 and 2009-10 mainly due to decline in production in 2007-08 and 2008-09. Thereafter, it is increasing and reached the highest ever quantity in 2010-11. The present trend of exports during 2011-12 is also positive.

(d) Coffee is grown in different States of the country and exported by various exporters/traders and since State-wise identity of coffee exports is not maintained, data for net revenue generated for Karnataka is not available.

Land Acquisition Units

732. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up land acquisition units to co-ordinate with the State Governments and districts level officials;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of land acquisition units that have been set up and are functional; and

(c) the progress made by these land acquisition units so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government has setup 154 Special Land Acquisition Units (SLAUs) to coordinate with the district level officials. State wise breakup are as under:

| Sl.No. | Name of State | Nos. of units |
|--------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Tamil Nadu | 73 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|------------------|-----|
| 2. | Kerala | 34 |
| 3. | Odisha | 28 |
| 4. | Karnataka | 11 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | 04 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 01 |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 03 |
| Total | | 154 |

SLAUs are responsible for assisting Competent Authority of Land Acquisition (CALA) regarding 3A & 3D notifications and award of compensation and possession of land.

In other States CALA were appointed from State Governments with adequate manpower resource to undertake land acquisitions action.

[Translation]

Overseas Steel Projects

733. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various projects in foreign countries in which public sector steel companies are engaged alongwith the names of the countries where these aforesaid projects are located; and

(b) the number of persons employed in these projects till date and the number of persons proposed to be employed in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) No public sector steel manufacturing company under the Ministry of Steel is having any project in foreign countries, at present. As such, the question of giving the required details in this regard does not arise.

[English]

Ban on Festival

734. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has banned the festival 'Jallikattu' which has tradition and culture of rural Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to revoke ban to protect the tradition and culture of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests vide Notification No. 384 dated 11.7.2011 has banned the exhibition and training of Bears, Monkeys, Tigers, Panthers, Lions and Bulls as performing animals.

The Notification has been challenged in the Hon'ble Madurai Bench of Madras High Court in the Writ Petition No. 15167 of 2011. The matter is sub judice.

Employment of SCs in Private Sector

735. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Organisations/Associations of Corporate Industry to publish the data relating to SC recruits employed by them in their Annual Reports by the end of March, 2011; and

(b) if so, the response received by the Organisations/Associations of Corporate Industry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) In the 2nd meeting of

Coordination Committee on Affirmative Action held on 14.07.2007, Industries Chambers agreed to report data on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employment in the Annual report of Companies on a voluntary basis.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, Confederation of Indian Industry, and PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry have developed their respective Codes of Conduct on affirmative action for adoption by their members, adoption of which is, however, slow.

[Translation]

National Employment Portal

736. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to prepare an action plan for connecting all employment exchanges in the country with National Employment Portal;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide information about vacancies etc. in the private sector as on the said portal;

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed persons.

Road Accident Victims

737. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a body in all the States to provide first aid to victims of road accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has advised all the States to identify and report 25 places in each State which are accident prone;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of places/roads identified and reported as accident prone area in the State of Kerala?

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

(c) and (d) In the meeting held on the 13th January 2012 with Principal Secretaries (Transport)/Transport Commissioners and Additional Director Generals (ADGs) of Traffic of 13 States with the highest rate of accidents and fatalities in the country (that account for 90% accidents and fatalities in the country), they were requested to identify black spots and highlight the most serious ones alongwith the reasons for frequent accidents in those places for treatment.

(e) The details of places/roads identified and reported as accident prone area in the State of Kerala is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

| Sl.No. | District | Accident spot/area/junction |
|--------|-----------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Kozhikode | Vaidyarangadi Kundaithode jn Ramanuttukara Areekad jn Azhinjillam jn Eranhipalam jn Pavangad Karanthur Pathammile curve Meenachanda Bye Pass Manakavu Omassery jn |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|------------|--|
| | | Palakutty Nellamkandy curve Engapuzha Thiruvangoor Chemanchery Moorad Palam Ayanikkad Nadapuram |
| 2. | Malappuram | Kanchikakad Pookiparamb Manjeri central junction Thurakkal Cherumannu Poochakuthu Palunda Vattapara Moodal |
| 3. | Palakkad | Yakkara Bridge Manakkara Swathi Junction Kannanoor Thachampara-Kallarikkode Nottamala Turning |
| 4. | Kannur | Muzhuppilangad Valapatanampalam to Cherakkal Keechery to Kalliassery high school Chundala curue Kothaimukku |
| 5. | Kasargod | Mavinkatte Arikkady junction |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Kottoor valavu |
| | | Padannakkad |
| 6. | Wayanad | Vellaramkunnu valavu |
| | | Pathiri palam |
| | | Bridge near fire station at Kalpetta |
| | | Krishnagiri Palam bent |
| | | Meenangadi FCI |
| | | Rolagapara |

Environmental Clearance to Port

738. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued/proposes to issue preliminary environmental clearance to start the work of 'Vizhinjam Port' in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The development of Vizhinjam International Container Transshipment Terminal at Vizhinjam, Kerala by M/s Vizhinjam Port Ltd was accorded Terms of References (ToR) on 10.06.2011 to carry out Environmental Impact Assessment and conduct Public Hearing under the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. M/s Vizhinjam Port Ltd. has to submit final Environmental Impact Assessment report after addressing the issues raised in the Public Hearing, for further consideration of the project for grant of Environmental Clearance.

[Translation]

Pension Scheme in Ordnance Factories

739. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new pension scheme has been implemented in the ordnance factories including the Jabalpur-based ordnance factories;

(b) if so, whether the employees working therein are opposing this scheme due to certain shortcomings in the said scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to consider implementation of the old pension scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes Madam, the new pension scheme has been implemented in all the ordnance factories including Jabalpur based ordnance factories.

(b) and (c) HVF NPS Reformation Association, Avadi filed an OA before CAT Madras Bench challenging the implementation of New Pension Scheme introduced by the Government of India as unconstitutional and violative of Article 14, 16 & 21 of the Constitution of India contending, *inter alia*, that new pension scheme does not guarantee any minimum return on investment of employees. A strike had been called on 28.2.2012 by All India Defence Employees Federation, Indian National Defence Workers Federation and Bharatiya Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh jointly demanding to scrap the new pension scheme.

(d) and (e) No proposal for considering the implementation of old pension scheme in ordnance factories is under consideration.

Check on Felling of Trees

740. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of felling of trees has been increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the provisions conditions set forth for cutting of trees and the violation made regarding these provisions during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

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

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

(b) The procedure for felling of trees on forest land is laid down in approved Forest Working Plans whereas for non-forest areas various States/UTs have Tree Preservation Acts which govern procedure for cutting of trees. Details of illegal felling of trees for year 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) State Governments take protection measures to arrest decline in forest cover for which the Central Government provides funds to the States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) for protection of the forests. These funds are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of camps, building fire watch tower, creation and maintenance of fire line, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening forest infrastructure etc. Under the "Joint Forest Management" (JFM) in the last two decades, people's participation in forest management and conservation has helped to reduce degradation and illegal removal of trees from forests.

Statement

| Sl.No. | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|--------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 38492 | 28222 | - |
| 2. | Bihar | - | - | - |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | - | - | - |
| 4. | Goa | 237 | 207 | - |
| 5. | Gujarat | 5482 | 5585 | 4463 |
| 6. | Haryana | 6317 | - | - |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 2168 | 2691 | 1781 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | - | - | - |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 192 | 114 | - |
| 10. | Karnataka | 4077 | 2301 | - |
| 11. | Kerala | - | - | - |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | - | - | 16554 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | - | - | - |
| 14. | Odisha | 65221 | - | - |
| 15. | Punjab | - | - | - |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 11662 | 9879 | - |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | - | - | - |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | - | - | - |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | - | - | - |
| 20. | West Bengal | 1094 | 581 | - |
| | Total | 134942 | 49580 | 22798 |

North Eastern States

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------|------|------|------|
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 43 | 51 | 94 |
| 2. | Assam | 2971 | 3299 | 1954 |
| 3. | Manipur | - | - | - |
| 4. | Meghalaya | 798 | 614 | - |
| 5. | Mizoram | - | - | - |
| 6. | Nagaland | - | - | - |
| 7. | Sikkim | - | - | - |
| 8. | Tripura | - | - | - |
| | Total | 3812 | 3964 | 2048 |

Union Territories

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 2 | - |
| 2. | Chandigarh | - | - | - |
| 3. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - |
| 4. | Daman and Diu | - | - | - |
| 5. | Lakshadweep | - | - | - |
| 6. | Delhi | - | - | - |
| 7. | Puducherry | - | - | - |
| | Total | 0 | 2 | 0 |

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Grand Total | 138754 | 53546 | 24846 |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|

*[English]***Environmental Clearance for Defence Projects**

741. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of defence projects of strategic importance awaiting environmental clearance as on date; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the requirement of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for expeditious clearances?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]***Allocation of Funds to States**

742. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including Chhattisgarh Government for Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme integrated Programme for old age person and the scheme for prevention of alcoholism and drug abuse during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned/ released during the said period, Scheme-wise;

(c) whether some funds are yet to be released by the Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Statements of funds sanctioned/released under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS),

Integrated Programme for Old Age Persons, and the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse during the last three years, are at Statements-I, II & III respectively.

(c) and (d) All complete proposals which fulfill the norms of the scheme, received during a financial year, are processed in the year itself, subject to availability of funds. Remaining proposals are considered in the next financial year in consonance with the provisions of General Financial Rules.

Statement I

Funds sanctioned & released under DDRS during last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|--------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1317.78 | 1586.81 | 2063.86 |
| 2. | Bihar | 87.75 | 45.48 | 100.57 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 76.69 | 31.52 | 20.07 |
| 4. | Goa | 13.09 | 18.30 | 14.05 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 82.20 | 57.40 | 50.88 |
| 6. | Haryana | 127.92 | 78.36 | 107.58 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 40.83 | 17.99 | 52.39 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 27.93 | 7.19 | 21.92 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 10.06 | 12.01 | 24.02 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 814.66 | 857.24 | 1057.62 |
| 11. | Kerala | 378.40 | 386.96 | 789.99 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 170.35 | 99.56 | 175.81 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 254.23 | 150.51 | 217.50 |
| 14. | Odisha | 367.34 | 448.66 | 591.15 |
| 15. | Punjab | 94.00 | 35.38 | 130.28 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 93.14 | 168.81 | 179.45 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 474.37 | 366.18 | 421.49 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 700.21 | 718.82 | 612.36 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 22. | Uttarakhand | 63.02 | 53.60 | 132.60 |
| 23. | West Bengal | 641.12 | 543.22 | 591.74 |
| North Eastern Region | | | | |
| 25. | Arunachal Pradesh | 7.37 | 6.72 | 3.36 |
| 26. | Assam | 121.92 | 87.40 | 184.57 |
| 27. | Manipur | 196.76 | 130.14 | 305.91 |
| 28. | Meghalaya | 75.65 | 25.64 | 73.60 |
| 29. | Mizoram | 19.60 | 6.58 | 40.45 |
| 30. | Tripura | 10.81 | 21.36 | 6.20 |
| Union Territories | | | | |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 10.50 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Delhi | 193.55 | 170.24 | 249.67 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 15.63 | 13.36 | 6.55 |
| Total | | 6476.38 | 6155.94 | 8225.64 |

Statement II

Funds sanctioned & released under the scheme of integrated programme for older persons during the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|--------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 413.12 | 454.26 | 423.82 |
| 2. | Bihar | 2.76 | 4.88 | 1.73 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 5.97 | 5.08 | 7.76 |
| 4. | Haryana | 29.10 | 74.40 | 56.73 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.60 | 0 | 9.51 |
| 6. | Karnataka | 196.47 | 213.10 | 233.40 |
| 7. | Kerala | 0 | 0 | 21.07 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | 9.00 | 13.20 | 7.25 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 49.92 | 47.07 | 99.05 |
| 10. | Odisha | 293.92 | 330.19 | 355.50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 11. | Punjab | 10.00 | 17.47 | 15.87 |
| 12. | Rajasthan | 7.48 | 16.66 | 14.89 |
| 13. | Tamil Nadu | 209.62 | 260.32 | 263.80 |
| 14. | Uttar Pradesh | 40.31 | 87.09 | 118.68 |
| 15. | Uttarakhand | 5.54 | 0 | 12.01 |
| 16. | West Bengal | 261.85 | 205.04 | 142.82 |
| North Eastern Region | | | | |
| 17. | Arunachal Pradesh | | | 1.15 |
| 18. | Assam | 87.29 | 94.58 | 102.32 |
| 19. | Manipur | 120.16 | 118.74 | 140.73 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 3.87 | 1.29 | 0 |
| 21. | Tripura | 4.30 | 10.85 | 13.75 |
| Union Territory | | | | |
| 22. | Delhi | 20.83 | 17.88 | 25.29 |
| Total | | 1772.10 | 1972.10 | 2067.47 |

Statement III

Funds sanctioned/released under the scheme for prevention of alcoholism and drug abuse during the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 86.75 | 76.82 | 133.63 |
| 2. | Bihar | 105 | 47.19 | 105.37 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 20.41 | 12.66 | 7.80 |
| 4. | Goa | 0 | 8.89 | 7.50 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 18.83 | 37.21 | 22.66 |
| 6. | Haryana | 27.03 | 90.76 | 98.34 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 11.51 | 14.19 | 4.35 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 14.24 | 8.89 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 1.40 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 10. | Karnataka | 170.2 | 274.67 | 246.50 |
| 11. | Kerala | 156.83 | 176.44 | 190.73 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 66.7 | 66.28 | 38.60 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 259.25 | 327 | 398.35 |
| 14. | Odisha | 181.22 | 233.74 | 226.18 |
| 15. | Punjab | 71.6 | 53.4 | 283.12 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 60.1 | 64.32 | 124.65 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 69.35 | 279 | 253.12 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 333.82 | 61 | 188.85 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 37.79 | 31.26 | 43.38 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 86.33 | 65.09 | 62.42 |
| 21. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0.77 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 1787.36 | 1990.13 | 2517.86 |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6.86 | 9.32 | 9.78 |
| 2. | Assam | 26.3 | 25.07 | 33.55 |
| 3. | Manipur | 157.66 | 172.39 | 238.76 |
| 4. | Meghalaya | 18.75 | 6.35 | 11.25 |
| 5. | Mizoram | 51.67 | 43.77 | 65.75 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 35.67 | 21.94 | 48.97 |
| 7. | Sikkim | 6.54 | 9.95 | 4.98 |
| | Total (NE) | 303.45 | 288.79 | 413.04 |
| | Union Territory | | | |
| 1. | Delhi | 10.4 | 60.55 | 80.91 |
| | Grand Total | 2090.81 | 2278.92 | 2930.90 |

[English]

Road Tax

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

(a) whether at present road tax varies from State to State;

(b) if so, whether a panel set up by the Government has recommended a flat 6 percent of sale price of the vehicle as one time road tax in the country;

(c) the rates at present in vogue in different States;

(d) whether buyers are preferring purchase of vehicle from States where road tax is less;

(e) whether any consultations have been held with State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Taxes levied on vehicles at the time of registration vary across States.

(b) To bring uniformity in the taxes levied on motor vehicles across States/Union Territories, the Group set up under the Task Force of Transport Development Council (TDC) has recommended a floor rate of 6% of sale price for two-wheelers, cars, light motor vehicles, taxis, maxi cabs, goods vehicles with Gross Vehicle Weight up to 10 ton.

(c) At present, the tax rate across the States vary from 2% to 18% The State-wise details of taxes levied on various kinds of vehicles are enclosed as Statement.

(d) The decision to purchase a vehicle by a buyer in a particular State cannot be contributed to a single factor as it depends on a number of factors which, *inter alia*, includes State Value Added Tax, tax on motor vehicle, condition of road network, levels of income etc.

(e) and (f) The Group set up under Task Force of Transport Development Council to recommend measures for Rationalisation of Motor Vehicle Taxes consisted of representatives of Transport Departments of Governments of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The recommendations of this Group were discussed in the 34th meeting of Transport Development Council (TDC) held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport & Highways on 13th February, 2012 at New Delhi. As a follow up of the TDC meeting, an Empowered Group of State Transport Ministers has been constituted on the issue of Rationalisation of Motor Vehicle Taxes.

Statement

Rates of Motor Vehicle Taxes - States and Union Territories

| States/Union Territories | Buses | Trucks/Goods Vehicles, Trailers and Tractors | Two Wheelers | Cars/Jeeps | Taxi/Cab | Auto rickshaws/ 3 Wheelers |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh (March 2011) | <p>Stage Carriage</p> <p>APSRTC- Moffusil services: 7% of Gross Traffic Earnings. Urban services: 5% on Gross Traffic Earnings.</p> <p>Private:- Town Service : Ordinary services: Rs. 330 to Rs. 660 (on daily kilometerage) Express services: Rs. 822. Moffusil Services: Ordinary services: Rs. 441 to Rs. 948 (on daily kilometerage) Express services: 1,092 to Rs. 3,500.</p> <p>Contract Carriage All India Tourist Permits— Rs. 3,675 PSPQ State Wide Permits — Rs. 2,625 PSPQ District Wide Permits — Rs. 1,207 PSPQ Idle Contract Carriage — Rs. 850 PSPQ</p> | <p>Trucks: Basis: LW</p> <p>LW (kg) Tax (Rs.) Upto 300 404 12,000-15,000 2,967 > 15,000 Rs. 2,967 + Rs. 66 for every 250 kgs in excess of 15,000 kgs</p> <p>Trailers:</p> <p>LW (kg) Tax (Rs.) Upto 762 230 3,048 to 4,000 690 > 4,000 Rs. 345 + Rs. 40 for every 250 kgs PQ</p> <p>Tractors:</p> <p>LW (kg) Tax (Rs.) Upto 762 230 3,048 to 4,000 690 > 4,000 Rs. 690 + Rs. 80 for every 250 kgs</p> | OTT 9% of VC; 12% in case of 2nd vehicle. | OTT 9% of VC; 12% in case of 2nd vehicle. | OTT VC (Rs.) Tax Below 10 lakh 12% of VC > 10 lakh 14% of VC | Autos (4 seater): Rs. 110 Per vehicle PQ Autos (6 seater): Rs. 200 PSPQ |

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| Arunachal Pradesh (March 2006) | OTT Rs. 40,000 | Trucks: Rs. 2,960 PA Tractors: Rs. 400 PA Trailers: Rs. 350 PA | OTT (5 years) Rs. 400 | OTT (5 years) Rs. 2,000 | Rs. 1,400 PA | OTT Rs. 450 every 3 yrs |
| Assam (March 2011) | Basis: Seating Capacity: No. of Persons Tax (Rs.) Upto Rs. 7,500 PA 10 Rs. 1,900 PQ Upto Rs. 11,000 PA 13 Rs. 2,800 PQ 14 to Rs. 12,000 PA 30 Rs. 3,000 PQ > 30 Rs. 12,000 PA + Rs. 110 for every addl. seat, more than 30. Rs. 3,000 PQ + Rs. 28 for every addl. seat, more than 30. Omni Tourist Bus: Rs. 15,000 PA Rs. 3,750 PQ Deluxe/Super-deluxe Express Buses: Rs. 12,000 PA + Rs. 120 for every seat above 31 Rs. 3,000 PQ + Rs. 30 for every seat above 31 All Assam Super Deluxe contract carriage: Rs. 50,000 PA Rs. 12,500 PQ | Trucks: Basis: Authorised capacity Capacity Tax (Rs.) (MT) Upto 1 Rs. 2,000 PA Rs. 500 PQ 1-3 Rs. 4,000 PA Rs. 1,000 PQ 3-9 Rs. 4,000 PA + Rs. 800 for every addl 1MT PA, more than 3 MT Rs. 1,000 PQ + Rs. 200 for every addl 1MT PA, more than 3 MT. >9 Rs. 9,000 PA + Rs. 300 for every addl. 1MT, more than 12 MT Rs. 2,250 PQ + Rs. 80 for every addl. 1MT, more than 9 MT. >12 Rs. 11,500 PA + Rs. 400 for every addl 1MT, above 12 MT Rs. 3,000 PQ +Rs. 100 for every addl 1MT, above 12 MT Tractors: Capacity Tax (Rs.) (MT) Upto 2 Rs. 1,000 PA Rs. 250 PQ 2-5 Rs. 2,000 PA Rs. 500 PQ 5-9 Rs. 4,000 PA Rs. 1,000 PQ > 9 Rs. 6,000 PA Rs. 1,500 PQ | Basis: ULW- OTT - LTT ULW (kg) Tax (Rs.) Upto 65 2,600 65 -90 3,600 90 -135 5,000 135-165 5,500 > 165 6,500 Trailer/Side Car attached: Rs. 1,500 Old vehicles are required to be registered in Assam on transfer from other States. OTT to be fixed after a depreciation: Years Rate @ of Age (%) Upto 5 7 5-10 10 >10 12 | Basis: VC - OTT- LTT VC (Rs lakh) % of original cost Upto 4 4 4-6 5 6-12 6 12-15 6.5 15-20 7 > 20 8 Old vehicles are required to be registered in Assam on transfer from other States. Depreciation to be calculated per annum of tax payable for the same category of vehicles at current cost price: Years Rate @ of Age (%) Upto 5 7 5-10 10 >10 12 | Upto 6 persons: one city or region: Rs. 4,000 PA Rs. 1,000 PQ Upto 6 persons: All over state : Rs 6,500 PA Rs. 1,650 PQ | OTT Non Transport Rs. 6,000 Basis: passenger carrying capacity: Persons Tax Upto 3 Rs 1,500 PA Rs. 400 PQ 4-7 Rs. 3,000 PA Rs. 800 PQ |
| Bihar (March 2011) | Basis: seating capacity No. of Persons Tax PA 13-26 Rs. 1,583.50 + Rs. 105.50 for every addl person 27-32 Rs. 3,036 + Rs. 79 for every addl person >33 or more Rs. 3,485 + Rs. 53 for every addl person | Trucks: Basis RLW RLW (kg) Tax PA Upto Rs. 298.50 500 500- 2,000 Rs. 298.5 + Rs. 34 for addl 250 kg of part thereof above 500 kg 2,000- 4,000 Rs. 502.50 + Rs. 51.50 for every addl 250 kgs or part thereof above | 3% of Total Cost, periodicity 15 years | 3% of Total Cost, periodicity 15 years | Cabs (Up to 7 seat): Rs 7,500 for 10 years. Rs. 7,500 for next 5 years. | Passengers and Goods: Rs. 5,000 10 years. After 10 years, Rs. 5,000 for next 5 years. |

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| | | 2,000 kgs 4,000- Rs. 838.50 + Rs. 8,000 51.50 for every addl 250 kgs or part thereof above 4,000 kgs > 8,000 Rs. 1,662.50 + Rs. 136.50 for every addl 250 kgs or part thereof above 8,000 kgs Tractors: 1% of VC, excluding VAT Trailers: OTT RLD (kg) Tax Upto 3,000 Rs. 4,000 > 3,000 Rs. 6,000 | | | | |
| Chhattisgarh (March 2011) | Category Ordinary Deluxe Express Tax Rs. 160 PSPM Rs. 230 PSPM Rs. 180 PSPM | Trucks: Basis GVW Upto 2,000 kg Rs. 300 PQ. Thereafter, for each addl 500 kg or part thereof Rs. 75 PQ. Tractors for agricultural purposes: Basis ULW ULW (kg) Tax PQ Upto 1,000 Rs.175 1,000-2,000 Rs. 255 PQ. Upto 1,000 kg Rs. 175 PQ 1,000-2,000 kg Rs. 255 PQ Trailers: Rs. 75 per 500 kg | LTT: 4 % of VC | LTT VC (Rs. lakh) Upto 5 > 5 % of VC 5 6 | Ordinary: Rs150 PSPQ All India: Rs200 PSPQ | Passenger: LTT 2% of VC (Vehicles purchased taking loans under various schemes and conditions as decided by the State Government and owned by any person belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and minority community) LTT @ 5% of VC (Where vehicles purchased and owned by the other persons) Goods: VC (Rs. lakh) % of VC Upto 2.5 12 > 5 10 |
| Goa (March 2011) | Rs 50 PS PA; Passenger Tax: Category Slate Carriage Tourist Permit All India Permit Passenger Tax Rs. PS 30 50 150 | Rs 7,500 PA Mining - Rs. 9,000 PA | Rs. 150 PA | Cars: No. of Seats Upto 3 Upto 4 Upto 5 Tax (Rs. PA) 300 350 400 Jeeps: Rs. 900 PA | All India Permit Non- AC: Rs. 125 PSPA All India Permit AC: Rs. 200 PSPA | Passengers: Rs.155 PA Goods: Rs. 800 PA |
| Gujarat (March 2011) | Basis: Seating Capacity Contract Carriage Seating Tax PA Capacity | Trucks: Basis GVW GVW (kg) Tax Upto 7,500 6% of sales price > 7,500 6% of sales price | 6% of sale price | 6% of sale price | 6% of Sale Price Maxi Cab: Seating Sale | Seating Tax (% of Capacity sale Price) Upto 3 2.5 3-6 6 |

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| | Upto 12 12-20 >20 | Rs. 1,200 PA Rs. 3,000 Rs. 3,600 PA | + Rs. 650 PA per 1,000 kg or part thereof. | | * Capacity 7-12 | Price (%) 12 |
| | Sleeper Omni Bus Seating Capacity | Tax PA | 7,500-12,000 >12,000 | 8% of sales price 12% of sales prices | | |
| | Upto 20 >20 | Rs. 9,000 PSPA Rs. 12,000 PSPA | Tractors: Exceeding 2 tonne: Rs. 2,000 PA + Rs. 400 for every 1,000 kg or part thereof exceeding 2 Kgs. | | | |
| | Luxury Omni Bus Seating Capacity | Tax PA | | | | |
| | Upto 20 >20 | Rs. 4,620 PSPA Rs. 6,000 PSPA | | | | |
| Haryana* (March 2009) | Stage Carriage (i) Plying for hire and used for the transport of passengers- Rs. 550 PSPA subject to a maximum of Rs.35,000. | Trucks : Basis GVW GVW MT Tax Rs. PA Upto 1.2 300 1.2- 6 1,200 6-16.2 2,400 16.2- 25 3,500 >25 4,500 | Lump-sum OTT for two-wheelers with ULW upto 90.72 kg-Rs. 150 | Basis: Value of car LTT VV (Rs. Tax (% of VV) Upto 5 2 5-10 4 10-20 6 > 20 8 | Motor-Cabs: Rs.100 PSPA Maxi-cabs: Rs.200 PSPA | |
| Motor Vehicle taxation on two-wheelers and cars is as in January 2011 | (ii) Plying for hire under a permit issued under the Faridabad and Gurgaon City Private Bus Service Scheme - Rs.18,000 PA (For half Body Bus) and Rs. 30,000 PA (for Full Body Bus) Contract Carriage (i) Plying under a permit issued under the Faridabad and Gurgoan City Private Bus Service Scheme, 2004 - Rs.18,000 PA (For half Body Bus) and Rs. 30,000 PA (for Full Body Bus) (ii) Owned by any religious institution and used by exclusively for the carriage of its personnel and devotees as the case may be-Rs. 200 PSPA. | | For two-wheelers with ULW exceeding 90.72 kg, the rates are as follows: VV Tax (Rs. Rate (% lakh) of VV) Upto 2 0.60 4 0.60- 4 4 > 4 5 | | | |
| Himachal Pradesh (March 2011) | Stage carriage: Rs. 500 PSPA Contract carriage: Rs.1,000 PSPA | Trucks: LGV: Rs. 1,500 PA MGV: Rs. 2,000 PA HGV: Rs. 2,500 PA Tractors and Trailers: Rs. 1,500 PA | LTT for a period of 15 years Basis: Engine capacity Engine Tax capacity Up to 3 % of 50 cc price > 50 4 % of cc price | LTT for 15 years Basis: Engine capacity Cars and Jeeps: Engine % of VC Capacity (cc) Upto 1,000 2.5 Above 1,000 3 Commercial pick-up jeeps Rs. 1,500 PA | Rs. 350 PSPA | Passengers: Rs. 200 PSPA Goods: Rs. 1,500 PA |

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| Jammu & Kashmir (March 2011) | Rs. 1,100 PQ | Rs. 1,100 PQ | OTT Motor cycle: Rs. 4,000 Scooter: Rs. 2,400 | Rs. 600 PA | Rs. 250 PQ | Basis: Seating capacity Passengers: Rs. 250 PQ Goods: Rs. 400 PQ |
| Jharkhand (March 2011) | Basis: Seating capacity Persons Tax Rs. PA 27-32 3,036 Plus Rs. 79 for very addl persons beyond 27 persons upto 32 persons > 32 3,485 Plus Rs. 53 for every addl person beyond 33 persons | Trucks Basis : RLW RLW (kg) Tax (Rs.) < 500 Rs. 253 PA Plus Rs. 29 for addl 250 kgs or part thereof > 500 kgs 2,000- Rs. 432 PA + Rs. 40 for every addl. 250 Kgs or part thereof above 2,000 kgs 4,000- Rs. 760 PA + 8,000 Rs. 49.50 for every addl. 250 Kgs or part thereof Tractors : Rs. 100 PA Trailers : > 8,000 kgs RW: Rs. 1,568.00 + Rs. 120 for every addl 250 Kgs or part thereof above 8,000 kgs | OTT Rs. 352 | Basis: Seating capacity Rs. 616 for five persons plus Rs 105.50 for every addl. persons beyond five persons | Basis: Seating capacity Rs. 616 for five persons plus Rs. 105.50 for every addl. persons beyond five persons | Passengers: Rs. 352 PA 105.50 for every addl. persons Goods: Rs. 253 PA +29 for addl 250 kgs or part thereof above 500 kgs |
| Karnataka (March 2010) | >12 passengers, plying exclusively on routes notified by Govt: Seating : Rs. 300 PSPQ Standing: Rs. 100 PSPQ > 12 passengers: Rs. 600 PQ Standing: Rs. 100 PSPQ Contract carriages carrying > 12 persons, complying with Rule 151(2) of Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989: Rs.1,000 PQ Contract carriages carrying > 12 persons: Rs. 2,500 PQ Contract carriages carrying > 12 persons, complying with Rule 151(2) of Karnataka MV Rules, 1989, and covered by special permits issued under section 88(8) of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988: Rs.1,000 PQ Contract carriages carrying > 12 persons, complying with Rule 128 of CMV Rules, 1989: Rs. 2,750 PQ | Trucks : Basis : RLW RLW (kg) Rs. Upto 2,000 10,000 LTT 2,000- 15,000 LTT 3,000 20,000 LTT 3,000- 20,000 LTT 5,500 5,500- 1,800 PQ 12,000 12,000- 2,200 PQ 15,000 > 15,000 2,200 PQ plus 75 for every 250 kg or part thereof in excess of 15,000 kg Tractors : LTT Rs. 1,500 Trailers : LTT Rs. 500 | LTT VC Tax (%) Upto Rs. 50,000 10 Above Rs. 50,000 12 Rs. 125 PQ Motor cycles run on electricity: 4% of VC | LTT VC (Rs. Lakhs) Upto 5 13 5-10 14 10-20 17 >20 18 Vehicles run on electricity: 4% VC | Upto 5 passengers: Rs. 100 PQ Meter Taxis : Rs. 60 PQ Motor cabs and Maxi cabs permitted to carry 6 passengers: Rs. 750 PQ | Passengers: Rs 2,500 (LTT) Goods : GVW upto 1,500 kg: Rs 2,500 |

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| Kerala (March 2009) | Stage Carriage i) Ordinary Services- For every seated passenger (other than driver and conductor) Rs. 600/- per seat per quarter plus Rs. 210/- per standing passenger per quarter as City Service Tax. (ii) Fast Passenger and Express Services for every seated passenger (other than driver and conductor) Rs. 690/-per seat per quarter plus Rs. 150 per standing passenger per quarter as City Service Tax Contract Carriage No. of passengers 12-20 > 20 Vehicles operating on Inter State routes, for every passenger- Rs. 1,540 PQ. Tractors : Rs. 880 PA Trailers : Rs. 155 PQ | Basis: ULW ULW (kg) Upto 300 Upto 1,000 1,000-1,500 1,500-2,000 2,000-3,000 3,000-4,000 4,000-5,500 5,000-7,000 7,000-9,000 9,000-9,500 9,500-10,500 10,500-11,000 11,000-12,000 12,000-13,000 13,000-14,000 14,000-15,000 >15,000 530 780 Rs. 880 PA Rs. 155 PQ | Tax (Rs. PQ) 135 220 420 550 705 840 1,210 1,430 1,760 1,870 2,090 2,310 2,530 2,750 2,970 3,080 3,080 + Rs.110 for every 250 kg or part thereof in excess of 15,000 kg PQ Rs. 880 PA Rs. 155 PQ | 6% of price LTT 15 years Old motor cycles CC Tax (Rs.) Below 280 95 (for 2 years) > 95 360 (for 2 years) | 6% of price LTT 15 years Old motor cars ULW Tax (Rs.) Below 750 2,320 (for 2 years) 750-1,500 3,440 (for 2 years) | Petrol Vehicle: Rs. 980 PA Diesel Vehicle: Rs. 1,040 PA Maxi Cabs (carrying 7-12 passengers) - Rs. 310 PQ per passenger | Passengers: ULW (Kg) Tax (Rs.) 750-1,500 3,440 (for 2 years) > 1,500 4,240 (for 2 years) Carrying capacity upto 2 passengers Rs. 240 PA 3 passengers Rs. 480 PA Goods: Rs. 880 PA |
| Madhya Pradesh* (March 2011) | Category of Bus A.C. Deluxe Express Ordinary Stage Carriage (Prime Route) Category of Bus A.C. Deluxe Express Ordinary Stage Carriage (Ordinary Route) Category of Bus A.C. | Spare Tax (Rs. PSPM) 230 230 180 160 Tax (Rs. PSPM) 250 for first 100 km + Rs. 20 for every 10 km 250 for first 100 km + Rs. 15 for every 10 km 180 240 for first 100 km + Rs. 10 for every 10 km Tax (Rs. PSPM) 200 for first 100 km + Rs. 15 for every 10 km | Goods vehicles without pneumatic tyres: Basis RLW RLW (MT) Upto 2 2-4 4-6 6-8 8-10 10-12 12-14 14-16 16-18 >18 Rs 500/PQ All goods vehicles with pneumatic tyres: 1.5 times the original slab Goods vehicles (Other States without pneumatic tyres): 85% of the original slab Trailers: Basis ULW ULW (kg) Upto 1,000 >1,000 | Basis: ULW ULW Rs. PQ Upto 70 18 >70 28 | Basis: ULW ULW (kg) Rs. PQ Upto 800 64 800-1,600 94 1,600-2,400 112 2,400-3,200 132 >3,200 150 | Basis : seating capacity Seating capacity Rs. PSPQ 3 to 6 + 1 150 7 to 12 + 1 450 | Passengers Seating capacity Rs. PSPQ Upto 3 + 1 40 4-6 60 |

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| | Deluxe 180 for first 100 km + Rs. 10 for every 10 km 180 | | | | | | | |
| | Express | | | | | | | |
| | Ordinary 160 for first 100 km + Rs. 10 for every 10 km | | | | | | | |
| | Stage Carriage (Doorasth Route) | | | | | | | |
| | Category of Bus | Tax (Rs. PSPM) | | | | | | |
| | A.C. | 160 for first 100 km + Rs. 10 for every 10 km | | | | | | |
| | Deluxe | 140 for first 100 km + Rs. 5 for every 10 km 180 | | | | | | |
| | Express | | | | | | | |
| | Ordinary | 120 for first 100 km + Rs. 5 for every 10 km | | | | | | |
| | Contract Carriage | | | | | | | |
| | Seating Capacity | Tax (Rs. PSPM) | | | | | | |
| | 4 to 6 | 50 | | | | | | |
| | 7-12 + 1 | 150 | | | | | | |
| | > 12 + 1 | 800 | | | | | | |
| Maharashtra (March 2011) | Basis : Carrying Capacity Stage carriage, MSRTC, BEST and others: Rs. 71 PPPA plus passenger tax of 3.5% in municipal area & 17.5% in other areas on fare collected. | Trucks: Basis: GVW LMVs MGVs HGVs Trailers: Used for carrying goods: GVW Upto > 16,500 | Tax (Rs.) Rs. 5,400 PA, or Rs. 37,800 as OTT Rs. 7,500 PA or 7 times of annual rate as OTT 12,150 PA or 7 times of annual rate as OTT 12,150 plus Rs. 450 for every 500 kg or its part | LTT 7% of VC | VC (Rs. lakh) Up to 10 10-20 >2 0 | Tax (Rs.) 7% of VC 8% of VC 9 % of VC | Taxi cab and Cool Cab: 11 times the annual rate of tax payable for the relevant class of the vehicles. | 11 times the annual rate of tax payable for the relevant class of the vehicles. |
| | Contract Carriage: Ordinary Omni Bus: Persons 6-12 12-24 >24 | Tax(Rs.) 1,000 PPPA 1,700 PPPA 1,900 PPPA | Trailers: Used for carrying goods: GVW Tax (Rs. PA) Upto 16,500 > 16,500 | | | | Un-Metered Taxi Cab Seater Tax(Rs.) 5 650 PA 6 650 PA 7 642 PP 8 562 PP 9 Rs. 500 10 Rs. 450 11 Rs. 409 12 Rs. 375 | |
| | Tourist: Rs. 5,500 PPPA AC Tourist Buses: Rs. 6,500 PPPA Non-AC Sleeper Berth Coach: Rs. 5,000 per berth PA AC Sleeper Berth Coach: Rs. 7,000 per berth PA Ordinary buses plying on special permit: Rs. 5,000 PPPA | Used for agricultural purposes: GVW Tax (Rs. PA) 4,500-7,500 1,500 > 7,500 3,000 Tractors used for agricultural purposes exempted. | | | | | Tourist Taxi Non-AC: Rs. 1,000 PPPA Luxury Cab: Rs. 4,000 AC Tourist Taxi: Rs. 2,000 PPPA Tourist Taxi without AC: Rs. 3,000 PPPA | |

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| Manipur (March 2009) | Rs. 1,000 PA upto 16 seats + Rs.80 for every addl seat plus passenger tax of Rs. 960 (upto 16 passengers) and Rs. 80/- for every addl. seat | | Trucks: Rs 1,880 PA upto 5 Tonnes and Rs 320 for every addl tonne plus goods tax 6 paise per Re value on goods freight or lump sum basis Tractors: Rs.80 PA Trailers: Rs. 60 PA | Kg (Rs. PA) Up to 60 100 > 100 100 | Petrol Cars: Rs. 320 PA Diesel Cars: Rs. 400 PA | Rs. 400 PA + Rs. 800 Passenger Tax PA | Passengers: Diesel vehicles: Rs. 350 PA + Rs. 800 as passenger tax Petrol vehicles: Rs. 200 PA + Rs. 300 as passenger tax. Goods: Diesel Vehicle: Rs. 300 PA + Rs. 500 as goods tax PA Petrol Vehicles; Rs. 200 PA + Rs. 500 as goods tax PA |
| Meghalaya (March 2011) | Seating capacity upto 30 > 30 | Tax (Rs. PA) 5,250 5,250 + Rs. 60 for every addl seat | Trucks: Rs. 2,250 PA and Rs. 525 for every addl 1 metric tonne above 3 metric tonne. Tractors: Metric Tonne Rs. PA Upto 2 450 2-5 900 >5 1,500 Trailers: OTT for 10 years Trailers Rs. PA Light 450 Medium 1,125 Heavy 1,875 | OTT for 10 years Kg Tax (Rs.) Upto 1,050 65 65-90 1,725 90-135 2,400 >135 2,850 | OTT Rs. 3,000 for 10 years original cost price upto Rs. 3 lakh - 2 % of the original cost OTT Rs. 4,500 for 10 years original cost above Rs. 3 lakh upto Rs. 15 lakh 2.5 per cent of the original cost | Rs 1,950 PA | Passengers: Rs. 1,350 PA Goods: Rs. 1,125 PA @ of 1 metric tonne |
| Mizoram (March 2011) | Rs. 1,00 PSPA Passenger Tax: Rs. 1,400 PA | | Trucks: Rs. 840 PA for vehicles authorized to carry not exceeding one MT Rs. 205 PA for every * MT Goods Tax: Rs. 2,900 PA Tractors: Basis: carrying capacity Carrying capacity (MT) Tax (Rs) > 2 125 2-3.5 250 >3.5 700 Trailers: Rs. 250 PA | 150 PA | Rs. 500 PA | Rs. 700 PA plus Rs. 600 passenger tax | Passengers: Rs. 250 PA plus Rs. 400 passenger tax. Goods: Rs. 350 PA plus Rs. 400 goods tax. |
| Nagaland (March 2011) | All India Tourist: Rs. 300 PSPA plus Rs. 2,500 passenger tax: | | Trucks: Rs. 304 X MT + Rs. 188 PA Goods Tax: Carrying Capacity (MT) Rs < 2 500 | OTT 15 years 5% of basic cost | OTT 15 years 5% of basic cost | Local: Rs. 600 PA plus Rs. 1,000 passenger tax Zonal: Rs. 800 PA | Passengers: Rs. 300 PA plus Rs. 750 passenger tax |

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| | | 2-5 | 1,000 | | plus Rs. 1,000 | |
| | | 5-10 | 1,500 | | passenger tax | |
| | | 10-20 | 2,000 | | Local Maxi Cab: Rs. | |
| | | 20-30 | 2,500 | | 4,000 PA plus Rs. | |
| | Rural and city buses: Rs. 120 | >30 | 3,000 | | 1,250 passenger tax | |
| | PSPA plus Rs. 2,000 passenger tax | Agricultural Tractors: Rs. 580 PA | | | AITT Maxi Cab: Rs. | |
| | | | | | 6,000 PA plus Rs. | |
| | | | | | 1,500 passenger tax | |
| Odisha (March 2011) | Basis : Capacity, distance covered per day and nature of service monthly | Registered Laden Weight (RLW) Rates for Trucks RLW. MT PA | < 91 kgs ULW: Rs 150 PA > 91 kgs ULW: Rs 200 PA | 5% of vehicle cost | NA | NA |
| | Distance (km) | Upto 1 | Rs. 540 | | | |
| | Tax | 1-2 | Rs. 2,356 | | | |
| | Upto 160 | 2-5 | Rs. 2,446+Rs. 444 | | | |
| | Rs. 172 PA Additional | | addl tax | | | |
| | Rs. 576 (ordinary) Rs. 895 (express) | 5-10 | Rs. 3,773+ | | | |
| | 160-240 | | Rs. 1,182 addl tax | | | |
| | Rs. 196 PA Additional | 10-13 | Rs. 5,363+ | | | |
| | Rs. 720 (ordinary) Rs. 1,120 (express) | | Rs. 1,816 addl tax | | | |
| | 240-320 | 13-16.2 | Rs. 78,00+ | | | |
| | Rs. 245 PA Additional | | Rs. 2,640 addl tax | | | |
| | Rs. 955 (ordinary) Rs. 1,550 (express) | >16.2 | Rs. 7,800 + | | | |
| | >320 | | Rs. 2,640 addl tax + | | | |
| | Rs. 294 PA Additional | | Rs.120/addl 500 Kgs | | | |
| | Rs. 1,146 (ordinary) Rs. 1,746 (express) | Rates for Trailers | | | | |
| | For every standing passenger: Rs. 152 PA | Upto 1 MT | Rs. 196 PA | | | |
| | | | Addl Rs. 96 | | | |
| | Vehicles other than stage carriage | 1-3 MT | Rs. 750 PA | | | |
| | Persons Tax | | Addl Rs. 370 | | | |
| | (No.) | > 3 MT | Rs. 1,500 PA | | | |
| | | | Addl Rs. 738 | | | |
| | Upto 25 | | | | | |
| | Rs. 307 PA Additional | | | | | |
| | Rs. 413 | | | | | |
| | > 25 | | | | | |
| | Rs. 766 PA Additional | | | | | |
| | Rs. 1,032 | | | | | |
| Punjab (March 2007) | Stage Carriage | Basis: GVW | Value of Motor Cycle (Rs.) | Lump sum tax | 2% of value of motor vehicle | Contract Carriage: Maxi and Motor Cabs: Rs. 750 PSPA |
| | Ordinary Buses- Rs.2.25 Per Km per day | GVW (tonnes) | Tax (Rs. pa) | | | Passengers: Rs. 400 PSPA |
| | Ordinary HV AC Buses (3x2 Seats)- Rs.1.00 Per Km per day | Upto 1.2 | 3,000 | | | |
| | Integral Coach (2x2 seats buses) - Rs.0.50 Per Km per day | 1.2 - 6 | 4,000 | | | All India Tourist Permits: |
| | | 6 - 16.2 | 5,000 | 15,000 | 3% of value | Maxi Cab: Rs. 600 per day |
| | | 16.2 - 25 | 8,000 | | | Motor Cab: Rs. 300 per day |
| | Stage Carriage Buses coming from Other States:- | >25 | 15,000 | >15,000 | 4% of value | |
| | Buses countersigned under reciprocal agreements- Rs. 3.70 Per Km per day | Permit Holders of Tractors with trolleys used for commercial purposes within the radius of 25Km from the place of permit holders residence - Rs.2,000 PA. | | | | Tourist permit vehicles: Maxi and Motor Cabs: AC/ Non Tax |
| | Buses not countersigned under | | | | | |

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| | reciprocal agreements- Rs. 5.00 Per Km per day | | | | -AC (Rs. PSPA) Non-Ac 750 AC 500 | | | | |
| | Mini Buses Rs.30,000 PA. | | | | | | | | |
| | City Bus Service Rs. 60 PSPQ | | | | | | | | |
| | City Buses plying outside Municipal limits | | | | | | | | |
| | Ordinary Bus: Rs. 4.50- per Km per bus per day. | | | | | | | | |
| | HV AC Buses: Rs. 2.00 per Km per bus per day. | | | | | | | | |
| | Integral Coach Bus: Re. 1.00 per Km per bus per day. | | | | | | | | |
| | Contract Carriage | | | | | | | | |
| | Tourist Buses:- | | | | | | | | |
| | Ordinary and Deluxe- Rs.6,000 PSPA | | | | | | | | |
| | Air Conditioned- Rs.5,000 PSPA | | | | | | | | |
| | Integral Coach- Rs. 4,000 PSPA | | | | | | | | |
| | All India Tourist Permits Ordinary Buses- Rs.2,000 Per Day Per Vehicle | | | | | | | | |
| | Deluxe Buses- Rs. 3,000 Per Day Per Vehicle | | | | | | | | |
| | Air Conditioned Buses- Rs.4,000 Per Day Per Vehicle | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Omni Bus Rs.150 Per day | | | | | | | | |
| Rajasthan (March 2011) | Cost of Vehicles purchased as complete vehicle | 0-2 lakhs 1.2% of cost of vehicle | 2.01 to 4 lakhs 1.5% of cost of vehicle | > 4 lakhs 1.5% of cost of vehicle | Basis: Cost of Chassis (COC) Articulated Vehicle: COC (Rs. lakh) Tax (Rs.) upto 10 >10 | Engine Capacity-OTT Engine Tax Capacity (cc) < 100 4% of VC > 100 8% of VC | Basis: Seating capacity upto 10 (including driver) VC (Rs. Lakh) Tax < 2.5 2.5% of VC 2.5-6 5 % of VC 6-10 8 % of VC > 10 10 % of VC | Motor/maxi cab Basis: seating capacity Persons Tax Upto 6 10% of VC 6-12 i. purchased as a chassis ii. purchased with a complete body | Basis: VC and chassis cost Cost (Rs. lakh) Tax Rate (%) VC upto 1.5 VC > 1.5 COC upto 1.5 COC >1.5 Road Tax based on purchase price of vehicle/ chasis & SC one time tax SC(3):8% COV subject to maximum of Rs. 3,000 SC(4):9% COV subject to maximum of Rs. 6,000 SC(45):10% COV subject to maximum of Rs. 8,000 |
| | Purchased as a chassis | 0.7% of cost of chassis | 0.7% of cost of chassis | 0.8% of cost of chassis | Other than Articulated Vehicle COC (Rs. lakh) Tax (Rs.) upto 3 1.5% COC st max Rs 2250 as RT plus | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | 1.0 % COC as SRT | | | | |
| | | Rs3 L Rs.2250 +0.75 % | | | | |
| | | upto COC above Rs3L | | | | |
| | | Rs6L as RT plus Rs 2000 | | | | |
| | | +0.35 % COC above | | | | |
| | | Rs 3 L as SRT | | | | |
| | | Rs6L Rs.4500 +0.95 % | | | | |
| | | upto COC above Rs6L | | | | |
| | | Rs10L as RT plus Rs 3050 | | | | |
| | | +0.5 % COC above | | | | |
| | | Rs 6 L as SRT | | | | |
| | | above Rs.8300 +Rs 50/Rs | | | | |
| | | Rs10 1 L or part thereof | | | | |
| | | lakh of cost above Rs 10 | | | | |
| | | L as RT plus Rs | | | | |
| | | 5050 + Rs 50/per | | | | |
| | | Rs 1 L or part | | | | |
| | | thereof above cost | | | | |
| | | Rs 10 Lakh as SRT. | | | | |
| Sikkim* (September 2011) | Omni-buses registered as non-transport vehicles or as educational institute buses: Seating capacity Upto 10 >10 Tax (Rs.) 2,000 2,000 + Rs. 200 for each addl seat | Trucks: Basis: GVW GVW (kg) Tax (Rs.) Upto 500 1,000 500-2,000 1,000 + Rs. 110 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 500 kg 2,000- 4,000 1,620 + Rs. 130 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 2,000 kg 4,000- 8,000 2,660 + Rs. 85 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 4,000 kg >8,000 4,020 + Rs. 110 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 8,000 kg | Basis: Engine Capacity Engine Tax Capacity Rs. (cc) PA Upto 80 150 80-170 300 170-250 450 >250 600 | Basis: Engine Capacity Engine Tax Capacity Rs. (cc) PA Upto 900 1,500 900-1,490 1,800 >2000 4,500 | Basis: Seating Capacity Persons Tax Rs. PA Upto 4 700 >4 900 | Basis: Seating Capacity Rs. 300 PA |
| | | Tractors : Basis: ULW ULW (kg) Tax (Rs.) Upto 500 500 500-2,000 500 + Rs. 120 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 500 kg 2,000- 4,000 1,220 + Rs. 125 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 2,000 kg 4,000- 8,000 2,220 + Rs. 290 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | 4,000 kg >8,000 6,860 + Rs. 320 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 8,000 kg | | | | |
| | | Trailers: Basis: GVW GVW (kg) Tax (Rs.) Upto 1,00 500 1,000- 500 + Rs. 50 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 1,000 kg 2,000- 700 + Rs. 80 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 2,000 kg 4,000- 1,340 + Rs. 150 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 4,000 kg 8,000- 3,740 + Rs. 200 for every addl 250 kg or part thereof above 8,000 kg | | | | |
| Tamil Nadu (March 2011) | Stage carriage: Rs. 400 PSPQ Surcharge 25% of tax Tourist omni buses: seating capacity: < 35 + 1: Rs. 4,900 PQ for every square metre of floor area of the vehicle 35 + 1 or more: Rs. 3,000 PS PQ | Basis: RLW RLW (in kgs) Tax (Rs.) 3,000 19,200 LT 3,001 - 5,500 950 PQ 5,501- 9,000 1,500 PQ 9,001- 12,000 1,900 PQ 12,001-13,000 2,100 PQ 13,001-15,000 2,500 PQ | LTT 8% on value | Cars & jeeps: LTT Value Tax (Rs. Lakh) upto 10 10% of value > 10 15% of value | Taxi: Rs.4,000 for 5 yrs Tourist Taxi: Rs. 6,500 for 5 yrs | Passenger: Rs. 1,400 Goods: RLW (in kgs) Tax (Rs.) 3,000 19,200 LT 3,001 - 950 PQ 5,501- 9,000 1,500 PQ 9,001- 12,000 1,900 PQ 12,001-13,000 2,100 PQ 13,001-15,000 2,500 PQ |
| Tripura* (March 2011) | Rs. 42 PSPA | Trucks: Rs. 4,200 PA Tractors: First 500 kg Rs. 500 + Rs. 200 for every addl 250 kg Trailers: First 500 kg Rs. 400 + Rs. 50 for every addl 200 kg | Rs. 110 PA | Cars: Rs. 275 PA Jeeps: Rs. 560 PA | Rs. 440 PA | Passengers: Rs. 150 PA Goods: Rs. 105 PA |
| Uttarakhand (March 2011) | Quarterly Upto 20 seATS RS. 350 + RS. 30 PS UPTO 35 SEATS RS. 590 + RS. 35 PS PAssenger Tax: Rs. 160 PSPM contract carriage | Trucks/Tractors/Trailors: Rs. 70/MT for one region and Rs. 85/MT above one region. Goods tax: Rs. 210/MT PQ or part and Rs. 85/MT for plain routes | OTT Rs. 800 - Rs. 1,500 | OTT 2-5% of cost | Basis:Seating capacity Seats Tax Rs. PQ Upto 6 230 plus passenger tax Rs. 85 PSPM 7-12 350 plus passenger tax Rs. 125 PSPM | Passengers : Seats Tax Rs. PQ Upto 3 95 plus 30 passenger tax 4-6 185 plus 30 passenger tax Goods: Rs. 70 per MT for one region plus Rs. 210 per MT or part of them and Rs. 85 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | per MT for plain routs. Rs. 85per MT above one region plus Rs. 210 per MT or part of them and Rs. 85 per MT for plain routs. |
| Uttar Pradesh (March 2011) | Trucks/Trailors: Basis: GVW Rs. 230 PQ per tonne or part thereof Rs. 850 PA per tonne or part thereof. Agriculture Trailors are exempted from tax Tractors: Basis: ULW Rs. 500 PQ per tonne or part thereof Rs. 1,800 PA per tonne or part thereof . Agriculture Tractors are exempted from tax | | | | Rs. 660 PSPQ Or Rs. 2350PSPA | Passengers: Rs. 600 PSPA OTT Rs. 5400 PS Goods tax: Rs. 850 per ton PA or part there of. OTT Rs. 7,000 per ton or part there of. |
| West Bengal* (March 2011) | Trucks: Basis:RLW (Quarterly) RLW (kg) Tax(Rs.) Upto 2,000 150 2,000- 3,500 262.50 3,500- 5,500 525 5,500-7,000 712.50 7,000- 9,000 862.50 9,000-12,000 1387.50 12,000-14,000 1875 14,000-15,000 2062.50 15,000-16,250 2325 >16,250 1550/- PQ + Rs. 37.50/- PQ for every addl. 250 kgs. + 50% of quarterly tax 25,000 4293.75 26,400 4631.25 31,000 5643.75 Trailers RLW (kg) Tax PQ(Rs.) Upto 2,000 437.50 2,000- 4,000 587.50 4,000-6,000 756.25 6,000-8,000 981.25 8,000-10,000 1337.50 10,000-12,000 1862.50 12,000-13,000 2218.75 13,000-14,000 2481.25 14,000-15,000 2743.75 >15,000 2743.75 PQ + | | | | Upto 5 seats Rs.1600 PA | Passenger: Opto 4 seats Rs. 660 PA Goods: GVW,upto 2000 Rs. 600 PA |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Rs.50 PQ for every additional 250
kgs. above
15000

Tractors:

| ULW (Kg) | Tax PA(Rs) |
|----------|------------|
| 500 | 1,600 |
| 750 | 1,705 |
| 1,000 | 1,810 |
| 1,250 | 1,915 |
| 1,500 | 2,020 |
| 1,750 | 2,125 |
| 2,000 | 2,230 |
| 2,250 | 2,380 |
| 2,500 | 2,530 |
| 2,750 | 2,680 |
| 3,000 | 2,830 |
| 3,250 | 2,980 |
| 3,500 | 3,130 |
| 3,750 | 3,280 |
| 4,000 | 3,430 |
| 4,250 | 3,955 |
| 4,500 | 4,480 |
| 5,000 | 5,005 |
| 5,250 | 5,530 |
| 5,500 | 6,055 |
| 5,750 | 6,580 |
| 6,000 | 7,105 |
| 6,250 | 7,630 |
| 6,500 | 8,155 |
| 6,750 | 8,680 |
| 7,000 | 9,205 |
| 7,250 | 9,730 |
| 7,500 | 10,255 |
| 7,750 | 10,780 |
| 8,000 | 11,305 |
| 10,000 | 11,830 |
| 15,000 | 16,630 |
| 20,000 | 28,630 |
| 25,000 | 40,630 |
| 30,000 | 52,630 |

Trucks and Tractors: Rs. 150 PA

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands (as on 31.3.2011) | Rs. 100 PA | Rs. 25 PA | Rs. 60 PA | Rs. 75 PA | Rs 60 PA |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|

Basis: ULW

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Chandigarh (Rates of taxation on two wheelers and cars/jeeps are as on 5.2.2011, | Basis: Seating capacity | | Basis: Value of motor vehicle | | Basis: Value of motor vehicle | Rs.100 PSPA | Rs.320 PA |
| | No. of Seats | Rs. PA | ULW (tonnes) | Rs. PA | Value of Motor Vehicle | Value of Tax | |
| | Upto 30 | 3,000 | Upto 1 | 337 | Up to Rs. 2% of value | | |
| | > 30 | 4,200 | 1-2 | 660 | 6 lakh | | |
| | | | 2-3 | 840 | | | |
| | | | 3-4 | 1,200 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| the rest are as on 31.3.2009) | | > 4 Tractors : Rs. 840 PA | 1,500 Up to 3% of Rs. 1 lakh of motor vehicle >Rs. 1 lakh value of motor vehicle | Rs. 6-20 lakh of motor vehicle > Rs. 20 lakh of motor vehicle | 3% of value of motor vehicle 4% of value of motor vehicle | |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli (as on 31.3.2011) | Rs. 1.50 PSPA per kilometre of the total daily kilometres permitted OR Rs.24 PS PM at the option of operator | Trucks: Basis RLW Fuel other than diesel: Rs. 20 per 100 kgRLW Diesel: Rs. 25 per 100 kgRLW. | Basis: OTT 2.5% of VC 5% for imported vehicles | Other than diesel vehicles: 2.5 % of VC. 5% for imported vehicles. Diesel vehicles: OTT VC Tax Tax (Rs. Rate Rate Lakh) for Imported Vehicles upto 2.5% 5% of VC > 10 3% 6% of VC | Basis: Seating capacity Upto 4 passenger. Rs. 400 PA For every addl seat over 4 passengers upto 9 passengers: Rs. 50 PA For every addl seat over 9 passengers: Rs. 40 PA | Passengers: Basis: Seating capacity Upto 4 passenger: Rs. 400 PA For every addl seat over 4 passengers upto 9 passengers: Rs. 50 PA For every addl seat over 9 passengers: Rs. 40 PA Goods: Fuel other than diesel: Rs. 20 per 100 kg RLW Diesel: Rs. 25 per 100 kgRLW. Goods tax: Rs.37.50 up to 1,000 kgs of RLW Rs. 60 for more than 1,000 kgs of RLW |
| Daman & Diu (as on 31.3.2011) | Rs. 1.50 PSPA per kilometre of the total daily kilometres permitted OR Rs.24 PS PM at the option of operator | Trucks: Basis RLW Fuel other than diesel: Rs. 20 per 100 kgRLW Diesel: Rs. 25 per 100 kgRLW. | Basis: OTT 2.5% of VC 5% for imported vehicles | Other than diesel vehicles: 2.5 % of VC. 5% for imported vehicles. Diesel vehicles: OTT VC Tax Tax (Rs. Rate Rate Lakh) for Imported Vehicles upto 2.5% 5% of VC > 10 3% 6% of VC | Basis: Seating capacity Upto 4 passenger. Rs. 400 PA For every addl seat over 4 passengers upto 9 passengers: Rs. 50 PA For every addl seat over 9 passengers: Rs. 40 PA | Passengers: Basis: Seating capacity Upto 4 passenger: Rs. 400 PA For every addl seat over 4 passengers upto 9 passengers: Rs. 50 PA For every addl seat over 9 passengers: Rs. 40 PA Goods: Fuel other than diesel: Rs. 20 per 100 kgRLW Diesel: Rs. 25 per 100 kg RLW. Goods tax: Rs.37.50 up to 1,000 kgs of RLW Rs. 60 for more than 1,000 kgs of RLW |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| NCT, Delhi* (February 2012) | Basis: Seating Capacity | Trucks: | | OTT Basis: VC | OTT Basis: VC | Not Available |
| | Seating Capacity excluding driver and Conductor | Tonne | Tax Rs. PA | VC (Rs.) | Tax | |
| | PA | Upto 1 | 665 | Upto 25,000 | 2% of VC | |
| | Not more than 2 | 1-2 | 940 | 25,000- | 4% of VC | Upto 6 lakh |
| | 2-4 | 2-4 | 1,430 | 40,000 | VC | 6-10 7% of VC |
| | 4- 6 | 4-6 | 1,915 | 40,000- | 6% | >10 10% of VC |
| | 6-18 | 6-8 | 2,375 | 60,000 | of VC | |
| | More than 18 | 8-9 | 2,865 | >60,000 | 8% | |
| | 1,915 + Rs. 280 per passenger PA | 9-10 | 3,320 | | of VC | |
| | | >10 | 3,790 PA + Rs.470 per each addl tonne | | | |
| | | Trailers: | | | | |
| | | Addl of 10 tonne + less than 2 tonne of trailer - Rs. 3,790 + Rs. 470 per tonne+ Rs. 465 | | | | |
| | | Addl of 10 ton + more than 2 tonne of trailer - Rs. 3,790 + Rs. 470 per tonne+ Rs. 925 | | | | |
| Puducherry (as on 1.10.2010) | Stage Carriage Urban: Rs. 150 PSPQ | Basis RLW | | Basis: Engine Capacity | Basis: ULW | Not Available |
| | Intra-State: Rs. 260 PSPQ | RLW (kg) | Rs. | Engine Tax | ULW (kg) Tax (Rs.) | |
| | Inter-State Ordinary: Rs. 360 PSPQ | up to 3,000 | 2,000 PA | Capacity | Upto 700 | Rs. 550 PA |
| | Inter-State Express: Rs. 370 PSPQ | 5,500 | 800 PQ | (cc) | | Rs. 4,800 |
| | | 9,000 | 1,200 PQ | Upto Nil | 700-1,500 | LTT |
| | | 12,000 | 1,700 PQ | 55 | | Rs. 710 PA |
| | | 13,000 | 2,000 PQ | 56-75 | | Rs. 6,000 |
| | Contract carriage: | 15,000 | 2,200 PQ | Rs. 60 | | LTT |
| | Persons | > 15,000 | Rs. 200 for every 1,000 kg | PA Rs. 450 | 1,500-2,000 | Rs. 910 PA |
| | 6-10 | 4,500 PA | | LTT | | Rs. 8,000 |
| | 10-13 | 6,500 PA | | 75 - Rs. 170 | 2,000-3,000 | Rs. 940 PA |
| | 13-27 | 325 PSPQ | Tractors: | Rs. 110 PA | | Rs. 8,000 |
| | > 27 | 375 PSPQ | < 2,500 kg ULW: Rs. 120 PQ | Rs. 160 PA | | LTT |
| | | | > 2,500 kg ULW: Rs. 150 PQ | Rs. 850 | >3,000 | Rs. 960 PA |
| | Deluxe contract carriage (Upto 54 persons): Rs. 900 PSP Q | | | LTT | | Rs. 8,000 |
| | Ordinary contract carriage (Upto 54 persons): Rs. 450 PSPQ | | | >170 | | LTT |
| | | | | Rs. 1,200 | | |
| | | | | LTT | | |

*Revised rates as available from Transport Departments of respective States and websites of Transport Departments.

Abbreviations:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Add: Additional | LTT: Life Time Tax | LW: Laden Weight | OTT: One Time Tax |
| PA: Per annum | PQ: Per Quarter | PS: Per Seat | PM: Per Month |
| RLW: Registered Laden Weight | ULW: Unladen Weight | VC: Vehicle Cost | PP: Per Passenger |
| COC: Cost of Chassis | GVW: Goods Vehicle Weight | RT: Road Tax | SRT: Special Road Tax |

VV: Vehicle Value

By-pass in Kottarakkara and Punalur

744. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: 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 Kerala for the construction of By-passes in Kottarakkara and Punalur of NH 744 in Kollam district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Government (Govt.) has received the recommendation of State Government based on the Feasibility Study Report (FSR) for the project stretch, Kollam-Kazhuthurty section of NH-208 in Kerala under Phase-IV of National Highways Development Project (NHDP-IV), which includes a proposal for by-pass at Punalur but not at Kottarakkara. However, the project appraisal/approval documents of the above project are not received from State Government of Kerala.

[Translation]

Check on Sea-Erosion

745. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coastal areas have become more vulnerable to sea/beach erosion in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to check the sea-erosion of the sea-shores lying alongwith the Bharuch and Sourashtra;

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

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Assessment of shore line change for the Gujarat was carried out through National Center for Sustainable Coastal Management which delineated High, Medium, Low erosion stretches and stable coasts.

Development of Port and harbour projects, except those projects classified as strategic and defence related in high eroding stretches of the coast identified by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the State Government or the Union territory Administration has been prohibited under the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011. Accordingly, development of Port and Harbor is not permitted in high erosion stretches. In medium/low eroding stretches and stable coasts, development of Port and Harbor project is permitted only with shore protection measures *viz.* beach nourishment, sand by-passing etc. and the specific conditions on regular monitoring of shore lines.

[English]

Contribution of Textile Industry

746. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the contribution of textiles industry to the Indian economy during the last three years;

(b) the number of functional textile mills in the country and the number of persons employed in the textile industry, State-wise;

(c) the number of textile mills which have been closed during the last three years and the reasons behind their closure;

(d) whether the Government has signed any agreement with Bangladesh for duty free import of textile products;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has analysed the impact of the said agreement on Indian Garment Manufacturing Units; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The contribution of textile industry to the total GDP was 2.28% during the year 2007-08, 2.25% during the year 2008-09 and 2.22% during the year 2009-10.

Textiles and Clothing Industry contributed 11.46% of country's total exports in 2008-09, 12.54% in 2009-10 and 10.63% in 2010-11. Exports of Textiles & Clothing is

USD 21.22 billion, USD 22.42 billion and USD 26.82 billion during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

(b) The number of functional textile mills in the country and the number of persons employed in the textile industry, State-wise as on 31.01.2012 is given below:-

| Sl.No. | State | No of Mills | Workers |
|--------|------------------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 130 | 41572 |
| 2. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 11 | 4784 |
| 3. | Goa | 1 | 72 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 44 | 54550 |
| 5. | Haryana | 31 | 8193 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 15 | 12788 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | 5934 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 1 | 707 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 21 | 9971 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|----------------|------|--------|
| 10. | Kerala | 20 | 7578 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 38 | 30749 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 130 | 63487 |
| 13. | Odisha | 1 | 417 |
| 14. | Puducherry | 9 | 4942 |
| 15. | Punjab | 81 | 56527 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 37 | 55531 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 783 | 180787 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 17 | 7206 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 7 | 3723 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 15 | 9749 |
| Total | | 1393 | 559267 |

(c) The number of textile mills [cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI)] which have been closed during the last three years and the reasons behind their closure as on 31.01.2012 are given below:-

| Sl.No. | State | No of Mills Closed | Reason for closure | | |
|--------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | | | Labour Problem | Lock Out | Financial Problem |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 2. | Bihar | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 3. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 4. | Daman and Diu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 6. | Haryana | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 9. | Kerala | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 22 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| 12. | Odisha | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---------------|-----|---|---|-----|
| 13. | Punjab | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 35 | 2 | 0 | 33 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 12 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| 17. | West Bengal | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | | 123 | 3 | 1 | 119 |

(d) to (g) No agreement has been signed exclusively with Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a member country of the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) and tariff for SAFTA has been reduced to zero percent for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), including Bangladesh, with effect from 01.01.2008. Certain textiles lines that figured in India's Sensitive List for LDCs under SAFTA have been delisted with effect from 09.11.2011, which would allow Bangladesh zero duty access to India on these lines. No impact analysis has been made for the said zero duty access as it is too early to assess the impact of such duty free access to Bangladesh.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds under CRF

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

(a) the State-wise amount allocated during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme for road construction;

(b) the amount allocated to Khargone and Barwani districts of Madhya Pradesh under the scheme during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 alongwith the names of the roads constructed;

(c) whether a provision has been made in the budget of this year for the said districts of M.P. under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

PRASADA): (a) The State-wise amount allocated during 2009-10 and 2010-11 under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme for road construction is at enclosed Statement.

(b) Allocation of funds to the States from Central Road Fund (CRF) is made State wise and not District wise.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Statement

Statement indicating details of the accruals of States/UTs out of Central Road fund (CRF) for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11

| | | (Rs. in crore) | |
|---------|------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Sl. No. | Name of the States/UTs | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 148.91 | 170.33 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 31.38 | 35.42 |
| 3. | Assam | 35.05 | 38.91 |
| 4. | Bihar | 46.28 | 53.61 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 58.43 | 66.39 |
| 6. | Goa | 5.87 | 6.19 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 107.48 | 119.81 |
| 8. | Haryana | 47.55 | 55.36 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 24.81 | 27.48 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 86.81 | 96.97 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 11. | Jharkhand | 39.44 | 44.13 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 105.84 | 118.45 |
| 13. | Kerala | 36.54 | 40.26 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 133.63 | 152.33 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 174.92 | 119.75 |
| 16. | Manipur | 8.90 | 10.07 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 10.40 | 11.81 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 8.20 | 9.29 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 6.61 | 7.35 |
| 20. | Odisha | 70.56 | 79.74 |
| 21. | Punjab | 48.69 | 50.71 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 158.91 | 117.30 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2.99 | 3.48 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 93.98 | 109.16 |
| 25. | Tripura | 4.62 | 5.22 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 25.74 | 28.84 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 140.65 | 157.93 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 53.02 | 59.23 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3.50 | 3.94 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 3.75 | 4.23 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1.75 | 1.98 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 1.33 | 1.50 |
| 33. | Delhi | 51.78 | 58.40 |
| 34. | Lakshdweep | 0.13 | 0.15 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 8.11 | 9.15 |

[English]

CDM Projects

748. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in the country which have been approved by UNFCCC and those having host country approval;

(b) the details of Carbon credits generated through CDM and worth in US dollars; and

(c) the names of public sector enterprises benefiting from the CDM policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As on 09.03.2012, 795 projects from India has been registered with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued so far to the approved Indian Projects is 136,436,516. The National Clean Development Mechanism Authority (NCDMA) has accorded Host Country Approval (HCA) to 2195 projects having a potential of generating 712 million CERs till 2012.

At an average price of 7 US Dollars per CER, the registered projects have a potential of generating 955,754,912 USD. The potential may increase with larger number of projects being registered with UNFCCC.

(c) Several public sector enterprises have benefited from their involvement in CDM projects, some of which are Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC), Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), Indian Oil Limited (IOL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Indian Farmers and Fertilisers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL). In addition, there are several enterprises at state level also that have participated in CDM activities.

[Translation]

NH 15

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

(a) whether the repair work of the National Highway No. 15 from Sima to Gandhav in Gujarat has been stopped due to lack of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

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

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Keeping in view of the condition of the stretch Sima (Gujarat Border Km 297/100) to Gandhav (Km 259/00) of NH-15 in Rajasthan, an estimate has been submitted by the State PWD for "Strengthening of the existing carriageway along with construction of paved shoulder from km 259/0 (Gandhav) to 286/600 and Km 290/600 to Km 297/100 (Sima) including widening the existing two lane to four lane in Sanchore town. The estimate is being processed for sanction in the Ministry for an amount of Rs. 70 crore under Annual Plan 2011-12.

Solid Water Treatment Plant Scheme

750. SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for Solid Water Treatment Plant/ Pre-treatment to prevent the flow of waste and defecation in rivers from cities/towns situated on the banks of rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) which was initiated in 1985 and is continuing. Presently the Scheme covers 40 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 States. As discharge of untreated wastewater constitutes the major source of pollution load for the rivers, interception and diversion of sewage, setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants have, therefore, been among the main components of pollution abatement schemes implemented under this Scheme.

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 state schemes.

DEPB Scheme

751. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) scheme has been abolished recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has received certain requests from various industries for the further extension of the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government has withdrawn DEPB Scheme with effect from 1.10.2011. It was decided that revised duty drawback rates are extended to items which were in the DEPB Scheme. The Duty Drawback Scheme, which was announced for the year 2011-12 on 20.9.2011 (effective from 1.10.2011) has 1096 new items. The Scheme was earlier extended for a further period of 3 months from 30.6.2011, *i.e.*, upto 30.9.2011 so as to facilitate a smooth transition once the DEPB Scheme is phased out. Government has received requests from various industries for extension of DEPB Scheme. The decision to phase out DEPB has not been reconsidered.

Delay in East-West Road Projects

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

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

(a) whether there is a delay in east-west road projects such as Jogeshwari-Vikhroli link road and Santa Cruz-Chambur Link road;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The main reasons for delay in completion of Jogeshwari-Vikhroli Link Road (JVLR) and Santacruz Chembur Link Road (SCLR) projects are due to delay in land acquisition, tree cutting, shifting of utility, rehabilitation and resettlement and removal of religious structures.

(c) Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority and Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation are vigorously pursuing the matter with the concerned agencies.

Hazard Line in Coastal Areas

753. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to demarcate a hazard line in the coastal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has signed any agreement with the 'Survey of India' in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JATANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry has initiated a project for demarcation of hazard line in the coastal areas of the country taking into account flooding due to sea level rise, tides, waves and shoreline change. The hazard line mapping is one of the components under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project. The hazard line drawn along the coastline will be used for planning and regulating developmental activities along the coastal areas.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 12th May, 2010 with the Survey of India for mapping, delineation and demarcation of the hazard line along India's 7 km wide coastal belt including the inter tidal area for the entire mainland of the coastal areas taking into account tides, waves, sea level rise and shoreline changes.

(e) The Stereo Digital Aerial Photography (SDAP) would cover the 11000 km arc coastline from Gujarat to West Bengal with an area of 60,000 sq kms. The hazard line for the mainland coast of India will be mapped, delineated and demarcated on the ground over a period of five years. This will include the collection and presentation of data identifying flood lines over the last 40 years (which includes sea level rise impacts) and a prediction of erosions to take place over the next 100 years. The hazard maps would be prepared in 1:10,000 scale and after ground verification, pillars would be erected demarcating the hazard line.

[Translation]

Food Export Policy

754. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the export policy of the Government in regard to food items like rice, sugar, onions etc. and the details of the food items exported during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals for procuring sugar and rice from Sri Lanka and other Countries during the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the details of the conditions to be fulfilled for permitting the exports of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Export policy of Basmati Rice: Export of Basmati Rice is free subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP) (Current MEP is US\$ 700 per ton). There are certain other conditions which have been notified through Notification No. 97 dated 21.02.2012.

Export policy of Non Basmati Rice: Export of Non-Basmati Rice is free through Custom EDI ports. Such Exports are to be made by private parties from privately held stocks. There are certain other conditions which have been notified through Notification No. 98 dated 23.02.2012.

Export policy of Sugar: Export of sugar is free subject to release order from the Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food & PD, GoI. Export of 10,000 MTs per annum of Organic Sugar does not require release orders.

Export policy of Onion: Export of onion is canalized through State Trading Enterprises (STEs). Export is permitted subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP) (Current

MEP of general category onion is US\$ 125 per MT and MEP of Bangalore Rose and Krishnapuram Onion is US\$ 250 per MT).

Details of export of Rice, Sugar and Onion during the last two years is as follows:

(Quantity in Ton and Value in Rupees crores)

| Item | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 (upto Nov. 11) | |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------|---------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Basmati Rice | 2016869 | 10889.60 | 2183507 | 10578.68 | 1761569.00 | 8723.21 |
| Non Basmati Rice | 139544 | 365.30 | 99286 | 222.21 | 1236643.00 | 2801.53 |
| Sugar | 44735 | 110.21 | 1713816 | 5418.91 | 1599447.00 | 5251.05 |
| Onion | 1677166 | 2320.51 | 1138283 | 1780.25 | 843990.28 | 1194.07 |

(b) to (d) Since export of sugar is free, no specific permission for export of sugar to either Sri Lanka or any other country has been given. Details of permission

granted for export of rice to Sri Lanka and other countries in the last two years are indicated below:

| Country | Details of permission |
|--|---|
| Sri Lanka | Exports of 20,000 MT of rice (Ponni Samba) through PEC allowed <i>vide</i> Notification No. 33 dt. 03.03.10 amended by Notification No. 33 dated 15.03.11. |
| Nepal | Export of 25,000 MT of Non-basmati rice through MMTC allowed <i>vide</i> Notification No. 33 dt. 03.03.10 |
| Bangladesh | 3 lakh tonnes of parboiled non-Basmati rice by M/s. STC and PEC by lifting stocks from Central Pool stock of FCI permitted <i>vide</i> (i) Notification No. 55 dt. 06.08.10 (ii) amended by Notification No. 3 dt. 30.08.10 and (iii) amended by Notification No. 20 dt. 10.02.2011 |
| Bhutan | Export of 21,200 MTs of Non-basmati rice per annum (as per calendar year) is exempted from any export ban by India through Notification No. 87 dt. 05.12.2011 amended by Notification No. 104 dt. 05.03.2012 |
| Horn of Africa (Kenya, Somalia & Djibouti) | Export of 10,000 tons of non-basmati rice from Central Pool Stock of FCI at economic cost of Rs. 20,689.50 per ton has been permitted <i>vide</i> Notification No. 88 dt. 12.12.2011. |
| Republic of Yemen | Permission granted on 06.02.2012 for export of 2650 MTs of non-basmati rice from Central Pool Stock of FCI at economic cost as humanitarian assistance. |

Himalayan Regiment

755. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Himalayan Regiment for the border States especially Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said Regiment is likely to be set up and operational?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of New Castes in SC List

756. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for inclusion of nearly a dozen of castes in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Caste has been pending since long;

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

(c) the time by which these new castes are likely to be included in the list of Scheduled Caste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Proposals for inclusion of two castes namely Tanti (Tatwa) and Kanu in the list of Scheduled Castes for Bihar, received during the year 2011, are under process.

No proposal of Government of Uttar Pradesh for inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Castes for that State is pending in the Ministry.

(c) It is not possible to indicate a definite time limit.

Hostel Facilities for SC Students

757. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any effective scheme for providing adequate hostel facility to the Wards of Scheduled Caste in educational institutes;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any suggestions from public representatives and other social organization in this regard, till date;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, "Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna" is being implemented to provide Central Assistance to

States/UTs and other implementing agencies for construction/expansion of hostels for Scheduled Caste students.

(b) to (d) Certain suggestions for providing adequate facilities in the hostels and proper maintenance thereof, have been received. Since the maintenance and management of hostels is the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations, they have been suitably advised in this regard.

[English]

Construction and Maintenance of NHs in Odisha

758. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred on construction and maintenance of National Highways in Odisha during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of National Highways in Odisha whose maintenance and up-keep is not upto the mark, as on date alongwith the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Details of expenditure incurred on construction and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the State of Odisha during the last three years and the current year are as under:

| Head | (Amount Rs. in crores) | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (Current Year) |
| Construction | 415.04 | 493.66 | 347.86 | 546.00 |
| Maintenance | 67.89 | 76.65 | 126.35 | 36.86 |
| Total | 482.93 | 570.31 | 474.21 | 582.86 |

(b) and (c) Maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. NHs in the State of Odisha are, accordingly, being kept in traffic worthy condition from time to time within the available resources based upon the assessment of their conditions depending upon traffic density and *inter-se* priority of works.

Consumer Price Index

759. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the details of Consumer Price Index (CPI) of food articles in urban and rural areas during the current financial year;

(b) whether a new CPI is being prepared by the Government;

(c) if so, the additional benefits this system is estimated to yield; and

(d) the extent of representation each factor would be given in the new CPI and the basis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) According to

the information furnished by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) has released a new Consumer Price Index (CPI) on 18th February, 2011 with 2010 = 100 as the base year. The new index covers both rural and urban areas.

The CPIs for Industrial Workers, Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers reflect change in price level of goods and services consumed by these population segments. The new series is broad based and covers the entire rural and urban population.

In the new series consumption patterns have been derived from the results of the Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office during 2004-05. All India weights for Rural, Urban and Combined used in the survey are given in enclosed Statement. Food group weights in all-India CPI (Rural), CPI (Urban) and CPI (Combined) are 59.31%, 37.15% and 49.71% respectively. Remaining weights are for non-food groups *i.e.* housing, fuel & light, clothing & footwear and miscellaneous group.

Statement*New series of Consumer Price Index (CPI) - All India weights*

| Sub-Group/Group | Rural | Urban | Combined (Rural + Urban) |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Cereals and products | 19.08 | 8.73 | 14.59 |
| Pulses and products | 3.25 | 1.87 | 2.65 |
| Milk and milk products | 8.59 | 6.61 | 7.73 |
| Oils and fats | 4.67 | 2.89 | 3.90 |
| Egg, fish and meat | 3.38 | 2.26 | 2.89 |
| Vegetables | 6.57 | 3.96 | 5.44 |
| Fruits | 1.90 | 1.88 | 1.89 |
| Sugar etc. | 2.41 | 1.26 | 1.91 |
| Condiments and spices | 2.13 | 1.16 | 1.71 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages | 2.04 | 2.02 | 2.03 |
| Prepared meals etc | 2.57 | 3.17 | 2.83 |
| Pan, tobacco and Intoxicants | 2.73 | 1.35 | 2.13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Food, beverages and tobacco | 59.31 | 37.15 | 49.71 |
| Fuel and light | 10.42 | 8.40 | 9.49 |
| Clothing and bedding | 4.60 | 3.34 | 4.05 |
| Footwear | 0.77 | 0.57 | 0.68 |
| Clothing, bedding and footwear | 5.36 | 3.91 | 4.73 |
| Housing | - | 22.53 | 9.77 |
| Education | 2.71 | 4.18 | 3.35 |
| Medical care | 6.72 | 4.34 | 5.69 |
| Recreation and amusement | 1.00 | 1.99 | 1.43 |
| Transport and communication | 5.83 | 9.84 | 7.57 |
| Personal care and effects | 3.05 | 2.74 | 2.92 |
| Household requisites | 4.48 | 3.92 | 4.30 |
| Others | 1.12 | 0.99 | 1.06 |
| Miscellaneous | 24.91 | 28.00 | 26.31 |
| All Groups | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Migration of Workers

760. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

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

(a) the number of daily wagers in the country;

(b) the details of the schemes being run for them and their families;

(c) whether a number of labourers and students from villages migrate to adjoining States due to poverty, drought, absence of Government sponsored programmes etc.;

(d) if so, the details of such migrations during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the extent to which relief to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families are being provided in such inaccessible areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) No data regarding number of daily wagers is maintained at central level.

(b) There is no scheme specifically for daily wagers and their families.

(c) to (e) Every citizen has a right to migrate to any part of the country. However, Government's effort has been to prevent distress migration. The Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. According to the Act, employment shall be provided within a radius of five kilometers of the village where the applicant resides at the time of applying. In cases the employment is provided outside such radius, it must be provided within the Block and the labourers shall

be paid 10% extra wages. As such, providing local employment, on demand by the household, mitigates distress migration. In order to safeguard the interests of the migrant workers, the Government has enacted Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which, inter-alia, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. No year-wise and state-wise data of migration is maintained at central level.

(f) The Government has launched various schemes such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Awas Yojana etc. for the upliftment and welfare of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

ROB and RUB

761. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) The details of the projects of Rail Over Bridge (ROB) and Rail Under Bridge (RUB) which have been delayed due to shortage of funds with the State Government, State-wise and project-wise; and

(b) the present status of these delayed projects of ROB/RUB till date alongwith the action taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects and the progress made in this regard thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) As far as Rail Over Bridge (ROB) and Rail Under Bridge (RUB) on National Highway and State road under centrally sponsored schemes like Central Road Fund (CRF), Economic Importance (EI) and Inter State Connectivity (ISC) are concerned, no ROB and RUB has been delayed due to shortage of funds with the State Government.

(b) Doesn't arise.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance for Renovation of Roads

762. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the Public Works Departments (PWDs) of various State Governments seeking financial assistance for the repair/renovation of roads in their States;

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

(c) whether the proposals submitted by the PWD of Uttar Pradesh and other States have been accorded approval; 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 JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The Union Government provides financial assistance to the States and the Union Territories (UTs) for development of State roads and bridges, under the schemes of Economic Importance (EI) and Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) as per the provisions of the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act, 2005 and CRF (State Roads) Rules, 2007. Whereas the projects under ISC scheme are fully funded by the Union Government, projects under EI scheme are funded to the extent of fifty percent of the approved project cost by the Union Government and the balance fifty percent is borne by the respective State Governments/UTs.

Funds are allocated to the State Governments under EI&ISC schemes every year based on the fund requirements projected during the year by the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) for sanctioned works and new works proposed to be sanctioned, overall availability of funds, etc. The first installment of funds is released to the State Governments during a financial year on the basis of requirement. The subsequent installments are released on the basis of the progress of works and actual expenditure reported by the executive agency. The release of funds for fifty percent financed works (*i.e.* EI projects) is commensurate with the expenditure proposed to be incurred from the resources of the State Governments.

The State-wise details of proposals for fund requirements received from various State Governments, including Uttar Pradesh, and the allocations made to them under EI & ISC schemes during the 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The State-wise details of proposals for fund requirements received from various State Governments, including Uttar Pradesh, and the allocations made to them under EI & ISC schemes during the 2011-12

(Amount in Rs. crore)

| Sl.No. | State | Requirement | Allocation |
|--------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 104.14 | 46.27 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 22.00 | 9.61 |
| 3. | Assam | 3.00 | 0.47 |
| 4. | Bihar | 4.38 | 0.27 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 12.26 | 1.32 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 20.00 | 8.60 |
| 8. | Haryana | 49.95 | 22.73 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 30.00 | 6.82 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 36.00 | 13.06 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 24.14 | 6.85 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 23.60 | 9.66 |
| 13. | Kerala | 66.44 | 4.44 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 45.50 | 15.27 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 45.95 | 5.94 |
| 16. | Manipur | 13.00 | 4.70 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 3.70 | 0.69 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 5.20 | 1.74 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 38.00 | 15.97 |
| 20. | Odisha | 25.00 | 0.59 |
| 21. | Punjab | 3.00 | 0.47 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 32.63 | 13.61 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 30.20 | 12.48 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 95.28 | 19.35 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------|-------|-------|
| 25. | Tripura | 0.40 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 2.00 | 0.04 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 50.00 | 13.39 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 5.20 | 2.16 |

Climate Change

763. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any scientific study on the climatic changes caused by global warming and its adverse impact on the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan initiated or proposed to be initiated to address the issue through internal /external agencies assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A scientific study to assess the impact of climate change has been undertaken and a report titled "Climate Change and India: 4X4 Assessment- A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" was published in 2010 by the Government of India. The report has assessed impacts of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely Agriculture, Water, Natural Ecosystems & Biodiversity and Health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal Area and the North-East Region.

The study projects a mixed picture of implications for climate parameters and related impacts on the relevant sectors. An overall warming for all the regions is projected. It is projected that all regions will experience an increase

in precipitation by 5-10 days. Water yield is projected to increase in the Himalayan Region whereas it is likely to be variable across the other three regions. Change in the composition of the forests and Net Primary Productivity is projected in all the region studied. Malaria is projected to spread in new areas and threats of its transmission are likely to increase for longer duration.

(c) Government of India is aware of the implications of climate change and launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008. The NAPCC outlines eight Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. All the eight National Missions under NAPCC have been approved by Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. Activities under these Missions are implemented through institutional arrangements at the National and the State level through various ongoing and planned schemes. This also includes a strategy for achieving reduction of emissions intensity of GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with 2005 level.

NH from Sarnath to Lumbini

764. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway from Sarnath to Lumbini is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for its upgradation by converting it into four lane;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith its present status; and

(e) the reasons for pendency of the said proposal and the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The National Highway from Saranath to Lumbini is in traffic worthy condition. Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and the same are carried out based on traffic, availability of funds and inter se priority of works.

(c) to (e) The stretch of the road from Ghagra Bridge to Varanasi has been proposed for upgradation to 4 lane divided carriageway. PPPAC in its meeting held on 17.02.2012 has approved the proposal. Bids for pre-qualification received and are under evaluation by National Highways Authority of India.

National Permit Fee

765. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether there has been a decline in the revenue of the State Governments subsequent to the implementation of the new National Permit Scheme;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to hike the consolidated fee for National Permit;

(d) if so, the details of the proposals in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has held consultations with various agencies also in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Decline in the revenue collection of 19 State Governments/Union Territories in their National Permit Account was noticed after implementation of new National Permit Scheme w.e.f. 08.05.2010, in comparison to the revenue collection by States under the Composite Fee on National Permit in the old scheme. After noticing the declining trend, it was decided to review the annual Consolidated Fee under the New National Permit Scheme.

(c) to (f) The issue regarding enhancement of Consolidated Fee for National Permit was discussed in the meeting of Transport Development Council held on 13.02.2012 and it was decided in consultation with State Governments/Union Territories and other stake holders to enhance the fee of National Permit from Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 16,500/- per annum per truck.

*[English]***New Vehicles Norms****Proposals of Gujarat under CRF and ISC and EI**

766. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted proposals for 51 works costing Rs. 343.38 crores under Central Road Fund (CRF) and Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance (ISC and EI) schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is adopting different BOS for different States;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No proposal under Central Road Fund (CRF) and Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance (ISC & EI) Schemes has been received from State Government of Gujarat during the current financial year.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

School of Artillery

767. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion plans of the School of Artillery, Deolali in Nashik district have run into problems as farmers have opposed the acquisition of land for the project;

(b) if so, whether the army authorities have examined the feasibility of acquiring the land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the alternate plans prepared by the authorities in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) Question does not arise.

768. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement any new fuel and vehicles norms in the country to control the pollution especially in the metros during the current year;

(b) if so, the modalities worked out by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the extent upto which it is likely to be beneficial in curbing the pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) has the mandate under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to prescribe emission norms for various categories of motor vehicles. The MoRTH also revises the emission norms from time to time depending upon the availability of engine technology, infrastructure available with the test agencies and the quality of fuel made available by oil companies.

As per the road map for emission norms, recommended by Auto Fuel Policy Committee set up by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG), the following norms have been implemented as on date through provisions made in the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.

(A) For four wheeled vehicles

(i) Bharat Stage IV emission norms in the National Capital Region and in the cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Ahmadabad, Hyderabad (including Secunderabad), Bangalore, Kanpur, Pune, Surat, Agra, Sholapur and Lucknow.

(ii) Bharat Stage III emission norms in other parts of the country.

(B) For two & three wheeled vehicles

Bharat Stage III emission Norms across the country.

(C) Implementation of these norms for auto fuel quality, engine specification and emissions is expected to lower the ambient air pollution in urban area of the country. The vehicular pollution not only emits primary

pollutants like sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides and particulate matter but also the secondary pollutants, all of which have been addressed by these interventions. A Source Apportionment Study has been conducted in six major cities which has estimated the contribution of vehicular pollution to ambient particulate matter between 5.76% to 41.01%

Cheap Imports from China

769. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Chinese manufacturers are increasingly faking popular Indian consumer goods and other products causing huge losses to the domestic industries and also to the national exchequer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take up the issue with the Chinese authorities;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Some cases where Indian products were being copied and sold in China/exported from China to other countries have come to the notice of Government. However no specific case of such counterfeit products being sold in the Indian market has come to the notice of the Government. Some complaints involving copyright/trademark violation against Indian brands/products by the Chinese companies were received. Details of such cases are appended as Statement.

(c) to (e) All the cases mentioned in the Annexure were taken up at appropriate level with relevant Government agencies in China and the same are being followed up through our Embassy in Beijing.

Statement

1. Ahuja Radios- A complaint was registered with the Embassy of India (EOI) Beijing by M/s Ahuja Radios, New Delhi that 'AHUJA' brand products were being manufactured and sold in many countries by Chinese companies. A Chinese company had also applied for registration of 'AHUJA' trademark in China.

The EOI Beijing took up the case with the Ministry of Commerce, People's Republic of China with a request to initiate action against the relevant Chinese companies. The Indian company M/s Ahuja Radios also filed a suit against the Chinese company in Chinese Court.

Both the companies later had reached an out of court settlement and the Chinese company agreed to transfer their application for registration of the trademark and the rights arising out of it in favour of the Indian company.

2. Counterfeiting of 'NATRAJ' Pencil brand of Hindustan Pencils Limited- A complaint regarding counterfeiting of the famous 'NATRAJ' Pencils of Hindustan Pencils Limited in China was received in July 2007 by the EOI Beijing. The Chinese 'Natraj' Pencils used spurious lead laden paint. The complaint was later registered with Quality Brands Protection Committee (QBPC) in China.

3. Infringement of trademark of 'BOROPLUS'- In August 2010, the EOI Beijing received a complaint of spurious antiseptic cream, under the trademark 'BOROPLUS, CHINA' being manufactured and sold in Russia and other neighbouring countries with exactly the same packaging and wording style, colour scheme, design, get up and layout of the original BOROPLUS.

4. Infringement of 'RAYMOND' trademark and JKFILES AND TOOLS on Files- The EOI Beijing received a complaint from M/s Raymond Limited in year 2007 of duplication of Raymond, JK Files & Tools brands and Kama Sutra brands and counterfeit products under these brands being exported from China to other countries. It was found that these counterfeit products were being manufactured in various provinces in China.

5. Violation of 'ONIDA' trademark- The Consulate General of India, Guangzhou received a complaint regarding trademark violation of 'ONIDA' brand in China. A Chinese company had copied the brand 'ONIDA' and registered the trademark under their name in China.

6. Counterfeiting of Indian incense stick brands- The EO! Beijing received a complaint from a Chinese company M/s Sichuan Indiasky Cultural Industry Co. Ltd., a registered importer of Indian incense sticks, handicraft items, apparels and accessories, that a Chinese company M/s Chengdu Heaven Art, Commerce & Trade Co. Ltd. has copied registered trademark designs of several Indian incense stick brands like DIYA, DENIM, RAJ, NAG CHAMPA, etc and had the same registered with the Chinese Trademark Authority under their own name.

[Translation]

Funds under CAMPA Plan

770. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the amount has been utilized properly in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the utilized/unutilized amount during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether any monitoring mechanism has been put in place to keep a vigil on the adequate utilization of the said amount; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) All concerned State/ UT Governments have constituted State CAMPAs in terms of the Guidelines circulated to them on 15th July 2009 with the approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(b) the details of the funds released to the State CAMPAs in the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) in terms of the Guidelines, supra, the task of taking all steps including obtaining concurrence of the State level Steering Committee for release of funds and supervising the works being implemented out of the funds released from the State CAMPAs, is in the domain of the State level Executive Committee.

(e) and (f) a Project named "e-Green Watch" [earlier called the Integrated CAMPA Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation System] has been assigned to the National Informatics Centre, who have implemented the Pilot phase of the real-time on-line monitoring and evaluation system for the works being implemented out of the funds released to the State CAMPAs, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Tripura.

Statement

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|--------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| | | Date | Amount (in Rs.) | Date | Amount (in Rs.) | Date | Amount (in Rs.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 28.08.2009 | 10,990,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 7,869,000.00 | | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 28.08.2009 | 897,832,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 1,207,444,000.00 | 23.08.2011 | 1,185,700,000.00 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 03.04.2010 | 163,676,000.00 | 22.11.2010 | 177,882,000.00 | 08.09.2011 25.10.2011 09.11.2011 29.11.2011 | 411,900,000.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|------------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 4. | Assam | 17.08.2009 | 67,174,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 104,487,000.00 | | |
| 5. | Bihar | 20.11.2009 | 77,300,000.00 | 18.01.2011 | 86,674,000.00 | 25.11.2011 | 80,400,000.00 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 17.08.2009 | 1,765,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 1,296,000.00 | | |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 17.08.2009 | 1,232,135,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 1,341,066,000.00 | 08.09.2011 | 995,439,000.00 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 04.09.2009 | 1,682,000.00 | | | 28.10.2011 | 1,536,000.00 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | | | | | | |
| 10. | Delhi | 21.01.2010 | 18,471,000.00 | 18.01.2011 | 13,991,000.00 | | |
| 11. | Goa | 17.08.2009 | 121,197,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 102,468,000.00 | | |
| 12. | Gujarat | 19.08.2009 | 249,647,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 291,568,000.00 | 08.09.2011 | 263,000,000.00 |
| 13. | Haryana | 17.08.2009 | 191,141,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 188,909,000.00 | | |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 21.08.2009 | 366,771,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 421,656,000.00 | 23.08.2011 09.12.2011 | 571,262,400.00 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | | | | |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 12.03.2010 | 950,028,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 1,031,622,000.00 | 24.11.2011 | 624,989,300.00 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 19.08.2009 | 585,573,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 509,160,000.00 | 30.08.2011 09.09.2011 | 415,700,000.00 |
| 18. | Kerala | 12.03.2010 | 17,509,000.00 | | | | |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | | | | | | |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 17.08.2009 | 530,482,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 509,656,000.00 | 09.01.2012 | 535,209,000.00 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 22.02.2010 | 893,549,000.00 | 18.01.2011 | 854,893,000.00 | 16.11.2011 | 826,300,000.00 |
| 22. | Manipur | 08.12.2009 | 7,456,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 13,350,000.00 | | |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 20.04.2010 | 967,000.00 | | | | |
| 24. | Mizoram | | | | | | |
| 25. | Nagaland | | | | | | |
| 26. | Odisha | 21.08.2009 | 1,310,618,000.00 | 18.01.2011 | 1,401,753,000.00 | 23.08.2011 | 1,660,210,050.00 |
| 27. | Puducherry | | | | | | |
| 28. | Punjab | 08.12.2009 | 330,547,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 265,215,000.00 | 15.09.2011 21.09.2011 | 94,078,382.00 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 07.01.2010 | 325,908,000.00 | 18.01.2011 | 420,698,000.00 | 11.11.2011 | 318,913,000.00 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 17.08.2009 | 80,092,000.00 | 01.10.2010 22.11.2010 | 102,334,000.00 | 02.09.2011 12.10.2011 | 90,400,000.00 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 08.12.2009 | 19,713,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 17,032,000.00 | | |
| 32. | Tripura | 12.03.2010 | 35,418,000.00 | 18.01.2011 | 25,848,000.00 | | |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 10.05.2010 | 470,962,000.00 | | | | |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 17.08.2009 | 816,532,000.00 | 01.10.2010 | 827,488,000.00 | | |
| 35. | West Bengal | 08.12.2009 | 52,957,000.00 | 01.10.2010 22.11.2010 | 62,760,000.00 | 09.03.2012 | 48,436,000.00 |
| Total | | | 9,828,092,000.00 | | 9,987,119,000.00 | | 8,123,473,132.00 |

Protection of Nilgiri

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

(a) whether the unauthorised operation of stone quarrying in a sensitive zone of Biligirirangaswamy Temple (BST) Tiger Reserve has been posing serious threat to Nilgiri Tiger Reserves and endangering the lives of animals in the protected zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect this Tiger reserve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As reported by the State, there are no stone quarries operating inside the Biligiri Ranganatha Swamy Temple Tiger Reserve.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Funding assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger is provided to the Biligiri Ranganatha Swamy Temple Tiger Reserve for protection and management.

[Translation]

Norms for Protection of Environment

772. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether increasing population, rapid industrialization and growing urbanization is leaving huge impact on environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures and norms determined for the proper use of natural resources and protecting them from the poisonous substances emitted;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the prospective schemes for the safe use of water of river, reservoirs, lakes and other kind of water bodies and for maintaining proper level as per the determined norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Increasing population, rapid industrialisation and growing urbanisation leave huge impact on environment. The growing population and unplanned industrialisation and urbanisation demands for more habitation space, water consumption, energy, transport for mobility and infrastructure for their employment, which results in generation of more domestic wastewater, solid waste, emission and noise pollution.

(c) and (d) The norms determined for the proper use of natural resources are given at enclosed Statement.

(e) Several schemes are under implementation in the Ministry for conservation of water bodies which include (i) a National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) which covers abatement of pollution in 39 Rivers in 190 Towns spread over 20 States, (ii) a National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) for conservation of river Ganga and (iii) a National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes. In addition, the CPCB has established a network of monitoring stations on water bodies across the country. The present network comprises 2000 stations in 27 States and 6 Union Territories.

Statement*National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)*

| Sl.No. | Pollutants | Time Weighted Average | Concentration in Ambient Air | | Methods of Measurement |
|--------|---|-----------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas | Ecologically Sensitive Area (notified by Central Government) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂), µg/m ³ | Annual* 24 Hours** | 50 80 | 20 80 | 1. Improved West and Gaeke 2. Ultraviolet Fluorescence |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|--|------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| 2. | Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂), µg/m ³ | Annual* 24 Hours** | 40 80 | 30 80 | 1. Modified Jacob & Hochheiser (Na-Arsenite) 2. Chemiluminescence |
| 3. | Particulate Matter (Size <10µm) or PM ₁₀ µg/m ³ | Annual* 24 Hours** | 60 100 | 60 100 | 1. Gravimetric 2. TOEM 3. Beta attenuation |
| 4. | Particulate Matter (Size <2.5 µm) or PM _{2.5} µg/m ³ | Annual* 24 Hours** | 40 60 | 40 60 | 1. Gravimetric 2. TOEM 3. Beta attenuation |
| 5. | Ozone (O ₃), µg/m ³ | 8 Hours** 1 Hours** | 100 180 | 100 180 | 1. UV photometric 2. Chemiluminescence 3. Chemical Method |
| 6. | Lead (Pb), µg/m ³ | Annual* 24 Hour** | 0.50 1.0 | 0.50 1.0 | 1. AAS/ICP Method after sampling using EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper 2. ED-XRF using Teflon filter |
| 7. | Carbon Monoxide (CO), mg/m ³ | 8 Hours ** 1 Hour** | 02 04 | 02 04 | Non dispersive Infra Red (NDIR) Spectroscopy |
| 8. | Ammonia (NH ₃), µg/m ³ | Annual* 24 Hour** | 100 400 | 100 400 | 1. Chemiluminescence 2. Indophenol blue method |
| 9. | Benzene (C ₆ H ₆), µg/m ³ | Annual* | 05 | 05 | 1. Gas chromatography based continuous analyzer 2. Adsorption and Desorption followed by GC analysis |
| 10. | Benzo (a) Pyrene (BaP)- particulate phase only, ng/m ³ | Annual* | 01 | 01 | Solvent extraction followed by HPLC/GC analysis |
| 11. | Arsenic (As), ng/m ³ | Annual* | 06 | 06 | AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper |
| 12. | Nickel (Ni), ng/m ³ | Annual* | 20 | 20 | AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper |

* Annual Arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform interval.

** 24 hourly 08 hourly or 01 hourly monitored values, as applicable shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

NOTE: Whenever and wherever monitoring results on two consecutive days of monitoring exceed the limits specified above for the respective category, it shall be considered adequate reason to institute regular or continuous monitoring and further investigation.

Designated Best Use Classification

| Designated-Best-Use | Class of water | Criteria |
|---|----------------|---|
| Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection | A | Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 2mg/l or less |
| Outdoor bathing (Organised) | B | Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 3mg/l or less |
| Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection | C | Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 3mg/l or less |
| Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries | D | pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less |
| Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal | E | pH betwwn 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25°C micro mhos/cm Max.2250 Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l |
| | Below-E | Not Meeting A, B, C, D & E Criteria |

Expansion and Modernisation of Steel Plants

773. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) have formulated any new policy for the modernization of its plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the total investment/expenditure likely to be incurred on this modernization exercise, plant-wise;

(d) the details of the total production likely to be increased in the net production after the completion of this modernization exercise, plant-wise; and

(e) the details of the joint venture being set up by SAIL and POSCO in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Steel Authority of India Limited

(SAIL) has undertaken modernization and expansion at its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur & Burnpur and special plant at Salem to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.8 Million Tonne Per Annum (Mtpa) to 21.4 Mtpa in the current phase.

The indicative investment/expenditure in respect of SAIL which is likely to be incurred during the current phase of modernization and expansion is around Rs. 61,870 crore. Besides, a provision of Rs. 10,264 crore has been kept towards investment in existing mines under Raw Material Division (RMD) and development in Rowghat Mine. Similarly, the indicative investment/expenditure in respect of modernisation and expansion of RINL (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant) is likely to be around Rs. 12,000 crore.

(c) and (d) The plant-wise details of present production capacity and likely enhancement as a result of current modernization and expansion and investment/expenditure likely to be incurred are given below:

| | Plant | Product | Existing Capacity (Mtpa) | Capacity after Expansion (Mtpa) | Indicative Investment (Rs. in crore) |
|------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| SAIL | Bhilai Steel Plant | Crude Steel | 3.93 | 7.0 | 17,266 |
| | Durgapur Steel Plant | Crude Steel | 1.80 | 2.2 | 2,875 |
| | Rourkela Steel Plant | Crude Steel | 1.90 | 4.2 | 11,812 |
| | Bokaro Steel Plant | Crude Steel | 4.36 | 4.61 | 6,325 |
| | IISCO Steel Plant | Crude Steel | 0.50 | 2.50 | 16,408 |
| | Salem Steel Plant | Crude Steel | 0.0 | 0.18 | 1,902 |
| RINL | Visakhapatnam Steel Plant | Liquid Steel | 2.9 | 6.3 | 12,000 (Approx.) |

(e) At present, no Joint Venture between SAIL and POSCO is envisaged in Odisha.

[English]

Eradication of Child Labour

774. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban child labour completely in all the trades and processes in the country;

(b) if so, the details of policy initiatives that have been taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) the likely impact on handicrafts, weavers, carpet and other such industries which are dependent on child labour and the manner in which the Government plan to compensate these industries;

(d) whether there is a proposal for revision in the definition of child labour to bring uniformity in all laws and recognize all working children up to 18 years as child labour; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Certain amendments to Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, including the proposal to ban all form of child labour upto the age of 14 years are under consideration of the Government.

(c) Carpet weaving, handloom, zari etc. are already included in the list of 18 occupations and 65 processes where children below 14 years are prohibited from working.

(d) No Madam. There is currently no proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Labour & Employment to change the existing definition of Child Labour.

(e) In view of above (d) question does not arise.

Status of Border Roads

775. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road projects of the Border Roads Organisation including the strategic border roads are running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the road projects which are delayed and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to complete the projects without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has been entrusted with construction/improvement of 499 roads under various schemes with different time frames of completion; Long Terms Perspective Plan - II's schedule of completion is 2022. Lack of air effort by helicopter for mobilization of resources, delay in forest/wild life clearance, restricted working period and adverse ground conditions are the major factors that affected improvement of infrastructure in border areas.

(c) Following steps have been taken to expedite completion of work:

- Regular monitoring of forest clearance cases, establishment of single window system at district, State and Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF) levels, simplification of form for use of one form for both forest and wild life clearances have resulted in expeditious forest clearance of these roads.
- Air effort availability has been increased through close coordination with IAF.
- Modern machineries/equipment have been approved for procurement. Allotment has been increased and also an equipment bank has been created exclusively to expedite works.
- Four new Projects have been inducted.
- Outsourcing have been allowed to augment capacity of BRO.

[Translation]

Import of Hazardous Substances

776. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spurious products and other poisonous materials including melamine are being imported in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to initiate legal action against such importers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Import of Melamine is free under Exim Code 2933 61 00 of ITC(HS) Classification. Details of import of Melamine during last 3 years are as under:

| Year | Quantity (in Kgs) | Value (in Crores) |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2008-09 | 11869390 | 77.49 |
| 2009-10 | 17241550 | 100.01 |
| 2010-11 | 27471690 | 184.66 |

All imported goods in India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms. These regulations are notified in ITC (HS) Classifications of Export and Import Items. The Government acts in case goods imported from any source are found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal or plant life or health. In the specific cases where Customs detect import of fake/toxic goods, such goods are seized and penal action is initiated under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962.

Due to concerns regarding melamine contamination in milk and milk products from China, on the recommendation from Food Safety and Standard Authority of India, the Government has prohibited import of milk and milk products including chocolate and chocolate products and candies/confectionery/food preparations with milk or milk solids as ingredient, from China. Further, import of toys has been made subject to meeting the specified technical and safety standards.

Strike by Trade Union

777. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) whether all the major trade unions in the country went on a day strike recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has held any consultations with the traders of these trade unions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures initiated by the Government in view of the demands of the trade unions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Major Central Trade Unions *viz.* Indian National Trade Union Congress, Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh, Centre of Indian Trade Unions, All India Trade Union Congress, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, United Trade Union Centre and their affiliated unions observed countrywide general strike on 28th February 2012.

(b) The strike was called to press the following 10 points charter of demands:

- (1) Concrete measures to contain price rise,
- (2) Concrete measures for linkage of employment protection with the concession/incentive package offered to the entrepreneurs,
- (3) Strict enforcement of all basic labour laws without any exception or exemption and stringent punitive measures for violation of labour laws,
- (4) Universal social security cover for the unorganized sector workers,
- (5) Stoppage of disinvestment in Central and State PSUs,
- (6) No contracturisation of work of permanent/perennial nature of job,
- (7) Amendment of Minimum Wages Act to ensure universal coverage irrespective of the schedules and fixation of statutory minimum wage at not less than Rs. 10,000/-,
- (8) Remove all ceilings on payment and eligibility of Bonus, Provident Fund, increase the quantum of gratuity,
- (9) Assured Pension for all,
- (10) Compulsory registration of trade unions within a period of 45 days and immediate ratification of the ILO conventions No. 87 and 98.

(c) and (d) All the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) in the field had intervened on the strike notices received by them pertaining to Central Sphere.

(e) Some of the remedial measures taken/initiated by the Government are as under:

- (i) The Government has taken various fiscal as well as administrative measures to contain price rise as a result of which inflation is moderating;
- (ii) So far as enforcement of labour laws in Central sphere is concerned, there exists a well defined and effective machinery consisting of Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) and Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners (Central) under Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). Similarly, Employees State Insurance Corporation and Employees Provident Fund Organisation have their own enforcement machinery. Similar arrangements are also available in the States for enforcement of labour laws in the State sphere;
- (iii) Keeping in view the recommendations of National Commission for Enterprises in Unorganised Sector and Parliamentary Standing Committee, the Government has enacted Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Government has also set up National Social Security Fund with a corpus of Rs. 1000 crore. National Social Security Board has also been constituted which is advising the Government from time to time on new Social Security Schemes.
- (iv) To ensure universal coverage of employment under Minimum Wages Act, a proposal for amendment in the Act has already been mooted. Regarding fixation of statutory minimum wages at not less than Rs. 10,000, the matter was discussed in the 44th Indian Labour Conference held on 14th and 15th February, 2012 but no consensus could emerge.
- (v) So far as removal of wage ceilings under Provident Fund Act is concerned, the matter was debated in the 44th Indian Labour Conference held on 14th and 15th February, 2012 and a broad based consensus emerged for raising wage ceiling from present level of Rs. 6500 to Rs. 10000 or Rs. 15000.

Powerloom Weavers

778. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:
SHRI JAYWANTRAO AWALE:
SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of powerloom weavers and entrepreneurs are worsening and are on the verge of closure in the country particularly in North-Eastern States and Assam due to absence of suitable export policy/ imbalanced markets and continuously growing share of international brands;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of Powerloom set up/closed and number of people lost their jobs in the country;

(c) the details of various welfare schemes including Group Insurance Scheme for development and revival of powerloom sector and fund allocated during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to help the handloom weavers who are facing stiff competition from International markets/powerloom and mill sector;

(e) the details of contribution of the handloom and powerloom sectors out of total production of textile products in the country during the last two years and the current year; and

(f) the likely steps/study undertaken by the Government to restructure/review the performance of these sectors during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) There are 22.92 lakh Powerlooms in the country. There is no information about closure of Powerlooms and number of people who have lost their jobs in the country.

(c) Details are given in Statement-I.

(d) Details are given in Statement-II.

(e) The details of contribution of the powerloom sector out of total production of textile products in the country during last two years and the current year:

| Year | Total cloth production in all sectors (Mn. sq. mtr) | Powerloom cloth production (Mn. sq. mtr) | % of powerloom cloth production w.r.t. total cloth production | Handloom cloth production (Mn. sq. mtr) | % of handloom cloth production w.r.t. total cloth production |
|----------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| 2009-10 | 60333 | 36997 | 61.32% | 6806 | 11.28% |
| 2010-11 | 62559 | 38015 | 60.77% | 6907 | 11.04% |
| 2011-12 (April-Jan.) | 50492 | 31402 | 62.19% | 5775 | 11.43% |

(f) Based on the recommendations of the Study conducted in 2010 by Synthetic & Art Silk Mills Research Association, Mumbai, required modification, including enhancing the subsidy from Rs. 120/- per sq. ft. of construction cost to Rs. 160/- per sq. ft. of construction cost for Group Workshed has been made in Group workshed Scheme for Powerloom sector. The Working Group on Handloom Sector constituted by Planning commission, to review ongoing schemes etc. has submitted its report/suggestions to Planning Commission.

Statement I

For development, revival and welfare of the powerloom sector, Government is implementing following schemes:

- (1) 20% Margin Money Subsidy (MMS) to SSI powerloom units in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement 15% Margin Money Subsidy

under TUFSS on investment in specified machinery.

- (2) Group Workshed Scheme
- (3) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Cluster Development.
- (4) Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Workers.

The details of Group Insurance Scheme is as under:

Premium

| Borne by Government | Paid by LIC | Paid by Powerloom Weavers | Total |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Rs. 150/- | Rs. 100/- | Rs. 80/- | Rs. 330/- |

Benefits:

| Natural death | Accidental death | Total permanent disability | Partial permanent disability |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Rs. 60,000/- | Rs. 1,50,000/- | Rs. 1,50,000/- | Rs. 75,000/- |

In addition to the above, a worker under JBY will also be entitled the educational grant of Rs. 600/- per child/per half year for two children studying in IX to XII standard for a maximum period of 4 years under Shiksha Sahayog Yojana (SSY).

The details of fund allocated (not maintained state-wise) during last two years and current year are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

| Year | Group Insurance Scheme | Group Workshed Scheme | Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development | 20% Margin Money Subsidy* |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 2.60 | 2.764 | 8.28 | 30.57 |
| 2010-11 | 2.40 | 4.50 | 11.10 | 17.72 |
| 2011-12 (upto Feb. 2012) | 2.40 | 4.50 | 11.10 | 13.04 |

Statement II

The Government is aware of the difficulties faced by the handloom weavers, who face stiff competition from international markets, powerloom and mill sector. Keeping in mind this aspect, the Government is implementing the following 5 Schemes in the 11th Plan with a special focus on the capacity building, infrastructure support, design & quality upgradation, marketing & raw material support, health care etc.

- (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme

(v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

Further, the following initiatives has been taken to address the issue of availability of institutional credit and availability of cheap hank yarn to compete with powerloom and mill sector:

- (i) The Government of India has approved Financial Package for loan waiver of weavers' coop. societies and individuals as on 31.3.2010 with a total outlay of Rs. 3884 crore. This will open the choked credit lines of weavers' coop. societies and individual weavers.
- (ii) Further, for easy credit availability to handloom weavers not covered under financial package, the Government will provide margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200/- per weaver, interest

Subvention of 3% per annum for 3 years from the date of first disbursal and credit guarantee for 3 years by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) for which the Government will pay the required guarantee fee and annual service fee.

- (iii) For availability of cheap hank yarn, 10% price subsidy on silk and cotton hank yarn will be provided by the Government to ensure supply of subsidized yarn to handloom sector.
- (iv) The Government has further approved enhancement in the freight reimbursement for transportation of different types of yarn used by the handloom sector in order to offset the increase in fuel cost.
- (v) In order to provide relief to the silk weavers due to very high prices of domestic as well as imported raw silk, on the initiatives of the Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Finance has reduced the existing basic customs duty on raw silk from 30% to 5%, which has resulted in reduction of silk yarn prices.

Pension Fund for Investment

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

- (a) whether the Government has decided to use the employees pension fund on foreign direct investment and National Highway projects;
- (b) if so, whether the consent of the representatives of employees/labourers has been taken in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue to the pensioners therefrom;
- (d) whether the Government has set up any regulatory to safeguard the employees funds or the pensioners in the events of loss in the investments; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The funds of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are invested as per the Pattern of Investment notified by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, *vide* S.O. 2126 dated 09.07.2003.

The Foreign Direct Investment is outside the purview of the said Investment Pattern. Though investment in Bonds of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is covered under the notified Investment Pattern, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has not made any investment in Bonds of NHAI till date.

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

(d) and (e) The funds of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are invested according to the Pattern of Investment prescribed by the Government of India. The pattern allows investments in specified categories of securities only so as to minimise risks.

The investments of the Employees Provident Fund are also periodically reviewed by the Finance & Investment Committee of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund.

Skill Development Mission

780. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

- (a) the details and status of the Skill Development Mission undertaken by the Government during the Eleventh Plan alongwith the amount spent on this Mission so far;
- (b) whether the Government has formed a National Skill Development Council to form core strategies for developing skills among India's youth and for labourers in various parts of the country;
- (c) if so, the details of the council thereof alongwith the different strategies of the council with regard to train such people;
- (d) the involvement of State Government and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in such programme; and
- (e) the present State-wise status of skill requirement and availability in major sectors?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Government launched a National Skill Development Mission in the Eleventh Five Year Plan with a following three tier structure:

- (i) Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, for policy direction and review of skill development efforts in the country.
- (ii) National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman Planning Commission to enumerate strategies to implement the decisions of PM's council.
- (iii) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a not-for-profit company under the Companies Act, 1956. The corporation is being funded by the trust "National Skill Development Fund" to which the Government has contributed a sum of Rs. 1495.10 crore. So far, four meetings of the PM's Council have been held to review the skill development efforts under the mission. Seven meetings of the NSDCB have been held in which reports of following 5 working Groups set up by the Planning Commission on various aspects of skill development have been discussed and various other decisions taken:

- Remodeling India's apprenticeship scheme,
- Vision for Vocational Education and Vocational Training,
- Improvement in Accreditation and Certification Systems,
- Reorienting Curriculum on continuous basis, and
- Establishing institutional mechanism for providing access to information of skill inventory and skill map on real time basis

Till 29th February, 2012 NSDC has approved 52 proposals involving a total financial commitment of about Rs. 1214 crore. Out of this, Rs. 179.36 crore have been disbursed. Number of persons actually trained so far is 104712.

(b) and (c) The composition of the PM's National Skill Development Council is given at Statement and functions are as under:

- (i) Lay down overall broad Policy objectives, strategies, financing and governance models to promote skill development;
- (ii) Review progress of activities relating to skill development periodically and provide mid-course corrections, including changes in part or whole of current schemes under implementation;
- (iii) Orchestrate Public Sector/Private Sector initiatives in a framework of a collaborative action

Following major decisions have been taken by the council for developing skills among India's youth and for labourers in various parts of the country:

- (i) Formulation of vision, strategy and core operating principles to guide the action for creating 500 million skilled persons by year 2022.
- (ii) Clearance of the National Policy on Skill Development which provides a road map for Skill development efforts in the country.

(d) All the major schemes of Skill Development are implemented through active participation of respective Departments of State Governments. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are also being involved to run skill development programmes of Government Departments/ Ministries.

(e) State-wise status of skill requirement and availability in major sectors is not available. However, National Policy on Skill Development has indicated requirement of 81-83 million skilled workforce by 2015 in sectors namely Auto, Construction, Retail, Healthcare, Banking & Financial services, Creative Industry and Logistics. Policy has also indicated incremental human resource requirement till 2022 as 300 million in sectors, namely, Mines and Minerals, construction, Engineering, Banking and Finance, Drugs and Pharma, Biotech, Healthcare, Textiles, IT and ITIs, Tourism, Agro and Food Processing, Paper and Chemical & Fertilizers.

Statement

The composition of the PM's National Council on Skill Development is as follows:-

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Prime Minister | Chairman |
| 2. Minister of Human Resources Development | Member |
| 3. Finance Minister | Member |
| 4. Minister of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises | Member |
| 5. Minister of Rural Development | Member |
| 6. Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation | Member |
| 7. Minister of Labour & Employment | Member |
| 8. Minister of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises | Member |
| 9. Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment | Member |
| 10. Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports | Member |
| 11. Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Women and Child Development | Member |
| 12. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission | Member |
| 13. Chairperson, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council | Member |
| 14. Chairperson of the National Skill Development Corporation | Member |
| 15. Shri S. Ramadorai, Vice Chairman of TCS | Member |
| 16. Mr. Nandan Nilekani, Chairman of Unique Identification Authority of India | Member |
| 17. Mr. Manish Sabharwal, CEO, Team Lease | Member |
| 18. Smt. Laila Tayabji, Chairperson of Dastkar | Member |
| 19. Smt. Renana Jhabwala, National Coordinator, SEWA | Member |
| 20. Shri Rajendra Pawar, Chairman & Co-founder NIIT Group | Member |
| 22. Principal Secretary to PM | Member Secretary |

FDI in Single Brand Retail

781. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

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

(a) whether the Government has allowed the hundred per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Single brand retails trade in the recent past in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features/rules framed therein alongwith the anticipated and actual FDI inflow during the year including the number of proposals received by Foreign Investment Promotion Board for investment in India and number of proposals cleared so far;

(c) whether the Government has fixed some quota of sourcing requirement from small companies/retailers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government to protect the small retailers/farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Vide Press Note 1 of 2012, issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on 10.01.2012, FDI, up to 100%, under the Government approval route, is permitted in Single-Brand Product Retail Trading, subject to specified conditions, as below:

- (i) Products to be sold should be of a 'Single Brand' only.
- (ii) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally *i.e.* products should be sold under the same brand in one or more countries other than India.
- (iii) 'Single Brand' product-retail trading would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.
- (iv) The foreign investor should be the owner of the brand.
- (v) In respect of proposals involving FDI beyond 51%, mandatory sourcing of at least 30% of the value of products sold would have to be done from Indian 'small industries/village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen'. 'Small industries' would be defined as industries which have a total investment in plant & machinery not exceeding US \$ 1.00 million. This valuation refers to the value at the time of installation, without providing for depreciation. Further, if at any point in time, this valuation is exceeded, the industry shall not qualify as a 'small industry' for this purpose. The compliance of this condition will be ensured through self-certification by the company, to be subsequently checked, by statutory auditors, from the duly certified accounts, which the company will be required to maintain.

No target has been fixed for FDI inflows, expected in the single-brand retail sector, following notification of the above dispensation. FIPB has not yet considered any proposal for 100% FDI in single-brand retail trade, since the issue of the abovementioned Press Note.

(c) and (d) In respect of proposals involving FDI beyond 51%, mandatory sourcing of at least 30% of the value of products sold would have to be done from Indian 'small industries/village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen'.

Strategy to Double Trade with USA

782. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has unveiled the new strategy to double the exports over the next three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to take specific measures to boost merchandise exports;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard during the current financial year, item-wise and Country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Department of Commerce has prepared a Strategy Paper for doubling India's merchandise exports over the period 2011-12 to 2013-14 from US \$ 246 billion in 2010-11 to US \$ 500 billion in 2013-14. The paper is available on the Department's website (www.commerce.nic.in).

(c) to (e) An aggressive product promotion strategy for high value items that have a strong manufacturing base is the main focus of the overall growth strategy. The core of the market strategy is to retain presence and market share in traditional markets, move up the value chain in providing export products in the developed country markets; and open up new vistas, both in terms of markets and new products in these new markets. In the area of technology upgradation and R&D, the sectors of focus are pharmaceuticals, electronics, automobiles, computer and software based smart engineering, environmental products etc. Department of Commerce is working with the relevant stakeholders to effectively implement the Strategy.

Department of Commerce in its annual supplement to Foreign Trade Policy on 13.10.2011 announced certain sector specific and country specific measures under the schemes such as Special Bonus Benefit Scheme, Special Focus Market Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and Market Linked Focus Product Scheme. 'Niryat Bandhu' Scheme

for international business mentoring to boost exports has also been introduced. In addition, to give boost to the apparel exports, it has been decided to extend Market Linked Focus Product Scheme to USA and EU. Firozabad, Bhubaneswar, and Agartala have been notified as towns of export excellence.

It is a constant endeavour of the Government to enhance trade with our trade partners for mutual benefit. In this context, India has been taking various initiatives like Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECA), Free Trade Agreements (FTA), Preferential Trade Agreements (PTA) etc. with different countries.

Exports to Iran

783. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the bilateral trade with Iran in the light of recent sanctions imposed by United States of America and other European countries on Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any comprehensive strategy for increasing the bilateral trade with Iran in this context;

(d) if so, the details of the incentives/facilities provided to the exporters in order to facilitate their participation in the bilateral trade with Iran;

(e) whether any agreement has been entered into with Iran in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) India has recently announced its strategy for doubling exports by 2014. As such there is a big focus on widening the trading partners and increasing exports across the globe. Amongst other regions, west Asia is also focused as an important market.

Presently, there is huge trade deficit in the balance of payment with Iran, hence steps are being taken to increase bilateral trade with Iran.

(c) and (d) Iran is an important trading partner of India and there are good business opportunities in sectors like food items, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment etc. Federation of Indian Exporters Organization (FIEO) has organized a visit of high level business delegation to Iran from 10-15 March 2012 to explore business cooperation to enhance Indian export to Iran (non-sanctioned items) so as to reduce the bilateral trade deficit.

(e) No agreement has yet been finalized with regard to para (c) and (d) above.

(f) Does not arise.

Uniform Minimum Wages

784. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether minimum wages are not paid to unorganised sector labourers including unskilled workers and agricultural labourers;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to accord statutory status and implement the National Floor Level Minimum Wages (NFLMW) irrespective of the number of labourers engaged in an enterprise;

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

(d) the current rate of minimum wages in the country, State-wise and the mechanism to ensure its proper implementation;

(e) whether the Government has received representation from labour organisations regarding

disapproval of minimum wage guidelines by private organisations and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(f) the details of discussions held in the recently concluded labour conference in New Delhi alongwith the demands made by the Labour Unions; and

(g) the action taken by the Government to protect the interest of the unorganized workers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Minimum Wages Act was enacted in the year 1948 primarily to safeguard the interests of the workers engaged in unorganised sector. The Act binds the employers to pay the minimum wages to the workers as fixed under the statute.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. There is a proposal to make NFLMW statutory. However, it is not possible at this stage to indicate any specific time line for this.

(d) to (g) A copy of the statement indicating the rates of minimum wages of unskilled workers across States is at Statement-I.

In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any 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. The details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in the Central and the State sphere for the year 2009-10 is at Statement-II.

The Government has not received any representation from labour organisations regarding disapproval of minimum wage guidelines by private organizations.

The Summary of the discussion held in the Labour Conference pertaining to minimum wages is at Statement-III.

Statement I

| Sl.No. | States/Union Territories | Range of Minimum Wage for Unskilled Workers (In Rs. Per day) |
|--------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | Central Sphere* | 156.00 - 256.00 |
| | State Sphere | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh* | 68.96 -231.71 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 134.62 - 153.85 |
| 3. | Assam* | 100.42 |
| 4. | Bihar* | 138.00 - 144.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh* | 104.60 - 151.04 |
| 6. | Goa | 150.00 - 157.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat* | 180.00 |
| 8. | Haryana* | 173.19 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 110.00 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 110.00 |
| 11. | Jharkhand* | 127.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka* | 111.92 - 167.00 |
| 13. | Kerala* | 85.20 - 353.00 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh* | 163.00 - 174.80 |
| 15. | Maharashtra* | 100.00 -248.15 |
| 16. | Manipur | 122.10 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 100.00 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 132.00 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 80.00 |
| 20. | Odisha* | 92.50 |
| 21. | Punjab* | 147.73 |
| 22. | Rajasthan* | 135.00 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 100.00 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu* | 88.29 - 222.35 |
| 25. | Tripura | 65.77 - 130.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----|-------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh* | 100.00 - 160.15 | | 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli* | 156.20 | |
| 27. | Uttarakhand* | 98.67 - 200.77 | | 32. | Daman and Diu* | 143.60 | |
| 28. | West Bengal* | 112.50 -169.30 | | 33. | Delhi* | 247.00 | |
| 29. | Aandaman and Nicobar Islands | 212.00 - 229.00 | | 34. | Lakshadweep* | 200.00 | |
| 30. | Chandigarh* | 219.23 | | 35. | Puducherry | 100.00 - 205.00 | |

* = The system of VDA is in vogue.

Statement II*Details Regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2009-10*

| Sl.No | Name of the States/UTs | Inspections made | Irregularities | | Claims | | Prosecution cases | | Amount of Compensation Awarded (Rs. '000) | Amount of Fine (Rs. '000) | | |
|-------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------------------|-------|---|---------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | | Detected | Rectified | Filed | Settled | Pending | Filed | | Decided | Imposed | Recovered |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Central Sphere* | 15951 | 161562 | 173225 | 2724 | 2046 | 51512 | 5599 | 3415 | 9801 | 2342 | - |
| | State Sphere | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 65115 | 7368 | 4461 | 8504 | 7723 | 356 | 720 | 186 | 3571 | 67 | 10 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh* | 29 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 3. | Assam | 8683 | 5589 | 3659 | 80 | 71 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 1018 | Nil | Nil |
| 4. | Bihar | 241509 | 49925 | 48258 | 25596 | 14361 | 1296 | 275 | 4 | 10704 | 2218 | - |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh* | 6522 | 1076 | 633 | 156 | 231 | 11721 | 1094 | 375 | 25 | 120 | 371 |
| 6. | Delhi | 5522 | 5359 | 4365 | 263 | 132 | N.A | 876 | 87 | 7385 | 165 | 165 |
| 7. | Goa* | 971 | 7003 | 98 | 2 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 3 | Nil | 12 | - |
| 8. | Gujarat | 19462 | 81374 | 54209 | 0 | 0 | 46383 | 3514 | 4987 | 13566 | 5792 | 5792 |
| 9. | Haryana | 1612 | 316 | 316 | 231 | 175 | 1126 | 217 | 214 | 6602 | 79 | - |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 3043 | 3043 | 2947 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 131 | 168 | 86 | - |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1981 | 120 | | 2 | 1 | 548 | 269 | 168 | - | 1 | - |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 39162 | 13206 | 4788 | 18252 | 728 | 669 | 26 | 1 | 2327 | 1 | - |
| 13. | Karnataka | 21168 | 21168 | 2186 | 1480 | 1855 | 2028 | 1443 | 944 | 13994 | 1270 | - |
| 14. | Kerala | 32786 | 68861 | 24274 | 307 | 109 | 690 | 1567 | 1384 | 2412 | 1481 | 1481 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 6681 | 2307 | 2724 | 233 | 205 | 3218 | 1049 | 501 | 524 | 227 | 52 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|---------|-----|-----|
| 16. | Maharashtra | 50537 | 55774 | 41074 | 5 | 1 | 1808 | 230 | 172 | 8459 | 148 | 38 |
| 17. | Manipur | 1284 | 8 | 8 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 18. | Meghataya | 238 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 19. | Mizoram | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 20. | Nagaland | 30 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 21. | Odisha | 20751 | 16786 | 9999 | 97 | 1 | 10700 | 681 | 7 | Nil | 2 | - |
| 22. | Punjab | 14624 | 2818 | 2209 | 250 | 142 | 4996 | 335 | 211 | 130 | 143 | - |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 8577 | 146 | 88 | 348 | 193 | 838 | 45 | 43 | 7339 | 23 | - |
| 24. | Sikkim | 8250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 152084 | 3597 | 2 | 950 | 737 | 2557 | 163 | 107 | 19518 | 92 | 42 |
| 26. | Tripura | 19444 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 88 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 230 | Nil |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 3398 | 1007 | 328 | 153 | 133 | 286 | 342 | 210 | 913 | 57 | 57 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 38683 | 13247 | 1081 | 4573 | 5361 | 5377 | 1224 | 1300 | 1864000 | 304 | - |
| 29. | West Bengal | 8695 | 2980 | 1896 | - | - | 1026 | 275 | 83 | - | 43 | - |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 48 | 240 | 240 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 375 | 77 | 56 | 26 | 21 | - | 21 | 27 | 29 | 11 | - |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 21 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 9 | - | - |
| 33. | Daman and Diu* | 395 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 35. | Puducherry | 7010 | 185 | 185 | Nil | Nil | 1 | Nil | 1 | Nil | 0.5 | 0.5 |

#Provisional

#Relates to the Calendar Year i.e. 2009

Statement II

A Conference Committee of the 44th session of ILC was constituted to discuss Minimum Wages and related issues. These issues, *inter alia*, include norms for fixation/revision of minimum rates of wages, Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA), National Floor Level Minimum Wages etc. On the basis of detailed discussion, the following points emerged.

1. There was broad consensus that the Government may fix minimum wages as per the norms/criteria recommended by the 15th ILC

(1957) and the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court (Reptakos & Co. Vs. its workers Union) 1992. The Government may take necessary steps accordingly.

2. It was suggested that the Minimum Wages Act should cover all employments and the existing restriction for its applicability on the scheduled employments only should be deleted. This will also help India ratify ILO Convention No. 131.
3. It was broadly agreed that there should be national minimum wages applicable to all employments throughout the country.

4. It was pointed out that the payment to the apprentices should be treated differently from the other categories.
5. The Committee noted that at present there are 12 States/UTs who have not adopted VDA. There was consensus that all States/UTs should adopt VDA.
6. It was also recommended that the payment of minimum wages should be done through Banks/ Post Offices etc.
7. It was felt that the enforcing agencies should not be given the power of adjudication and, therefore, this proposal should be re-examined.
8. Regarding penal provision for violation of the Act, it was felt that imprisonment clause under Section 22 and 22A is harsh to the employer and may be re-examined. Further, it was felt that non-maintenance of registers should not attract imprisonment.
9. The proposal of paying different minimum wages in respect of same employment either in the Centre or in the States should be done away with.

Piracy in International Waters

785. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India China have signed a pact to tackle piracy in international waters;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof and areas to be covered thereunder;

(c) whether the Government plans to sign such pacts with other neighbouring countries to counter militant activities and check piracy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the other measures being adopted in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) No pact has been signed between India and China to tackle piracy. However, India, China and Japan

have recently agreed for better coordination amongst their Naval ships deployed for escort of Merchant ships in the Gulf of Aden.

(c) to (e) There are no plans to sign such pacts. Nevertheless, the security and surveillance apparatus for coastal defence has been enhanced over the years. Further, strengthening of the coastal security apparatus is an ongoing process considering the needs and changing security scenario as well as the threat perception.

[Translation]

Funds for Repairing of NHs

786. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh by the Union Government for construction and repair of new highways during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the roads constructed and repaired in Madhya Pradesh alongwith the allocated funds during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) For construction/improvement of National Highways (NHs), fund amounting to Rs. 2374.36 crore has been allocated/sanctioned by Union Government for the State of Madhya Pradesh during last three years and current year and about 870 km length have been completed during said period. Apart from this, 9 works with an aggregated total project cost of Rs. 9827.21 crore covering about 1235km length have also been awarded for development of NHs on Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis, out of this about 190km length have been completed so far. For repair of NHs, fund amounting to Rs. 413.39 crore have been allocated/sanctioned, out of this Rs. 341.44 crore has been spent during the above period.

Leather Industry

787. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote leather industry in the country;

(b) the share of Indian Leather based industries in the global market; and

(c) the State-wise funds provided/utilized by the Government during the last three years to promote leather industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) is implementing Indian Leather Development Programme to promote the leather industry in the country by way of providing skilled manpower to the industry, addressing infrastructure & environmental concerns and modernization & up-gradation of the leather units.

Support from the Government to the Indian Leather Sector started in a limited way from the IX Plan period, when a provision of Rs. 25 crore was made to modernize tanneries.

During the 10th Plan period (2002-07) a Plan Programme "Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDP)" with an outlay of Rs. 400 crore was initiated.

The Planning Commission had allocated Rs. 1300 crore for implementation of the ILDP during the 11th Plan to strengthen the Indian Leather Industry. 13 sub-schemes with total outlay of Rs. 1251.29 crore were approved for implementation. A break-up is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Sub-schemes ongoing during 11th Plan | 11th Plan Outlay |
|--------|--|------------------|
| 1 | Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) | 253.43 |
| 2. | Human Resource Development (HRD) | 60.00 |
| 3. | Support to Artisan | 40.00 |
| 4. | Saddlery Development | 10.00 |
| 5. | Up-gradation/installation of infrastructure for environmental protection in leather sector | 200.00 |
| 6. | Development of Leather Park/Mega Leather Cluster | 300.00 |
| 7. | Leather Complex, Nellore | 29.00 |
| 8. | Footwear Design & Development Institute, Fursatganj | 7.17 |
| 9. | Footwear Complex, Chennai | 3.00 |
| 10. | Mission Mode | 10.00 |
| 11. | Up gradation and Establishment of Institutional Facilities | 300.07 |
| 12. | Establishment of Training Centre in Madhya Pradesh | 24.85 |
| 13. | Additional Girls Hostel in FDDI Fursatganj | 13.77 |
| | Total | 1251.29 |

The outlays during the 12th Plan have been increased for the schemes related to skill development training *viz.* HRD and Support to Artisan, the schemes related to infrastructure development *viz.* IDLS, Mega Leather Cluster and Environmental issues. The outlay for R&D programme has also been enhanced. It will help to overcome the increasing demand of skilled persons in the leather

industry and to address the infrastructure and environmental constraints. DIPP has proposed an outlay of Rs. 2420 crore under the ILDP during the 12th Plan.

Department of Commerce is implementing several schemes for promotion of export sector of Leather Industry which inter-alia include allowing duty free import of notified

inputs under Duty Free Import Scheme to the extent of 3% FoB value of export realization in the previous year; Zero Duty import of Capital Goods under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme; 4% Duty Credit Scrip Scheme for notified leather products, footwear; 2% Duty Credit Scrip Scheme for finished leather under Focus Product Scheme. In addition, financial assistance is provided to Council for Leather Exports (CLE) under Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI) to participate in International Exhibitions, Fairs, Seminars, Buyer-Seller Meets, Business-to-Business Meets etc.

Department of Commerce is also implementing a Scheme called 'Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports' (ASIDE) with the objective to promote exports by creating export oriented infrastructure. The financial support was provided to Council for Leather Export (CLE) and Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) under the Central Component of ASIDE Scheme. With a view to enhance training and designing and testing capacity for leather sector, financial support was also provided to FDDI during the 11th Plan period amounting to Rs. 178.80 crore. An outlay of Rs. 952 crore has been proposed for FDDI, other institutes and activities in the 12th Plan.

(b) The share of export of Indian Leather and Leather goods in total global import in the year 2009-10 is 2.95%.

(c) The details of State-wise funds provided/utilized by Ministry of Commerce & Industry during the last three years (*i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11) to the various implementing agencies executing the sub-schemes of ILDP are as under:-

For the financial year 2008-09

| Name of State | Amount released (Rs. in crore) |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 15.25 |
| Haryana | 21.47 |
| Karnataka | 0.68 |
| Kerala | 0.85 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 4.97 |
| Maharashtra | 0.26 |

| 1 | 2 |
|---------------|-------|
| New Delhi | 2.21 |
| Punjab | 1.39 |
| Rajasthan | 2.73 |
| Tamil Nadu | 40.66 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 11.91 |
| West Bengal | 25.74 |

For the financial year 2009-10

| Name of State | Amount released (Rs. in crore) |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Chandigarh | 0.11 |
| Gujarat | 0.50 |
| Haryana | 25.30 |
| Karnataka | 0.03 |
| Kerala | 0.10 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 6.57 |
| Maharashtra | 0.76 |
| New Delhi | 2.76 |
| Punjab | 0.81 |
| Tamil Nadu | 55.87 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 14.17 |
| West Bengal | 28.95 |

For the financial year 2010-11

| Name of State | Amount released (Rs. in crore) |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.33 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.11 |
| Bihar | 1.04 |
| Chandigarh | 0.26 |
| Haryana | 32.60 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.34 |

| 1 | 2 |
|----------------|-------|
| Karnataka | 0.27 |
| Kerala | 0.09 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 12.12 |
| Maharashtra | 1.16 |
| New Delhi | 2.05 |
| Odisha | 0.37 |
| Punjab | 1.77 |
| Rajasthan | 3.58 |
| Tamil Nadu | 59.63 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 16.06 |
| Uttarakhand | 0.49 |
| West Bengal | 41.62 |

(An amount of Rs. 0.94 crore has been disbursed to IL&FS, New Delhi for implementing the sub-scheme Human Resource Development (HRD) in the five states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh)

[English]

Conservation of Wetlands

788. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the major wetlands in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has noticed certain deficiencies in the implementation of the National Wetland Conservation Programme in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Though there are number of wetlands

in the country varying in size, Ministry has identified 115 wetlands in the country for undertaking conservation activities under National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP). State-wise list of these identified wetlands is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Certain deficiencies have been noticed while executing National Wetland Conservation Programme in identified wetlands in various states. These include receipt of ad-hoc Management Action Plans (MAPs), inadequate consolidated research database to supplement execution of Management Action Plans, lack of infrastructure and expertise within state governments, constraint of adequate financial assistance and lack of sensitization to know about values and functions of wetlands.

(d) In order to solve these deficiencies Ministry is providing 100 percent financial assistance for conservation activities in the identified wetlands for which an amount of Rs. 113.70 crore has been released to various state governments till date. Financial assistance is also provided to engage consultants for preparing comprehensive Management Action Plans (MAPs) for those states which lack expertise and infrastructure. Capacity building programmes are also organized for training people in execution of MAPs. Ministry has also made elaborate guidelines for execution of MAPs in the field and identified priorities research areas to supplement execution of management action plans in a more result oriented manner.

Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules have been notified in December, 2010 not to allow wetlands to be used beyond their carrying capacity. State Governments have also been advised to constitute Wetland Development Authorities and to notify all wetlands under Wetland Rules.

Statement

| Sl.No. | States/Union Territories | Sl.No. | Name of Wetlands |
|--------|--------------------------|--------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1. | Kolleru |
| 2. | Assam | 2. | Deepar Beel |
| | | 3. | Urpada Beel |
| | | 4. | Sone Beel |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|-------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------------------|
| 3. | Bihar | 5. | Kabar | 8. | Jharkhand | 35. | Udhwa |
| | | 6. | Barilla | | | 36. | Tilaiya Dam |
| | | 7. | Kusheshwar Asthan | 9. | Karnataka | 37. | Magadhi |
| 4. | Gujarat | 8. | Nalsarovar | | | 38. | Gudavi Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 9. | Great Rann of Kachh | | | 39. | Bonal |
| | | 10. | Thol Bird Sanctuary | | | 40. | Hidkal & Ghataprabha |
| | | 11. | Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary | | | 41. | Heggeri |
| | | 12. | Little Rann of Kachh | | | 42. | Ranganthittu |
| | | 13. | Pariej | | | 43. | K.G. Koppa wetland |
| | | 14. | Wadhvana | 10. | Kerala | 44. | Ashtamudi |
| | | 15. | Nanikakrad | | | 45. | Sasthamkotta |
| 5. | Haryana | 16. | Sultanpur | | | 46. | Kottuli |
| | | 17. | Bhindawas | | | 47. | Kadulandi |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 18. | Renuka | | | 48. | Vemnad Kol |
| | | 19. | Pong Dam | 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 49. | Barna |
| | | 20. | Chandratal | | | 50. | Yashwant Sagar |
| | | 21. | Rewalsar | | | 51. | Wetland of Ken River |
| | | 22. | Khajjiar | | | 52. | National Chambal Sanctuary |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 23. | Wullar | | | 53. | Ghatigaon |
| | | 24. | Tso Morari | | | 54. | Ratapani |
| | | 25. | Tisgul Tso & Chisul Marshes | | | 55. | Denwa Tawa wetland |
| | | 26. | Hokersar | | | 56. | Kanha Tiger Reserve |
| | | 27. | Mansar-Surinsar | | | 57. | Pench Tiger Reserve |
| | | 28. | Ranjitsagar | | | 58. | Sakhyasagar |
| | | 29. | Pangong Tsar | | | 59. | Dihaila |
| | | 30. | Gharana | | | 60. | Govindsagar |
| | | 31. | Hygam | | | 61. | Sirpur |
| | | 32. | Mirgund | 12. | Maharashtra | 62. | Ujni |
| | | 33. | Shalbugh | | | 63. | Jayakawadi |
| | | 34. | Chushul & Hanley | | | 64. | Nalganga wetland |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 13. | Manipur | 65. | Loktak |
| 14. | Meghalaya | 66. | Umiam lake |
| 15. | Mizoram | 67. | Tamdil |
| | | 68. | Palak |
| 16. | Odisha | 69. | Chilka |
| | | 70. | Kuanria wetland |
| | | 71. | Kanjia wetland |
| | | 72. | Daha wetland |
| | | 73. | Anusupa |
| 17. | Punjab | 74. | Harike |
| | | 75. | Ropar |
| | | 76. | Kanjli |
| | | 77. | Nangal |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 78. | Sambhar |
| 19. | Sikkim | 79. | Khechuperi Holy Lake |
| | | 80. | Tamze Wetland |
| | | 81. | Tembao Wetland Complex |
| | | 82. | Phendang Wetland Complex |
| | | 83. | Gurudokmar Wetland |
| | | 84. | Tsongo wetland |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 85. | Point Calimere |
| | | 86. | Kaliveli |
| | | 87. | Pallaikarni |
| 21. | Tripura | 88. | Rudrasagar |
| | | 89. | Gumti reservoir |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 90. | Nawabganj |
| | | 91. | Sandi |
| | | 92. | Lakh Bahoshi |
| | | 93. | Samaspur |
| | | 94. | Alwara Wetland |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------|------|-------------------------------|
| | | 95. | Semarai Lake |
| | | 96. | Nagaria lake |
| | | 97. | Keetham Lake |
| | | 98. | Shekha wetland |
| | | 99. | Saman Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 100. | Sarsai Nawar |
| | | 101. | Patna Bird Sanctuary |
| | | 102. | Chandotal |
| | | 103. | Taal Bhaghel |
| | | 104. | Taal Gambhirvan & Taal Salona |
| | | 105. | Aadi jal Jeev Jheel |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 106. | Ban Ganga Jhilmil Tal |
| | | 107. | Asan |
| 24. | West Bengal | 108. | East Kolkata Wetland |
| | | 109. | Sunderbans |
| | | 110. | Ahiron Beel |
| | | 111. | Rasik Beel |
| | | 112. | Santragachi |
| | | 113. | Patlakhawa-Rasomati |
| 25. | Chandigarh (UT) | 114. | Sukhna |
| 26. | Puducherry (UT) | 115. | Ousteri lake |

Labour Commissioner's Office

789. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a separate office of Labour Welfare Commissioner for the State of Tamil Nadu with headquarter at Chennai/Coimbatore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) A task force

was constituted in 2007 for restructuring of the Labour Welfare Division and its field formations. One of its recommendation was to upgrade the office of Deputy Welfare Commissioner, Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu) to Welfare Commissioner and shift the same to Chennai. However, due to concentration of Beedi and Lime stone workers in Tirunelveli and the representations from the Tamil Nadu Beedi Workers Federation (CITU) it has not been found viable to run the Office of Deputy Welfare Commissioner at Chennai. In view of this, there is no move to shift the said office to Chennai at present.

[Translation]

Compensation to Road Accident Victims

790. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI YASHBANT N.S. LAGURI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is any provision to pay compensation to road accident victims;

(b) if so, the number of victims provided compensation during the last three years and the current year, State-wise alongwith the number of accidents occurred and persons killed in these accidents during the same period, State-wise; and

(c) the number of such cases wherein compensation has not been provided to victims during the said period alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Road accident victims are eligible to get compensation under various provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Section 165 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, provides that a State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute one or more Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals for such area as may be specified in the notification for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to, persons arising out of the use of motor vehicles, or damages to any property of a third party so arising, or both. Hence, the working of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals comes under the purview of State Government/UT Administration concerned. The details regarding

number of accidents and compensation provided is not centrally maintained and is, therefore, not available with the Ministry.

Industrial Growth

791. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the rate of industrial growth has been slowed down due to increase in fuel prices, interest rates and global economic meltdown;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of industrial growth during the last two years as compared to current year, sector-wise including manufacturing, core and infrastructure sector;

(c) whether the Indian manufacturing sector is having a lower proportionate growth as compared to other countries manufacturing sector;

(d) if so, whether the proposed new manufacturing policy is likely to spurt the growth of the manufacturing sector in the recent years and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Indian rank has been slipped in respect of the manufacturing as per the report of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO);

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to augment the industrial growth targets for the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Industrial growth measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP), sector-wise for manufacturing, core and infrastructure, during last two years and current year is given in the Statements-I, II & III respectively. The industrial growth has increased from 5.3 percent in 2009-10 to 8.2 percent in 2010-11. In the current year, the growth has moderated to 4 percent during April-January 2011-12 compared to 8.3 percent in the corresponding period of previous year. While no one-to-one correspondence can be established, the factors

that have accounted for volatility in the industrial growth include moderation in the rate of growth of consumption expenditure, underperformance of the construction sector, hardening of interest rates and global economic uncertainty etc.

(c) It appears that the global economic slowdown had its impact on the manufacturing growth of different countries including India. As per Industrial Development Report 2011 of United Nation Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) the share of manufacturing value added in GDP has declined in many countries including India between 2005 and 2009 as shown in table below:-

| Economy | Share of manufacturing value added in GDP (%) | |
|--------------|---|-------|
| | 2005 | 2009 |
| India | 14.13 | 13.74 |
| Brazil | 15.00 | 13.71 |
| China | 34.11 | 35.70 |
| Russia | 18.96 | 15.80 |
| Malaysia | 32.39 | 27.92 |
| South Africa | 16.39 | 15.59 |
| Thailand | 35.91 | 37.35 |

(Source : Industrial Development Report 2011, UNIDO)

(d) Government has announced the National Manufacturing Policy in November 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. The policy aims at bringing down compliance burden of industry through self-regulation and help industry to become globally competitive.

(e) and (f) As per the Industrial Development Report 2011 (UNIDO), India has moved from 14th place to 9th place in the performance of manufacturing sector with a global Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) share of 1.8 percent in 2010.

(g) Various steps have been taken by the government to boost industrial production which, inter-alia, include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development; and development of industry related skills. The Government has also recently announced the National Manufacturing Policy as mentioned in reply to part (d) above to boost industrial production.

Statement I

Table: Growth Rates in Industrial Production : 2 Digit Classification

| | | | | | | (in percent) |
|------|---------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Code | Industrial Groups | Weight | 2010-11 | 2010-11 (April-Jan) | 2011-12 (April-Jan) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 15 | Food products & Beverages | 72.76 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 28.3 | |
| 16 | Tobacco products | 15.7 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | |
| 17 | Textiles | 61.64 | 6.7 | 6.8 | -2.6 | |
| 18 | Wearing apparel | 27.82 | 3.7 | 3.4 | -3.8 | |
| 19 | Luggage, handbags etc. | 5.82 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 4.0 | |
| 20 | Wood & wood products | 10.51 | -2.2 | -1.1 | 1.4 | |
| 21 | Paper & Paper products | 9.99 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 5.0 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|--|--------|------|------|-------|
| 22 | Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media | 10.78 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 24.2 |
| 23 | Coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel | 67.15 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 3.0 |
| 24 | Chemicals and chemical products | 100.59 | 2.0 | 0.7 | -0.4 |
| 25 | Rubber and plastic products | 20.25 | 10.6 | 13.3 | -1.3 |
| 26 | Other non-metallic mineral products | 43.14 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| 27 | Basic metals | 113.35 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 9.8 |
| 28 | Fabricated metal Pro. | 30.85 | 15.3 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| 29 | Machinery and equipment n.e.c. | 37.63 | 29.4 | 30.9 | -3.0 |
| 30 | Office, accounting & computing machinery | 3.05 | -5.3 | -8.5 | 4.1 |
| 31 | Electrical machinery & apparatus | 19.8 | 2.8 | 6.3 | -21.9 |
| 32 | Radio, TV and communication equipment | 9.89 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 5.2 |
| 33 | Medical, precision & optical instruments, watches and clocks | 5.67 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 12.8 |
| 34 | Motor vehicles, trailers | 40.64 | 30.2 | 32.4 | 12.1 |
| 35 | Other transport equipment n.e.c. | 18.25 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 14.3 |
| 36 | Furniture | 29.97 | -7.5 | -6.5 | -1.8 |
| 10 | Mining & Quarrying | 141.57 | 5.2 | 6.3 | -2.6 |
| 15-36 | Manufacturing | 755.27 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 4.4 |
| 40 | Electricity | 103.16 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 8.8 |
| | General Index | 1000 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 4.0 |

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

Statement II

Table: Growth in Eight Core Industries

(in percent)

| Sector | Weight | 2010-11 | Apr-Jan 2010-11 | Apr-Jan 2011-12 |
|---------------|--------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Overall Index | 37.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 4.1 |
| Coal | 4.4 | -0.2 | 0.6 | -1.5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Crude Oil | 5.2 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 1.5 |
| Natural Gas | 1.7 | 10.0 | 14.4 | -8.8 |
| Refinery Products | 5.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| Fertilizers | 1.3 | 0.0 | -0.8 | -0.1 |
| Steel | 6.7 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 7.0 |
| Cement | 2.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 6.0 |
| Electricity | 10.3 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 8.6 |

Statement III*Table: Infrastructure Sector Performance during 2009-10 and 2010-11*

| 1 | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | April-Dec., 2010-11 | April-Dec., 2011-12 | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Actual | Target | Actual |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Power generation (BU) | | | | | | | |
| Thermal Generation | 648.480 | 639.706 | 690.856 | 665.001 | 484.860 | 524.362 | 517.618 |
| Nuclear Generation | 19.000 | 18.636 | 22.000 | 26.266 | 17.854 | 18.951 | 23.811 |
| Hydro Generation | 115.468 | 103.896 | 111.352 | 114.257 | 90.169 | 90.355 | 107.545 |
| Import from Bhutan | 6.564 | 5.359 | 6.548 | 5.611 | 5.360 | 5.361 | 5.057 |
| Total | 789.512 | 767.597 | 830.756 | 811.135 | 598.243 | 639.029 | 654.031 |
| 2. Coal Production (MT) | | | | | | | |
| Coal India Ltd. | 435.00 | 431.26 | 460.50 | 431.32 | 299.44 | 312.03 | 291.24 |
| Singareni | 44.50 | 50.43 | 46.00 | 51.33 | 36.33 | 37.45 | 35.26 |
| Others | 46.33 | 44.58 | 65.87 | 43.50 | 34.00 | 42.00 | 33.29 |
| Total | 525.83 | 526.27 | 572.370 | 526.150 | 369.77 | 391.48 | 359.79 |
| 3. Production of Finished Steel ('000 Tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| I. Main Producer | | | | | | | |
| (i) SAIL | 9928.6 | 10058.2 | 9901.0 | 10195.7 | 7357.0 | 7395.7 | 6564.7 |
| (ii) Tata Steel | 5103.0 | 5019.0 | 5333.0 | 5157.0 | 3825.0 | 4111.0 | 4073.0 |
| (iii) VSP | 2680.0 | 2960.0 | 2730.0 | 2928.0 | 2109.0 | 2072.0 | 2080.0 |
| Total | 17711.6 | 18037.2 | 17964.0 | 18280.7 | 13291.0 | 13578.7 | 12717.7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| II. Major (Secondary) Producer | - | 51092.8 | - | 57461.3 | 42356.0 | - | 46119.3 |
| Total (I + II) | 17711.6 | 69130.0 | 17964.0 | 75742.0 | 55647.0 | 13578.7 | 58837.0 |
| 4. Cement Production (MT) | | | | | | | |
| Cement Production (MT) | NA | 207.06 | NA | 215.98 | 156.99 | NA | 165.00 |
| 5. Fertilisers Production ('000 Tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| (i) Nitrogen | 12084.6 | 11900.4 | 12480.8 | 12156.6 | 9132.1 | 9361.5 | 9224.5 |
| (ii) Phosphate | 4131.1 | 4320.9 | 4834.3 | 4222.7 | 3283.7 | 3738.8 | 3127.7 |
| Total | 16215.7 | 16221.3 | 17315.1 | 16379.3 | 12415.8 | 13100.3 | 12352.2 |
| 6. Petroleum | | | | | | | |
| (i) Crude Oil Prod. (MT) | 38.003 | 33.690 | 37.955 | 37.711 | 28.174 | 28.647 | 28.701 |
| (ii) Refinery Prod. (MT) | 153.176 | 160.034 | 158.610 | 164.851 | 121.266 | 120.963 | 126.197 |
| (iii) Natural Gas Prod. (MCM) | 52167 | 47496 | 53589 | 52221 | 39682 | 38576 | 36195 |
| 7. Roads (Kms.) | | | | | | | |
| (a) NHA | | | | | | | |
| Widening/Strengthening/ existing weak pavement to four/six/eight lanes (Kms.) | 3165.00 | 2673.94 | 2500.00 | 1784.00 | 1155.54 | 1629.64 | 1258.89 |
| (b) State PWD and Border Road Organisation (BRO) | | | | | | | |
| Improvement of low grade section (Kms.) | 20.00 | 30.67 | 0.30 | 1.29 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 10.80 |
| Strengthening of existing weak pavement (Kms.) | 1058.00 | 1012.70 | 1213.41 | 1015.82 | 687.13 | 650.00 | 448.52 |
| Widening to four lanes (Kms.) | 79.50 | 68.64 | 137.55 | 98.85 | 68.30 | 70.00 | 39.54 |
| Widening to two lanes (Kms.) | 1321.00 | 1233.85 | 1116.97 | 1042.07 | 763.53 | 700.00 | 476.79 |
| 8. Railways | | | | | | | |
| Revenue earning goods Traffic (MT) | 890.00 | 887.99 | 924.00 | 921.51 | 673.31 | 730.95 | 704.81 |
| 9. Shipping | | | | | | | |
| (i) Cargo handled at major ports (MT) | 581.330 | 561.090 | 598.280 | 569.908 | 416.581 | 451.270 | 418.184 |
| (ii) Coastal Shipment of Coal (MT) | 83.990 | 71.709 | NA | 72.755 | 53690 | NA | 58398 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--|---|--------------|---|--------------|------------|----------|-------------|
| 10. Civil Aviation | | | | | | | |
| I. Cargo handled at Airports (In Metric Tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| (i) Export Cargo | * | 599009 | * | 679459 | 628931 | 681581 | 621738 |
| (ii) Import Cargo | * | 464234 | * | 559898 | 488687 | 659225 | 495541 |
| II. Passenger Traffic Handled at (In lakh Nos) | | | | | | | |
| (i) International Terminals | * | 231.76 | * | 258.46 | 28095156 | 30061814 | 30107221 |
| (ii) Domestic Terminals | * | 492.29 | * | 571.77 | 77469676 | 85216643 | 91055982 |
| 11. Telecommunications | | | | | | | |
| (i) Net Addition in Switching Capacity ('000 Lines) | * | 13880.220 | * | 13157.772 | 10635.771 | * | 768.119 |
| (ii) Net telephone connections provided ('000 Numbers) | * | -1007.928 | * | -2226.835 | -1866.624 | * | -2044.638 |
| (iii) Net (New) Cell phone connections ('000 Numbers) | * | 192562.833 | * | 227271.915 | 167876.633 | * | 82267.161 |
| Total connections (ii+iii) (in '000 Numbers) | | - 191554.905 | | - 225045.080 | 166010.009 | | - 80222.523 |

BU : Billion Unit MT : Million Tonnes MCM : Million Cubic Metres. NA : Not available.

* : Monthly and cumulative targets are not fixed. \$: Pro-rata Targets

Earlier only figures of five major Airports were provided. From May 2011, the total figures of all airports (all India) are being provided.

Diversion of Forest Land

792. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the large area of forest land has been diverted for mining purposes resulting in ecological imbalance in the country;

(b) if so, the details of forest land diverted for mining purposes in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop diversion of forest land for mining purposes in the country?

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

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Central Government during the last three years and the current year (*i.e.* with effect from 01.01.2009 to 15.03.2012) accorded 296 approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 34,747 hectares of forest land for mining projects.

To mitigate impacts of diversion of forest land for mining projects on ecology and environment, Central Government while according approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates appropriate conditions, such as, creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation, implementation of wildlife conservation plan and realization of Net Present Value (NPV) of the diverted forest land from the user agency for conservation, protection and development of forests and wildlife.

(c) To facilitate scrutiny of the proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in an effective manner, an elaborate institutional mechanism, both at the Central as

well as State/Union Territory Governments level has been set up. The proposals seeking diversion of forest land for mining projects are examined most carefully and only those proposals where diversion of forest land is bare minimum and unavoidable are accepted by the Central Government.

[Translation]

National Highways

793. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the State-wise details of NHs constructed so far in the country alongwith the targets fixed for construction of National Highways (in kms.) including Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the State-wise details of the proposals received in this regard from various State Governments particularly Rajasthan during the same period alongwith the amount sanctioned/released/allocated for the purpose;

(c) the details of the proposals approved particularly under Public Private Partnership (PPP) alongwith the progress made with regard to construction of NHs and details of the specific concessions, if any, sought by the Ministry in this regard;

(d) the State-wise details of NHs projects that have incurred time and cost overruns especially in Maharashtra alongwith the reasons therefor including the details of cost escalation of each project in Maharashtra;

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which all the pending and delayed projects are likely to be cleared and completed; and

(f) the details of the report submitted by National Highways Authority of India to the Government regarding slow progress of implementation of highway projects and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) State-wise details of National Highways (NHs) length constructed in the country including those in the State of Rajasthan during the last three years and current year are at Statement-I. The targets for construction of NHs are fixed scheme-wise and not State-wise.

(b) State-wise details of proposals received from various State Governments for construction of NHs and approved including those in the State of Rajasthan, during the last three years and the current year are at Statement-II. State-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for construction/development of NHs during the last three years and the current year are at Statement-III.

(c) The details of the NH projects taken up under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode of delivery during the last three years and the current year are at Statement-IV. No specific concessions have been sought by the Ministry in this regard.

(d) to (f) State-wise details of NH projects which are under implementation and delayed including those in the State of Maharashtra are at Statement-V. Actual cost escalation on these projects can be ascertained only after completion of these projects. The delays have occurred due to various reasons such as delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment, forest clearances and railway approvals, poor performance of contractors and law & order problems in some States. The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to minimize the delays in completion of all its projects include setting up of Regional Offices by NHAI headed by Chief General Managers with adequate delegation of powers, setting up of special land acquisition units, setting up of High Powered Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries of State Governments to resolve the bottlenecks relating to shifting of utilities, land acquisition issues, etc. Further, the delayed projects are closely monitored and periodically reviewed at the Headquarter as well as the field units for expeditious completion.

These projects are at various stages of completion and hence, it is too early to ascertain their actual date of completion.

Statement I*State-wise details of National Highways (NHs) length constructed during the last three years and current year*

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | NH length completed (in kms) | | | 2011-12 (tentative upto Feb. 2012) |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 263.18 | 423.83 | 247.81 | 282.94 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 16.43 | 32.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 88.42 | 229.70 | 268.41 | 152.04 |
| 4. | Bihar | 131.50 | 241.51 | 219.91 | 250.57 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 147.09 | 188.87 | 99.30 | 38.30 |
| 6. | Delhi | 6.40 | 2.90 | 29.80 | 7.95 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 238.54 | 163.48 | 112.82 | 148.85 |
| 8. | Haryana | 122.99 | 196.23 | 173.80 | 127.16 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 67.92 | 28.34 | 61.84 | 81.84 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 176.93 | 221.07 | 125.82 | 63.29 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 68.59 | 88.12 | 113.36 | 38.50 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 166.51 | 323.71 | 291.00 | 278.51 |
| 13. | Kerala | 49.94 | 19.90 | 20.20 | 12.95 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 295.83 | 449.62 | 223.81 | 179.08 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 265.36 | 190.85 | 343.84 | 235.93 |
| 16. | Manipur | 19.65 | 14.20 | 36.50 | 32.70 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 32.61 | 18.63 | 1.85 | 12.46 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 57.00 | 74.00 | 67.98 | 29.85 |
| 19. | Odisha | 132.11 | 293.99 | 238.03 | 109.37 |
| 20. | Punjab | 151.67 | 185.86 | 134.69 | 72.37 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 710.97 | 134.30 | 163.48 | 227.50 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 602.27 | 513.19 | 265.43 | 155.86 |
| 23. | Tripura | 9.14 | 5.46 | 14.00 | 3.48 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 377.56 | 721.93 | 523.63 | 194.37 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 140.52 | 84.50 | 41.16 | 25.86 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 104.00 | 158.84 | 91.15 | 106.79 |

Statement II

State-wise details of proposals received from various State Governments for construction of National Highways (NHs) and approved during the last three years, i.e. since 2008-09 onwards and current year (as on 29.02.2012)

| Sl.No. | States | Number of proposals received | Number of proposals approved |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 137 | 118 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 12 | 9 |
| 3. | Assam | 58 | 58 |
| 4. | Bihar | 24 | 16 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 126 | 61 |
| 6. | Goa | 30 | 20 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 70 | 55 |
| 8. | Haryana | 84 | 74 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 61 | 61 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 21 | 18 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 72 | 69 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----------------|-----|-----|
| 12. | Karnataka | 119 | 109 |
| 13. | Kerala | 38 | 38 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 110 | 39 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 188 | 158 |
| 16. | Manipur | 13 | 13 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 16 | 16 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 20 | 20 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 11 | 11 |
| 20. | Odisha | 170 | 123 |
| 21. | Punjab | 77 | 71 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 71 | 71 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1 | 1 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 50 | 28 |
| 25. | Tripura | 10 | 10 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 325 | 183 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 141 | 131 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 66 | 56 |

Statement III

State details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereon for construction/development of National Highways during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of States/UTs | Allocation | | | | Expenditure | | | |
|---------|--------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|--|
| | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 [^] | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 [^] (upto February, 2012) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 192.97 | 348.39 | 254.77 | 167.99 | 196.38 | 348.39 | 254.77 | 93.91 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 88.25 | 206.29 | 177.64 | 231.43 | 87.65 | 206.29 | 177.64 | 125.25 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 4. | Bihar | 104.02 | 245.45 | 199.15 | 225.54 | 95.02 | 245.45 | 199.15 | 189.23 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 3.39 | 2.95 | 8.81 | 6.00 | 3.39 | 2.95 | 8.81 | 0.57 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 67.42 | 79.65 | 53.53 | 98.05 | 65.74 | 79.65 | 53.53 | 29.02 |
| 7. | Delhi | 15.80 | 17.21 | 52.58 | 8.00 | 15.80 | 17.21 | 52.58 | 5.70 |
| 8. | Goa | 34.39 | 33.16 | 30.14 | 8.00 | 34.39 | 33.16 | 30.14 | 4.79 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 102.33 | 150.26 | 111.60 | 124.96 | 101.06 | 150.26 | 111.60 | 75.48 |
| 10. | Haryana | 103.23 | 152.16 | 143.69 | 115.00 | 103.23 | 152.16 | 143.69 | 82.69 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 76.21 | 80.46 | 95.72 | 136.26 | 76.21 | 80.46 | 95.72 | 80.65 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 96.41 | 117.90 | 112.70 | 105.00 | 96.41 | 117.90 | 112.70 | 71.81 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 215.30 | 305.43 | 276.65 | 343.31 | 214.91 | 305.42 | 276.65 | 254.05 |
| 14. | Kerala | 72.53 | 141.23 | 109.00 | 173.82 | 73.20 | 141.23 | 109.00 | 118.24 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 110.14 | 150.16 | 134.24 | 96.69 | 98.35 | 150.16 | 134.24 | 63.45 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 195.18 | 326.18 | 265.53 | 286.52 | 196.87 | 326.18 | 265.53 | 164.87 |
| 17. | Manipur | 23.77 | 19.65 | 63.88 | 78.28 | 23.65 | 19.65 | 63.88 | 23.79 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 51.60 | 61.54 | 79.08 | 70.55 | 50.77 | 61.54 | 79.08 | 45.12 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 13.55 | 5.52 | 24.23 | 60.00 | 13.55 | 5.52 | 24.23 | 20.63 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 30.60 | 30.46 | 26.94 | 54.00 | 30.60 | 30.46 | 26.94 | 11.97 |
| 21. | Odisha | 209.55 | 333.70 | 230.71 | 313.28 | 208.84 | 333.70 | 230.71 | 226.52 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 2.95 | 9.22 | 3.93 | 5.00 | 2.95 | 9.22 | 3.93 | 4.05 |
| 23. | Punjab | 156.77 | 188.49 | 115.00 | 129.11 | 156.77 | 188.49 | 115.00 | 98.00 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 214.35 | 140.24 | 147.31 | 183.08 | 216.54 | 140.23 | 147.31 | 86.96 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 133.77 | 168.40 | 182.13 | 190.37 | 131.96 | 168.40 | 182.13 | 119.54 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 223.51 | 433.21 | 452.55 | 359.21 | 222.20 | 433.21 | 452.55 | 223.75 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 112.40 | 160.91 | 130.83 | 141.46 | 112.29 | 160.91 | 130.83 | 41.17 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 95.30 | 147.00 | 120.61 | 210.00 | 95.30 | 147.00 | 120.61 | 197.62 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.89 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.89 | 2.13 |
| | National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)* | 12566.47 | 11744.70 | 17918.94 | 28412.90 | 10497.21 | 9017.96 | 12563.94 | 20755.69 |
| | Border Roads Organisation (BRO)* | 650.00 | 756.00 | 760.00 | 620.00 | 645.80 | 723.49 | 714.31 | 367.38 |
| | SARDP-NE* | 1000.00 | 1200.00 | 1500.00 | 1600.00 | 643.72 | 658.55 | 1004.81 | 1443.86 |
| | LWE* | 0.00 | 125.00 | 750.00 | 1200.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 718.05 | 862.71 |

*The State-wise allocations are not made.

^Provisional.

Statement IV

Details of National Highway (NH) projects taken up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode of delivery during the last three years and the current year

| Sl.No | Stretch | NH No | Total Length (in Km) | Completed Length (in Km) | Funded By | TPC (Rs. in crore) | Date of Award | Present Status | State |
|----------------|--|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2008-09 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kumool | 18 | 188.752 | 4.9 | BOT | 1585 | Feb-2009 | Under Implementation | Andhra Pradesh |
| 2. | Badarpur elevated Highways | 2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | BOT | 340 | Jun-2008 | Completed | Delhi [2.7]/ Haryana [1.7] |
| 3. | Gujarat/Maharashtra border-Surat-Hazira Port Section | 6 | 132.9 | 34 | BOT | 1509.1 | Feb-2009 | Under Implementation | Gujarat |
| 4. | Vadakkancherry-Thrissur section | 47 | 30 | 0 | BOT | 617 | Feb-2009 | Under Implementation | Kerala |
| 5. | Pune-Sholapur | 9 | 110.05 | 55 | BOT | 1110 | Feb-2009 | Under Implementation | Maharashtra |
| 6. | Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde | 3 | 60 | 31 | BOT | 940 | Jan-2009 | Under Implementation | Maharashtra |
| 7. | MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule | 3 | 98 | 70 | BOT | 835 | Jan-2009 | Under Implementation | Maharashtra |
| 8. | New 4-Lane elevated road from Chennai Port-Maduravoyal | 4 | 19 | 0 | BOT | 1655 | Jan-2009 | Under Implementation | Tamil Nadu |
| 2009-10 | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | Hyderabad-Yadgiri | 202 | 35.65 | 22.68 | BOT | 388 | Dec-2009 | Under Implementation | Andhra Pradesh |
| 10. | Hyderabad-Vijayawada | 9 | 181.63 | 104.448 | BOT | 1740 | May-2009 | Under Implementation | Andhra Pradesh |
| 11. | Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy | 7 | 59 | 44.675 | BOT | 390.56 | May-2009 | Under Implementation | Andhra Pradesh |
| 12. | Patna- Muzzaffarpur | 19 & 77 | 63 | 14 | Annuity | 671.3 | Nov-2009 | Under Implementation | Bihar |
| 13. | Panji-Goa/Karnatka Border | 4A | 69 | 0 | BOT | 471 | Jan-2010 | Under Implementation | Goa |
| 14. | Kandla-Mundra Port | 8A | 71.4 | 0 | BOT | 953.88 | Jan-2010 | Under Implementation | Gujarat |
| 15. | 4 Laning of Godhara to Gujarat/MP Border | 59 | 87.285 | 0 | BOT | 785.5 | Jan-2010 | Under Implementation | Gujarat |
| 16. | Ahmedabad to Godhara | 59 | 117.6 | 0 | BOT | 1008.5 | Jan-2010 | Under Implementation | Gujarat |
| 17. | Samaikhiali-Gandhidham | 8A | 56.16 | 0 | BOT | 805.39 | Jan-2010 | Under Implementation | Gujarat |
| 18. | Panipat-Rohtak | 71A | 80.858 | 0 | BOT | 807 | Jan-2010 | Under Implementation | Haryana |
| 19. | Rohtak-Bawal | 71 | 82.553 | 17.216 | BOT | 650 | Feb-2010 | Under Implementation | Haryana |
| 20. | Hazaribagh-Ranchi | 33 | 75 | 28 | Annuity | 625.07 | Aug-2009 | Under Implementation | Jharkhand |
| 21. | Bijapur-Hungund Section | 13 | 97.22 | 74.56 | BOT | 748 | Feb-2010 | Under Implementation | Karnataka |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------------|---|--------|--------|-------|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|---|
| 22. | Hyderabad-Bangalore Section | 7 | 22.12 | 0 | BOT | 680 | Feb-2010 | Under Implementation | Karnataka |
| 23. | Kundapur-Surathkal & Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border | 17 | 90 | 12.81 | BOT | 671 | Nov-2009 | Under Implementation | Karnataka |
| 24. | Hungund-Hospet | 13 | 97.89 | 36.02 | BOT | 946 | Feb-2010 | Under Implementation | Karnataka |
| 25. | Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram | 17 | 81.5 | 0 | BOT | 1312 | Jul-2009 | Under Implementation | Kerala |
| 26. | Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram | 17 | 83.2 | 0 | BOT | 1366 | Jul-2009 | Under Implementation | Kerala |
| 27. | Charthalai-ochira | 47 | 83.6 | 0 | BOT | 1535 | Jan-2010 | Under Implementation | Kerala |
| 28. | Indore-Dewas | 3 | 45.05 | 0 | BOT | 325 | Mar-2010 | Under Implementation | Madhya Pradesh |
| 29. | Indore-Jhabua-Gujrat/MP | 59 | 155.15 | 47.5 | BOT | 1175 | Dec-2009 | Under Implementation | Madhya Pradesh |
| 30. | Pune-Sholapur Pkg-II | 9 | 105 | 0 | BOT | 835 | Aug-2009 | Under Implementation | Maharashtra |
| 31. | Talegaon-Amravat | 6 | 67.8 | 0 | BOT | 567 | Aug-2009 | Under Implementation | Maharashtra |
| 32. | Pune-Satara | 4 | 140.35 | 0 | BOT | 1724.55 | Jan-2010 | Under Implementation | Maharashtra |
| 33. | MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/CKamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass | 7 | 95 | 49 | BOT | 1170.52 | Aug-2009 | Under Implementation | Maharashtra |
| 34. | Amritsar - Pathankot | 15 | 106 | 10.63 | BOT | 705 | Jul-2009 | Under Implementation | Punjab |
| 35. | Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar | 8 | 82 | 51.5 | BOT | 795 | Apr-2009 | Under Implementation | Rajasthan |
| 36. | Jaipur-Reengus | 11 | 54 | 10.6 | BOT | 267.81 | Oct-2009 | Under Implementation | Rajasthan |
| 37. | Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli | 12 | 150 | 34 | BOT | 792.06 | Oct-2009 | Under Implementation | Rajasthan |
| 38. | Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/Kerala Border | 47 | 54.83 | 22 | BOT | 852 | Jan-2010 | Under Implementation | Tamil Nadu |
| 39. | Krishnagiri-walajahpet section | 46 | 148.3 | 0 | BOT | 1250 | Mar-2010 | Under Implementation | Tamil Nadu |
| 40. | Muradabad-Bareilly | 24 | 121 | 25 | BOT | 1267 | Dec-2009 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh |
| 41. | Ghaziabad-Aligarh | 91 | 126 | 1 | BOT | 1141 | Dec-2009 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh |
| 42. | Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar | 58, 72 | 80 | 0 | BOT | 754 | Dec-2009 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh [21]/ Uttarakhand [59] |
| 43. | Haridwar-Dehradun | 72 | 39 | 0 | Annuity | 478 | Dec-2009 | Under Implementation | Uttarakhand |
| 44. | Raiganj-Dalkola | 34 | 50 | 0 | BOT | 580.43 | Feb-2010 | Under Implementation | West Bengal |
| 45. | Faraka-Raiganj | 34 | 103 | 0 | BOT | 1078.84 | Feb-2010 | Under Implementation | West Bengal |
| 46. | Brahampore-Faraka | 34 | 103 | 0 | BOT | 998.79 | Feb-2010 | Under Implementation | West Bengal |
| 2010-11 | | | | | | | | | |
| 47. | Nellore-Chilikaluripet | 5 | 183.52 | 0 | BOT | 1535 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Andhra Pradesh |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|--|------|--------|------|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|---|
| 48. | Patna-Bakhtiarpur | 30 | 50.6 | 0 | BOT | 574 | Dec-2010 | Under Implementation | Bihar |
| 49. | Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa | 77 | 86 | 2.5 | Annuity | 511.54 | Jul-2010 | Under Implementation | Bihar |
| 50. | khagaria-Purnea | 31 | 140 | 0 | Annuity | 664 | Feb-2011 | Under Implementation | Bihar |
| 51. | Motihari-Raxaul | 28A | 68.79 | 0 | BOT | 375.09 | Jan-2011 | Under Implementation | Bihar |
| 52. | Forbesganj-Jogwani | 57A | 9.258 | 0 | Annuity | 73.55 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Bihar |
| 53. | Chappra-Hajipur | 19 | 65 | 0 | Annuity | 575 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Bihar |
| 54. | Mokama-Munger | 80 | 69.27 | 9 | Annuity | 351.54 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Bihar |
| 55. | Gopalganj-Chappra | 85 | 92 | 0 | Annuity | 325 | Feb-2011 | Under Implementation | Bihar |
| 56. | Varanasi-Aurangabad | 2 | 192.4 | 0 | BOT | 2848 | Apr-2010 | Under Implementation | Bihar [135]/ Uttar Pradesh [57.4] |
| 57. | Maharashtra/Goa Border - Panaji Goa/KNT Border | 17 | 139 | 0 | BOT | 1872 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Goa |
| 58. | Jetpur-Somnath section of NH-8D | 8D | 123.45 | 0 | BOT | 828 | Sep-2010 | Under Implementation | Gujarat |
| 59. | Delhi-Agra | 2 | 179.5 | 0 | BOT | 1928.22 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Haryana [74]/ Uttar Pradesh [105.5] |
| 60. | Srinagar to Banihal | 1A | 67.76 | 0 | Annuity | 1100.7 | Sep-2010 | Under Implementation | Jammu Kashmir |
| 61. | Jammu-Udhampur | 1A | 65 | 0 | Annuity | 1813.76 | Apr-2010 | Under Implementation | Jammu Kashmir |
| 62. | Quazigund-Banihal | 1A | 15.25 | 0 | Annuity | 1987 | Apr-2010 | Under Implementation | Jammu Kashmir |
| 63. | Chenani-Nashri | 1A | 12 | 0 | Annuity | 2159 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Jammu Kashmir |
| 64. | Barhi-Hazaribagh | 33 | 41.314 | 0 | BOT | 398 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Jharkhand |
| 65. | Ranchi-Rargaon-Jamshedpur | 33 | 163.5 | 0 | Annuity | 1479 | Mar-2011 | Under Implementation | Jharkhand |
| 66. | Devihalli-Hassan | 48 | 77.23 | 0 | BOT | 453 | Apr-2010 | Under Implementation | Karnataka |
| 67. | Chitradurga-Tumkur Bypass | 4 | 114 | 0 | BOT | 839 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Karnataka |
| 68. | Belgaum-Dharwad | 4 | 80 | 5.96 | BOT | 480 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Karnataka |
| 69. | Belgaum-Khanpur Section (Km 0.00 to Km 30.00) khanpur-Knt/Goa border. (Km 30.00 to Km 84.120) | 4A | 81.89 | 0 | BOT | 359 | Jul-2010 | Under Implementation | Karnataka |
| 70. | KNT/Kerala Border to Kanuur Section | 17 | 126.6 | 0 | BOT | 1157.16 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Kerala |
| 71. | Bhopal-Sanchi | 86Ex | 53.78 | 0 | Annuity | 209 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Madhya Pradesh |
| 72. | Nagpur Betul | 69 | 176.3 | 0 | Annuity | 2498.76 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Madhya Pradesh [120]/Maharashtra [56.3] |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------------|---|----------|---------|---|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|--|
| 73. | Panvel-Indapur | 17 | 84 | 0 | BOT | 942.69 | Oct-2010 | Under Implementation | Maharashtra |
| 74. | Shilong-Bypass | 40 & 44 | 50 | 0 | Annuity | 226 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Meghalaya |
| 75. | Jorbat-Barapani | 40 | 61.8 | 0 | Annuity | 536 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Meghalaya |
| 76. | Sambalpur-Baragarh- Chhattisgarh/Odisha Border | 6 | 88 | 0 | BOT | 909 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Odisha |
| 77. | Rimoli-Roxy-Rajamunda | 215 | 96 | 0 | BOT | 586 | Apr-2010 | Under Implementation | Odisha |
| 78. | Chandikhola-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar | 5 | 67 | 0 | BOT | 1047 | Apr-2010 | Under Implementation | Odisha |
| 79. | Bhubneswar-Puri | 203 | 67 | 0 | BOT | 500.29 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Odisha |
| 80. | Ludhiana-Talwandi section | 95 | 78 | 0 | BOT | 479 | Dec-2010 | Under Implementation | Punjab |
| 81. | Reengus-Sikar | 11 | 43.887 | 0 | Annuity | 333.51 | Mar-2011 | Under Implementation | Rajasthan |
| 82. | Deoli-Kota | 12 | 83 | 0 | BOT | 593 | Apr-2010 | Under Implementation | Rajasthan |
| 83. | Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni-Kumili | 220 | 134 | 0 | Annuity | 485 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Tamil Nadu |
| 84. | Hosur-Krishnagiri | 7 | 59.87 | 0 | BOT | 535 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Tamil Nadu |
| 85. | Trichy-Karaiikudi and Trichy Bypass | 210 & 67 | 110.372 | 0 | Annuity | 374 | May-2010 | Under Implementation | Tamil Nadu |
| 86. | Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai | 205 | 124.7 | 0 | BOT | 571 | Apr-2010 | Under Implementation | Tamil Nadu [61.47]/ Andhra Pradesh [63.23] |
| 87. | Agra-Aligarh | 93 | 79 | 0 | BOT | 250.5 | Nov-2010 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh |
| 88. | Kanpur-Kabrai | 86 | 123 | 0 | BOT | 373.47 | Nov-2010 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh |
| 89. | Raibariely to Allahabad | 24B | 119 | 0 | BOT | 291.36 | Dec-2010 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh |
| 90. | Aligarh-Kanpur | 91 | 268 | 0 | BOT | 723.68 | Dec-2010 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh |
| 91. | Bareilly-Sitapur | 24 | 151.2 | 0 | BOT | 1046 | Apr-2010 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh |
| 92. | Barasat-Krishnanagar | 34 | 84 | 0 | Annuity | 867 | Feb-2011 | Under Implementation | West Bengal |
| 93. | Krishnanagar-Berhampore | 34 | 78 | 0 | Annuity | 702.16 | Feb-2011 | Under Implementation | West Bengal |
| 94. | Dhankuni-Khargpur Section | 6 | 111.4 | 0 | BOT | 1396.18 | Feb-2011 | Under Implementation | West Bengal |
| 2011-12 | | | | | | | | | |
| 95. | Patna-Buxar | 30 & 84 | 124.85 | 0 | BOT | 1129.11 | Nov-2011 | Under Implementation | Bihar |
| 96. | Muzaffarpur-Barauni | 28 | 107.56 | 0 | BOT | 356.4 | Oct-2011 | Under Implementation | Bihar |
| 97. | Odisha/Chattisgarh Boarder- Aurang section | 6 | 150.4 | 0 | BOT | 1232 | Aug-2011 | Under Implementation | Chhattisgarh |
| 98. | Raipur-Bilaspur | 200 | 126.53 | 0 | BOT | 1216.03 | Nov-2011 | Under Implementation | Chhattisgarh |
| 99. | Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section | 8 | 102.3 | 0 | BOT | 2125.24 | Apr-2011 | Under Implementation | Gujarat |
| 100. | Rohtak-Jind | 71 | 48.6 | 0 | BOT | 283.25 | Oct-2011 | Under Implementation | Haryana |
| 101. | Barwa Adda-Panagarh | 2 | 122.88 | 0 | BOT | 1665 | May-2011 | Under Implementation | Jharkhand [43]/ West Bengal [79.88] |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 102. | Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/AP Border | 63 | 95.44 | 0 | BOT | 910.08 | Oct-2011 | Under Implementation | Karnataka |
| 103. | Hospet-Chitradurga | 13 | 120.03 | 0 | BOT | 1033.66 | Nov-2011 | Under Implementation | Karnataka |
| 104. | MH/KNT Border to Sangareddy | 9 | 145 | 0 | BOT | 1266.6 | Nov-2011 | Under Implementation | Karnataka |
| 105. | Jabalpur to Lakhanadone | 7 | 80.82 | 0 | BOT | 776.76 | Jul-2011 | Under Implementation | Madhya Pradesh |
| 106. | Shivpuri-Dewas | 3 | 330.21 | 0 | BOT | 2815 | Sep-2011 | Under Implementation | Madhya Pradesh |
| 107. | Gwalior-Shivpuri | 3 | 125.03 | 0 | BOT | 1055 | Sep-2011 | Under Implementation | Madhya Pradesh |
| 108. | Jabalpur-Katni-Rewa Section | 7 | 225.686 | 0 | BOT | 1895.45 | Aug-2011 | Under Implementation | Madhya Pradesh |
| 109. | Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge | 6 | 45.43 | 0 | BOT | 484.19 | May-2011 | Under Implementation | Maharashtra |
| 110. | Panikholi-Rimoli | 215 | 163 | 0 | BOT | 1410 | Aug-2011 | Under Implementation | Odisha |
| 111. | Cuttak-Angul | 42 | 112 | 0 | BOT | 1123.69 | Nov-2011 | Under Implementation | Odisha |
| 112. | Angul-Sambalpur | 42 | 153 | 0 | BOT | 1220.32 | Nov-2011 | Under Implementation | Odisha |
| 113. | Kota-Jhalawar | 12 | 88.09 | 0 | BOT | 530.01 | Apr-2011 | Under Implementation | Rajasthan |
| 114. | Beawar-Pali-Pindwara | 14 | 244.12 | 0 | BOT | 2388 | May-2011 | Under Implementation | Rajasthan |
| 115. | Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad | 79A, 79, 76 & 8 | 555.5 | 0 | BOT | 5387.3 | Sep-2011 | Under Implementation | Rajasthan [434.5]/Gujrat [121] |
| 116. | Krishnagiri-Tindivanam | 66 | 176.51 | 0 | Annuity | 624 | May-2011 | Under Implementation | Tamil Nadu |
| 117. | Lucknow-Sultanpur | 56 | 125.9 | 0 | BOT | 1043.51 | Oct-2011 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh |
| 118. | Meerut Bulandshahar | 235 | 66.482 | 0 | BOT | 508.57 | Sep-2011 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh |
| 119. | Lucknow-Raebareli | 24B | 70 | 0 | Annuity | 635.9 | Nov-2011 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh |
| 120. | Etawah-Chakeri | 2 | 160.2 | 0 | BOT | 1573 | Nov-2011 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh |
| 121. | Agra-Etawah bypass | 2 | 124.52 | 0 | BOT | 1207 | Nov-2011 | Under Implementation | Uttar Pradesh |
| 122. | Rampur-Kathgodam | 87 | 93.23 | 0 | BOT | 754 | Nov-2011 | Under Implementation | Uttarakhand |

Statement V

State-wise details of number of delayed on-going National Highway (NH) projects in the country for development of NHs

| Sl.No. | State | Number of delayed NH projects |
|--------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 5 |
| 2. | Assam | 19 |
| 3. | Bihar | 20 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|----|
| 5. | Gujarat | 3 |
| 6. | Haryana | 3 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 8 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 16 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 4 |
| 11. | Kerala | 2 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 13 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------|----|
| 14. | Manipur | 1 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 1 |
| 16. | Nagaland | 1 |
| 17. | Odisha | 11 |
| 18. | Punjab | 4 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 4 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 7 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 20 |
| 22. | Uttarakhand | 4 |
| 23. | West Bengal | 7 |

*[Translation]***Setting up of Industries**

795. SHRI RATAN SINGH AJNALA:
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
 SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
 SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
 SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
 SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
 DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
 SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
 SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
 SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:

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

(a) the State-wise details of industries set up during the last three years and the current year including special package for newly created States/backward regions to promote the industries especially where lack of industries and the people are migrating to metropolitan cities;

(b) whether the Government has noticed regional imbalances in respect of industrial development amongst the various regions and States particularly where majority of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and poor unemployed people live;

(c) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to identify the industrially backward States/regions/districts for their extensive development and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to promote industries especially in rural and backward regions of the country, State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for the development of backward districts of the country under the new liberalization/industrial policy?

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

Licenses for Coal Extraction

794. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued licenses to several companies for extracting coal in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these companies are not following the terms of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU);

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Coal has allocated 41 coal blocks to various Government/private sector companies in the State of Jharkhand.

(c) No Memorandum of Understanding is executed between the Ministry of Coal and allocatee companies for allocation of coal blocks.

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

SCINDIA): (a) As per data available with Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, the State-wise break-up of Investment intentions in terms of Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEMs) filed, Letters of Intent (LOIs)/Direct Industrial Licenses (DILs) issued during the last three years are at Statement.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Finance had earlier identified 123 districts as industrially backward. The scheme providing tax concessions to these districts became effective from 1994 and remained in force until 2004. To redress regional imbalances, Planning Commission in August 2006 constituted a Backward Region Grant Fund which covered 250 districts identified as backward district.

(d) and (e) The primary responsibility of industrial development is of the State Governments. The Central Government supplements and complements this effort through various schemes for the development of industries with some of them focusing on specific areas.

The following schemes are implemented by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion for the development of industries with some of them focusing on specific areas:

- New Industrial Policy and Other concessions for Special Category States (for the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)
- North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) 2007 for the North Eastern Region and Sikkim (for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim) ;

- Transport Subsidy Scheme (for the states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, J&K, Darjeeling district of West Bengal, Andman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and 8 North Eastern states);
- Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS);
- Integrated Leather Development Programme (ILDP).

Besides, various Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India are implementing a number of schemes for the development of industries, which are as under:

- Scheme for Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE)
- Micro and Small Enterprises- Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)
- Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)
- Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)

Additionally, the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), proposed to be developed on either side along the alignment of the 1483 km long Western Dedicated Rail Freight Corridor between Dadri (UP) and JNPT (Navi Mumbai), is a major initiative to accelerate industrial growth and improve investment opportunities.

Statement

Statewise break up of investment intentions in terms of IEMs filed, LOIs/DILs issued from January 2008 to January 2012

| Name of the State | 2008 | | | | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | | 2011 | | | 2012(JAN) | | | Total | | | |
|-------------------|------|------|----------|------|------|------|----------|-------|------|-------|----------|-------|------|-------|----------|-----------|-----|------|----------|-------|----------|--------|
| | Nos | %age | Prop.Inv | %age | Nos | %age | Prop.Inv | %age | Nos | %age | Prop.Inv | %age | Nos | %age | Prop.Inv | %age | Nos | %age | Prop.Inv | Nos | Prop.Inv | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Andaman & Nicobar | 1 | 0.02 | 123 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.03 | 13 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 136 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 405 | 9.91 | 132289 | 8.68 | 319 | 9.18 | 104998 | 10.09 | 519 | 11.97 | 176245 | 10.15 | 392 | 10.05 | 103966 | 6.75 | 23 | 9.58 | 14233 | 23.95 | 1658 | 531731 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 7 | 0.17 | 147 | 0.01 | 4 | 0.12 | 1303 | 0.13 | 5 | 0.12 | 848 | 0.05 | 7 | 0.18 | 1027 | 0.07 | 3 | 1.25 | 41 | 0.07 | 26 | 3366 |
| Assam | 32 | 0.78 | 7428 | 0.49 | 45 | 1.29 | 2860 | 0.27 | 37 | 0.85 | 8423 | 0.49 | 32 | 0.82 | 1231 | 0.08 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 146 | 19942 |
| Bihar | 29 | 0.71 | 13577 | 0.89 | 32 | 0.92 | 13710 | 1.32 | 46 | 1.06 | 65190 | 3.75 | 31 | 0.79 | 44026 | 2.86 | 1 | 0.42 | 329 | 0.55 | 139 | 136832 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|---------|--------|------|--------|---------|--------|------|--------|---------|--------|------|--------|---------|--------|-----|--------|-------|--------|-------|---------|
| Chandigarh | 1 | 0.02 | 9 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.02 | 24 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 | 10 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 43 |
| Chhattisgarh | 285 | 6.98 | 221863 | 14.56 | 293 | 8.43 | 130630 | 12.56 | 256 | 5.90 | 285583 | 16.45 | 114 | 2.92 | 102266 | 6.64 | 10 | 4.17 | 9088 | 15.29 | 958 | 749430 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 40 | 0.98 | 1791 | 0.12 | 50 | 1.44 | 1709 | 0.16 | 63 | 1.45 | 11148 | 0.64 | 55 | 1.41 | 3885 | 0.25 | 2 | 0.83 | 52 | 0.09 | 210 | 18585 |
| Daman & Diu | 45 | 1.10 | 967 | 0.06 | 39 | 1.12 | 858 | 0.08 | 35 | 0.81 | 598 | 0.03 | 21 | 0.54 | 665 | 0.04 | 1 | 0.42 | 0 | 0.00 | 141 | 3088 |
| Delhi | 12 | 0.29 | 59 | 0.00 | 21 | 0.60 | 289 | 0.03 | 19 | 0.44 | 130 | 0.01 | 12 | 0.31 | 68 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 64 | 546 |
| Goa | 37 | 0.91 | 1000 | 0.07 | 46 | 1.32 | 1382 | 0.13 | 39 | 0.90 | 2441 | 0.14 | 23 | 0.59 | 563 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 145 | 5386 |
| Gujarat | 363 | 8.89 | 125376 | 8.23 | 376 | 10.82 | 142239 | 13.67 | 497 | 11.46 | 149718 | 8.62 | 544 | 13.95 | 142680 | 9.27 | 37 | 15.42 | 8539 | 14.37 | 1817 | 568552 |
| Haryana | 123 | 3.01 | 6432 | 0.42 | 85 | 2.45 | 2423 | 0.23 | 141 | 3.25 | 10436 | 0.60 | 118 | 3.03 | 8700 | 0.57 | 3 | 1.25 | 890 | 1.50 | 470 | 28881 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 39 | 0.95 | 3972 | 0.26 | 41 | 1.18 | 6065 | 0.58 | 54 | 1.25 | 3580 | 0.21 | 36 | 0.92 | 1533 | 0.10 | 8 | 3.33 | 2865 | 4.82 | 178 | 18015 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 29 | 0.71 | 1115 | 0.07 | 23 | 0.66 | 1223 | 0.12 | 23 | 0.53 | 1234 | 0.07 | 21 | 0.54 | 1523 | 0.10 | 3 | 1.25 | 69 | 0.12 | 99 | 5164 |
| Jharkhand | 74 | 1.81 | 142702 | 9.36 | 65 | 1.87 | 79502 | 7.64 | 53 | 1.22 | 41549 | 2.39 | 25 | 0.64 | 3198 | 0.21 | 2 | 0.83 | 143 | 0.24 | 219 | 267094 |
| Karnataka | 210 | 5.14 | 142284 | 9.34 | 179 | 5.15 | 92054 | 8.85 | 269 | 6.20 | 140289 | 8.08 | 217 | 5.56 | 94147 | 6.11 | 18 | 7.50 | 7852 | 13.21 | 893 | 476626 |
| Kerala | 16 | 0.39 | 269 | 0.02 | 8 | 0.23 | 171 | 0.02 | 8 | 0.18 | 99 | 0.01 | 12 | 0.31 | 3984 | 0.26 | 1 | 0.42 | 0 | 0.00 | 45 | 4523 |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 306 | 7.49 | 199159 | 13.07 | 182 | 5.24 | 66669 | 6.41 | 226 | 5.21 | 204286 | 11.77 | 191 | 4.90 | 104527 | 6.79 | 8 | 3.33 | 154 | 0.26 | 913 | 574795 |
| Maharashtra | 717 | 17.55 | 92287 | 6.06 | 594 | 17.09 | 68073 | 6.54 | 759 | 17.50 | 176259 | 10.15 | 975 | 25.00 | 133730 | 8.69 | 39 | 16.25 | 4051 | 6.82 | 3084 | 474400 |
| Manipur | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 | 13 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 13 |
| Meghalaya | 18 | 0.44 | 2587 | 0.17 | 10 | 0.29 | 970 | 0.09 | 14 | 0.32 | 1733 | 0.10 | 6 | 0.15 | 2574 | 0.17 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 48 | 7864 |
| Mizoram | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 | 27 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 27 |
| Nagaland | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 | 38 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 38 |
| Odisha | 160 | 3.92 | 253201 | 16.62 | 99 | 2.85 | 167932 | 16.14 | 179 | 4.13 | 315772 | 18.19 | 119 | 3.05 | 321032 | 20.85 | 7 | 2.92 | 1327 | 2.23 | 564 | 1059264 |
| Pondichery | 24 | 0.59 | 1020 | 0.07 | 14 | 0.40 | 712 | 0.07 | 14 | 0.32 | 282 | 0.02 | 8 | 0.21 | 44 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 60 | 2058 |
| Punjab | 102 | 2.50 | 9482 | 0.62 | 68 | 1.96 | 9731 | 0.94 | 103 | 2.38 | 6779 | 0.39 | 113 | 2.90 | 13571 | 0.88 | 7 | 2.92 | 387 | 0.65 | 393 | 39950 |
| Rajasthan | 103 | 2.52 | 21899 | 1.44 | 88 | 2.53 | 13461 | 1.29 | 125 | 2.88 | 29700 | 1.71 | 166 | 4.26 | 23488 | 1.53 | 23 | 9.58 | 2809 | 4.73 | 505 | 91357 |
| Sikkim | 13 | 0.32 | 575 | 0.04 | 8 | 0.23 | 150 | 0.01 | 13 | 0.30 | 795 | 0.05 | 15 | 0.38 | 727 | 0.05 | 1 | 0.42 | 14 | 0.02 | 50 | 2261 |
| Tamil Nadu | 310 | 7.59 | 24506 | 1.61 | 236 | 6.79 | 67224 | 6.46 | 237 | 5.47 | 38595 | 2.22 | 258 | 6.62 | 73348 | 4.76 | 13 | 5.42 | 5632 | 9.48 | 1054 | 209305 |
| Tripura | 3 | 0.07 | 68 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.06 | 83 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.02 | 18 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.08 | 71 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.42 | 5 | 0.01 | 10 | 245 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 207 | 5.07 | 16550 | 1.09 | 176 | 5.06 | 10142 | 0.97 | 172 | 3.97 | 13793 | 0.79 | 165 | 4.23 | 43674 | 2.84 | 13 | 5.42 | 535 | 0.90 | 733 | 84694 |
| Uttaranchal | 150 | 3.67 | 6115 | 0.40 | 165 | 4.75 | 9293 | 0.89 | 217 | 5.00 | 7997 | 0.46 | 80 | 2.05 | 6877 | 0.45 | 4 | 1.67 | 65 | 0.11 | 616 | 30347 |
| West Bengal | 223 | 5.46 | 95000 | 6.23 | 206 | 5.93 | 44390 | 4.27 | 209 | 4.82 | 42765 | 2.46 | 136 | 3.49 | 302515 | 19.65 | 12 | 5.00 | 353 | 0.59 | 786 | 485023 |
| Location in more than One State | 1 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.02 | 13 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 13 |
| Total | 4085 | 100.00 | 1523852 | 100.00 | 3475 | 100.00 | 1040259 | 100.00 | 4336 | 100.00 | 1736322 | 100.00 | 3900 | 100.00 | 1539728 | 100.00 | 240 | 100.00 | 59433 | 100.00 | 16036 | 5899594 |

Investment is Rs. Crore.

IEMs: Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda filed for delicensed sector; LOIs: Letters of Intent issued; DILs: Direct Industrial Licences granted.

*[English]***Unemployment**

796. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

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

(a) the State-wise number of unemployed persons, both educated and uneducated in the country as on date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide reservation for unemployed youths including SC/ST category in the private sector;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of shifts in the factories to reduce unemployment in the country;

(d) whether the Government is also aware that educated unemployed persons have to face great difficulties in getting loan for self-employment;

(e) whether various posts that are falling vacant are not being filled up; and

(f) if so, the details of various schemes or employment policy formulated by the Government for providing employment to the unemployed persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) State-wise number of educated and uneducated job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31-12-2009 is at Statement.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government. However, a Group of Ministers was formed in September, 2004, to examine issue of affirmative action, including reservation in private sector, and to initiate a dialogue with industry and other associations to fulfill aspirations of youth belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Group met five times and also held consultations with representatives of Apex Industry Associations. In October, 2006 a Coordination Committee was constituted under the

chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, to carry forward the dialogue with Industry on affirmative action in private sector. The Committee held discussions with representatives of Apex Industry Chambers/Associations. As decided in the third meeting of the Coordination Committee held on 11.7.2008 a Group of Officers has been constituted in September, 2008, to study the issue of providing fiscal incentives to industries for setting up manufacturing units in backward districts with large SC/ST population. Meetings of this Group of Officers and the apex industry associations were held in September, 2008 and February, 2009. It was decided that the experiences of states in promoting industrialization and enhancing employment of SC/ST groups through incentives would be studied for designing a suitable fiscal incentive scheme for setting up manufacturing units in backward districts with large SC/ST population. Ministry of Labour & Employment has no proposal to increase the number of shifts in the factories under the purview of Factories Act, 1948.

(d) No specific case of difficulties faced by educated unemployed for getting loan for self employment has been reported to Ministry of Labour & Employment.

(e) As per the latest information available, the estimated number of vacant posts of regular Central Government Civilian employees as on 1st March, 2010 is 5,33,936.

(f) 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); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Statement

State-wise number of educated and uneducated job seekers as on 31.12.2009

| (in thousand) | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|------------|
| Sl.No. | States/UTs | Educated | Uneducated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1450.3 | 551.4 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 17.5 | 18.5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 3. | Assam | 1493.5 | 222.9 |
| 4. | Bihar | 694.1 | 129.2 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1143.5 | 215.7 |
| 6. | Delhi | 449.4 | 11.4 |
| 7. | Goa | 101.7 | 1.1 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 832.7 | 72.8 |
| 9. | Haryana | 772.9 | 186.0 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 708.7 | 93.4 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 77.0 | 244.6 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 461.9 | 162.9 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 381.5 | 201.7 |
| 14. | Kerala | 3740.6 | 616.3 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 1555.8 | 380.5 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 2230.0 | 778.3 |
| 17. | Manipur | 423.8 | 244.7 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 23.3 | 11.3 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 31.9 | 20.2 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 31.4 | 22.3 |
| 21. | Odisha | 749.3 | 99.3 |
| 22. | Punjab | 242.2 | 146.6 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 691.5 | 125.9 |
| 24. | Sikkim* | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 3453.3 | 2116.8 |
| 26. | Tripura | 202.4 | 281.6 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 429.8 | 57.6 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 1858.1 | 277.6 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 4649.0 | 1639.9 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 23.3 | 17.0 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 23.6 | 16.5 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 6.1 | 2.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|---------|--------|
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 5.2 | 7.9 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 11.9 | 2.7 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 207.9 | 0.2 |
| Total | | 29174.8 | 8977.4 |

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.

[*Translation*]

Present Status of Tea Industry

797. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether there has been a decline in the tea exports during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and value-wise alongwith the reasons therefor and the quality of tea exported during the last year;

(c) the targets fixed in terms of quality and value for the export of tea including Darjeeling tea during the current financial year and the next two years, if any;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding misuse of trademarks of well known companies by lesser known companies in order to increase their business;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent such practice in future alongwith the steps taken to boost the export of tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Exports of tea from India are stagnating around 200 million kgs. over the last few years. However, during the current financial year, for the period April to December, 2011, the estimated exports show a sharp decline over corresponding period of last year. The

details of exports of tea for the last three years and during current year from April to December, 2011 are as under:

| Year | Total exports | | Unit Price Rs. /Kg. |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Quantity M.Kgs. | Value Rs. in Crores | |
| 2008-09 | 190.64 | 2381.79 | 124.94 |
| 2009-10 | 213.43 | 3038.69 | 142.37 |
| 2010-11 | 213.79 | 2995.79 | 140.13 |
| 2011-12 | 147.11 | 2167.76 | 147.36 |
| (Apr.-Dec.) (E) | | | |
| 2010-11 (Apr.-Dec.) | 168.03 | 2321.48 | 138.16 |

(E) Estimated & subject to revision

The decline in exports is due to political disturbances in Afghanistan, Egypt and a few other Middle East countries, payment problems associated with exports to Iran, non-tariff barriers regarding exports to Iraq, lesser demand from big importing countries like Russia etc.

(c) The export target of tea including Darjeeling tea for the current financial year is 220 m. kgs. The targets proposed for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 are 196 m. kgs. and 199 m. kgs. respectively and are based on factors like production, import, export and demand for domestic consumption.

(d) to (f) No, Madam. However, the Tea Board has instituted Darjeeling Tea Trade Chain Integrity System to ensure genuineness of Darjeeling tea for exports and to prevent misuse of Darjeeling name in the international market.

Export of Rice

798. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States of America (USA) is India's biggest competitor in the export of Basmati Rice to Iraq;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the USA is putting undue pressure on Iraq to procure rice from them instead of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per the statistics of Bureau of Census, United States of America (USA) does not export basmati rice to Iraq. Basmati rice is produced only in a designated geographical area under the foothills of Himalaya encompassing the states of Punjab (on either side of Indo-Pak Border), Haryana, Uttarakhand, Western Uttar Pradesh (26 districts) and two districts of J&K *viz.* Jammu and Kathua.

(c) and (d) The Government is not aware of such efforts by USA.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Export of Pepper

799. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of average price of Black Pepper in domestic and international markets during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) the total export and import of Black Pepper during the last one year, country-wise;

(c) the details of production of Black Pepper in the country during the last three years, year-wise and quantity-wise;

(d) whether there has been a shortfall in the production of pepper during the last three years;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to boost the production and export of pepper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The average domestic price of pepper at Kochi, which is the major market Centre and the

International price at New York market for the last three years are given below:

| Year | Domestic Price at Kochi (Rs/Kg) | International Price at New York (US\$/Kg) |
|---------|---------------------------------|---|
| 2008-09 | 129.30 | 3.48 |
| 2009-10 | 136.42 | 3.13 |
| 2010-11 | 197.05 | 4.76 |

(b) Major country-wise export and import of pepper from/into India are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The year-wise estimated production of pepper in the country for the last three years is given below.

| Year | Production (Tons) |
|---------|-------------------|
| 2008-09 | 50000 |
| 2009-10 | 50000 |
| 2010-11 | 48000 |

(d) The production of pepper in the country is almost stagnant for the last few years and is in the range of 50,000 tons per annum. The production during 2010-11 has declined marginally to 48,000 tons from 50,000 tons in the previous years.

(e) The predominance of senile and uneconomic plantations, low yielding pepper vines, the changed climatic conditions, incidence of quick wilt, the attack of mealy bugs, virus attack etc., are the reasons for decline in production of pepper during last year.

(f) Two schemes with Government assistance of Rs. 120 crores for Idukki and Rs. 53.28 crores for Wayanad and North East Region have been sanctioned to enhance the pepper productivity and production in the country through replantation and rejuvenations of pepper. Spices Board is implementing export development/promotion programmes during the XI Plan period for boosting the export of spices including pepper from the country.

Statement

Major country-wise Export of Pepper from India during 2010-11

| Countries | Qty (MT) | Value (Rs. Lakhs) |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| U.S.A | 6921 | 13883.41 |
| U.K | 1477 | 3273.56 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| CANADA | 1066 | 2111.25 |
| ITALY | 900 | 1807.05 |
| AUSTRALIA | 592 | 1369.12 |
| VIETNAM | 780 | 1354.21 |
| GERMANY | 715 | 1333.37 |
| JAPAN | 593 | 1318.51 |
| SWEDEN | 556 | 1173.20 |
| BELGIUM | 379 | 833.71 |
| NETHERLANDS | 403 | 804.15 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 383 | 734.45 |
| POLAND | 315 | 666.71 |
| U.A.E | 328 | 650.52 |
| SPAIN | 394 | 649.46 |
| FRANCE | 370 | 596.87 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 177 | 385.22 |
| SINGAPORE | 204 | 379.81 |
| PHILLIPINES | 114 | 297.71 |
| IRAN | 126 | 288.16 |
| RUSSIA | 142 | 281.21 |
| NORWAY | 103 | 275.43 |
| DENMARK | 168 | 268.67 |
| MALAYSIA | 132 | 265.82 |
| ESTONIA | 118 | 244.11 |
| OTHERS | 1396 | 3073.00 |
| ITEM TOTAL | 18850 | 38318.50 |

Country-wise Import of Pepper into India during 2010-11

| Countries | Qty (MT) | Value (Rs. Lakhs) |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| SRI LANKA | 7296 | 12859.70 |
| VIETNAM | 5643 | 9098.60 |
| INDONESIA | 2970 | 4683.60 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------|-------|----------|
| CHINA | 103 | 275.60 |
| OTHERS | 88 | 93.10 |
| ITEM TOTAL | 16100 | 27010.60 |

[Translation]

Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950

800. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the Road Transport Corporations in the country are suffering huge losses;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen public transport system in the country?

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

CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways proposes to bring amendments in certain Sections of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 with a view to strengthen State Road Transport Corporations with reasonable independence by (i) restraining the Corporations from creating any subsidiary corporation exclusively for the purpose of real estate management (ii) making it mandatory for the States to reimburse the Corporation for carrying out the obligatory social services on behalf of the States and empower the Corporations to fix fare for the services rendered by them and (iii) giving reasonable autonomy to the Corporation to mobilise resources.

(c) and (d) As per information available, only five State Road Transport Corporations, namely, Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Odisha State Road Transport Corporation and Punjab Bus Stand Management Company are making profits as per details given in enclosed Statement. Some of the factors affecting the efficiency of State Road Transport Corporations include drop in occupancy ratio because of competition from other modes, absence of fare revision mechanism, drop in bus-staff ratio, burden of various concessional fares/exemptions as universal service obligation etc.

(e) Proposed amendments in Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 will help in strengthening the State Road Transport Corporations/Undertakings in the country.

Statement

Financial Performance of SRTUs for the years ending March 2010 and March 2011

| Sl. No. | Name of State Road Transport Undertaking (SRTU) | Total Revenue (Rs. lakhs) | | Total Cost (Rs. lakhs) | | Net Profit/Loss (Rs. lakhs) | |
|---------|---|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | | March 2011 | March 2010 | March 2011 | March 2010 | March 2011 | March 2010 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Ahmedabad MTS | 10,890.58 | 11,770.33 | 24,809.47 | 23,685.32 | -13,918.89 | -11,914.99 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh SRIC | 5,21,485.87 | 4,39,003.45 | 5,48,366.97 | 4,81,461.70 | -26,881.10 | -42,458.25 |
| 3. | B.E.S.T. Undertaking | 1,11,278.17 | 91,927.94 | 1,49,416.42 | 1,43,163.06 | -38,138.25 | -51,235.12 |
| 4. | Bangalore Metropolitan TC | 1,32,934.51 | 1,13,171.14 | 1,27,899.53 | 1,06,658.52 | 5,034.98 | 6,512.65 |
| 5. | Bihar SRTC | 2,140.56 | 2,147.07 | 3,865.15 | 5,056.21 | -1,724.59 | -2,909.14 |
| 6. | Calcutta STU | 6,541.41 | 7,532.96 | 25,142.74 | 22,459.67 | -18,601.33 | -14,926.71 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 7. | Chandigarh TU | 11,148.40 | 9,826.12 | 14,905.84 | 13,737.75 | -3,757.44 | -3,911.43 |
| 8. | Delhi TC | 96,454.13 | 56,575.58 | 3,25,108.12 | 2,67,598.62 | -2,28,653.99 | -2,11,023.04 |
| 9. | Gujarat SRTC | 1,96,804.31 | 1,75,223.44 | 2,12,854.15 | 1,99,617.86 | -16,049.84 | -24,394.42 |
| 10. | Haryana ST | 85,971.00 | 78,622.00 | 1,13,704.00 | 1,02,637.00 | -27,733.00 | -24,015.00 |
| 11. | Karnataka SRTC | 2,07,868.28 | 1,74,636.03 | 2,01,663.03 | 1,69,751.34 | 6,205.25 | 4,884.69 |
| 12. | Kolhapur MTU | 3,188.43 | 3,039.90 | 3,423.00 | 3,362.16 | -234.87 | -322.26 |
| 13. | Maharashtra SRTC | 4,93,901.00 | 4,34,164.00 | 4,88,878.00 | 4,20,642.00 | 5,023.00 | 13,522.00 |
| 14. | Meghalaya STC | 822.04 | 789.86 | 1,162.48 | 970.01 | -340.44 | -180.15 |
| 15. | Metro TC (Chennai) Ltd. | 91,324.51 | 80,926.36 | 1,14,308.52 | 91,489.20 | -22,984.01 | -10,562.84 |
| 16. | Mizoram ST | 231.12 | 197.13 | 1,502.07 | 1,424.52 | -1,270.95 | -1,227.39 |
| 17. | Nagaland ST | 1,149.53 | 1,065.82 | 3,001.00 | 2,680.00 | -1,851.47 | -1,614.18 |
| 18. | Navi Mumbai MT | 7,377.33 | 6,275.95 | 8,149.14 | 7,036.26 | -771.81 | -760.31 |
| 19. | North Bengal STC | 6,524.70 | 6,832.14 | 20,429.72 | 17,033.77 | -13,905.02 | -10,201.63 |
| 20. | North Eastern Karnataka RTC | 86,420.16 | 74,477.75 | 87,119.05 | 79,336.68 | -698.89 | -4,858.93 |
| 21. | North Western Karnataka RTC | 1,03,024.30 | 96,146.57 | 1,05,839.11 | 1,01,927.87 | -2,814.81 | -5,781.30 |
| 22. | Odisha SRTC | 6,554.27 | 6,053.42 | 5,836.91 | 5,176.78 | 717.36 | 876.64 |
| 23. | PUNBUS, Chandigarh | 33,699.58 | 27,284.22 | 31,816.86 | 27,495.25 | 1,882.72 | -211.03 |
| 24. | Pune Moharmandal | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25. | Punjab Roadways | 8,238.88 | 5,785.65 | 15,649.82 | 13,048.46 | -7,401.94 | -7,262.81 |
| 26. | Rajasthan SRTC | 1,23,583.76 | 1,15,306.03 | 1,42,841.49 | 1,23,307.97 | -19,257.73 | -8,001.94 |
| 27. | South Bengal STC | 13,453.01 | 11,813.21 | 14,377.49 | 13,575.10 | -924.48 | -1,761.89 |
| 28. | State Exp. IC in Ltd. | 34,413.87 | 34,317.06 | 47,788.00 | 42,199.80 | -13,374.13 | -7,882.74 |
| 29. | Thane MTU | 1,598.19 | 1,213.15 | 1,815.84 | 1,389.42 | -217.65 | -176.27 |
| 30. | TN STC (Coimbatore) Ltd. | 78,751.86 | 72,276.05 | 1,05,117.96 | 86,741.34 | -26,366.10 | -14,465.29 |
| 31. | TN STC (Kumbakonam) Ltd. | 97,530.55 | | | | | |
| 32. | TN STC (Madurai) Ltd. | 97,071.49 | 89,751.24 | 1,18,260.15 | 1,00,338.53 | -21,188.66 | -10,587.29 |
| 33. | TN SIC (Salem) Ltd. | 56,608.30 | 54,146.84 | 71,366.96 | 61,131.41 | -14,758.66 | -6,0984.57 |
| 34. | TN SIC (Villupuram) Ltd. | 99,202.24 | 93,277.27 | 1,16,468.31 | 99,711.88 | -17,266.07 | -6,434.61 |
| 35. | Uttar Pradesh SRTC | 2,02,800.17 | 1,65,702.01 | 2,07,647.58 | 1,70,899.46 | -4,847.41 | -5,197.45 |
| Total (Reporting SRTUs) | | 30,30,986.51 | 26,34,190.92 | 35,80,214.06 | 31,07,901.21 | -5,49,227.55 | -4,73,710.29 |

*[English]***Defence Training Centres**

801. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of defence training centres/academies in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up any new such training centres/academies in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There are 142 defence training centres/academies in the country. The details are given at Statement.

(b) Presently, there is no proposal to set up any new training centre/academy in the country.

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

Statement*Details of Defence Training Centres/Academies***INDIAN ARMY**

| Sl.No. | Name of the Training Institutes/Academies |
|--------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. | National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, Pune |
| 2. | Indian Military Academy, Dehradun |
| 3. | Officer's Training Academy, Chennai |
| 4. | Officer's Training Academy, Gaya |
| 5. | Army War College, Mhow |
| 6. | Infantry School, Mhow |
| 7. | College of Materials Management (CMM), Jabalpur |
| 8. | AEC Training College and Centre, Pachmarhi |
| 9. | Military College of Telecommunication (MCTE), Mhow |
| 10. | Rashtriya Indian Military College (RIMC), Dehradun |
| 11. | Remount Training School and Depot, Hempur |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|---|
| 12. | High Altitude Warfare School (HAWS), Gulmarg |
| 13. | AC Centre & School (ACCS), Ahmednagar |
| 14. | School of Artillery, Devlali |
| 15. | College of Military Engineering (CME), Pune |
| 16. | Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune |
| 17. | Military Intelligence Training School and Depot, Pune |
| 18. | Army School of Physical Training (ASPT), Pune |
| 19. | Institute of National Integration, Pune |
| 20. | Institute of Military Law, Kamptee |
| 21. | Army Sports Institute, Pune |
| 22. | Combat Army Aviation Training School, Nasik Road Camp, Nasik |
| 23. | Heavy Bridging Training Camp, Marve |
| 24. | Army Air Defence College (AADC), Gopalpur |
| 25. | Junior Leaders Wing, Infantry School, Belgaum |
| 26. | Army Service Corps (ASC), Bangalore |
| 27. | CMP Centre & School, Bangalore |
| 28. | Rashtriya Military School, Belgaum |
| 29. | Rashtriya Military School, Bangalore |
| 30. | Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare (CIJW) School, Vairengte. |
| 31. | Junior Leader's Academy, Bareilly |
| 32. | Army Medical Corps (AMC) Centre & School, Lucknow |
| 33. | RVC Centre & School, Meerut Cantt. |
| 34. | Army Airborne Training School, Agra |
| 35. | Remount Training School and Depot, Saharanpur |
| 36. | Electronic and Mechanical Engineering (EME) School, Vadodara |
| 37. | Military College of Electronic and Mechanical Engineering (MCEME), Secunderabad |
| 38. | Simulator Development Division, Trimulgherry, Secunderabad |

| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
|-----|---|-------------|---|
| 39. | Rashtriya Military School, Ajmer | 68. | 1 Signal Training Centre, Jabalpur |
| 40. | Rashtriya Military School, Dholpur | 69. | Grenadiers Regimental Centre, Jabalpur |
| 41. | Rashtriya Military School, Chail | 70. | Jammu & Kashmir Rifles Regimental Centre, Jabalpur |
| 42. | Special Forces Training School, Nahan | 71. | Mahar Regimental Centre, Sagar |
| 43. | Mechanised Infantry Regimental Centre, Ahmednagar | 72. | 3 Electrical and Mechanical Engineer Centre, Bhopal |
| 44. | Artillery Training Centre, Nasik | 73. | 2 Signal Training Centre, Panaji |
| 45. | Bombay Engineer Group and Centre, Kirkee | 74. | Madras Regimental Centre, Wellington |
| 46. | Guards Training Centre, Kamptee | 75. | Rajputana Rifles Regimental Centre, Delhi Cantt. |
| 47. | Army Postal Service Centre, Kamptee | 76. | Bihar Regimental Centre, Danapur |
| 48. | Punjab Regimental Centre, Ramgarh | 77. | Assam Regimental Centre, Shillong |
| 49. | Sikh Regimental Centre, Ramgarh | 78. | 58 Gorkha Training Centre, Shillong |
| 50. | Madras Engineer Group & Centre, Bangalore | 79. | Jammu & Kashmir Light Infantry Regimental Centre, Srinagar |
| 51. | Parachute Regimental Centre, Bangalore | 80. | Headquarters Ladakh Scouts, Leh |
| 52. | Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre, Belgaum | 81. | 14 Gorkha Training Centre, Sabathu |
| 53. | Army Service Corps Centre(South), Bangalore | 82. | Defence Security Corps Centre, Cannanore |
| 54. | Pioneer Corps Centre, Bangalore | 83. | Air Defence Artillery Centre, Gopalpur, Odisha |
| 55. | Army Service Centre(North), Bangalore | 84. | Defence Services Staff College (DSSC), Wellington |
| 56. | Artillery Training Centre, Hyderabad | 85. | College of Defence Management (CDM), Secunderabad |
| 57. | Army Ordnance Corps Centre, Secunderabad | INDIAN NAVY | |
| 58. | 1 Electrical and Mechanical Engineer Centre, Secunderabad | 1. | Indian Naval Academy, Ezhimala |
| 59. | Bengal Engineer Group and Centre, Roorkee | 2. | National Hydrographic School, Goa |
| 60. | Jat Regimental Centre, Bareilly | 3. | INS Dronacharya, Kochi |
| 61. | Rajput Regimental Centre, Fatehgarh | 4. | Anti Submarine Warfare School, INS Venduruthy, Kochi |
| 62. | Dogra Regimental Centre, Faizabad | 5. | Navigation and Direction School, INS Venduruthy, Kochi |
| 63. | Sikh Light Infantry Regimental Centre, Fatehgarh | 6. | Signal School, INS Venduruthy, Kochi |
| 64. | 39 Gorkha Training Centre, Varanasi | 7. | Naval Institute of Education and Training Technology, INS Venduruthy, Kochi |
| 65. | 11 Gorkha Rifles Regimental Centre, Lucknow | | |
| 66. | Kumaon Regimental Centre, Ranikhet | | |
| 67. | Garhwal Rifles Regimental Centre, Lansdowne | | |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|---|
| 8. | Indian Navy Physical Training School, INS Mandovi, Goa |
| 9. | Diving School, INS Venduruthy, Kochi |
| 10. | School for Naval Airmen, Kochi |
| 11. | Naval Institute of Aeronautical Technology, Kochi |
| 12. | INS Satavahana, Visakhapatnam |
| 13. | INS Agrani, Coimbatore |
| 14. | INS Chilka, Odisha |
| 15. | INS Shivaji, Lonavala |
| 16. | NBCD School, INS Shivaji, Lonavala |
| 17. | INS Hamla, Mumbai |
| 18. | Naval War College, Goa |
| 19. | INS Valsura, Jamnagar |
| 20. | Shipwright School, Visakhapatnam |
| 21. | Institute of Naval Medicine, Mumbai |
| 22. | Naval Police and Regulating School, INS Mandovi, Goa |
| 23. | Naval School of Music, INS Kunjali, Mumbai |
| 24. | Naval Special Warfare Training cum Tactical Centre, Goa |
| 25. | Centre for Leadership and Behavioural Studies, Kochi |
| 26. | Seamanship School, INS Venduruthy, Kochi |
| 27. | Observer School, Kochi |
| 28. | School for Naval Oceanography and Meteorology, Kochi |
| 29. | Maritime Warfare Centre, Kochi |
| 30. | School of Advanced Undersea Warfare, Visakhapatnam |
| 31. | School for Medical Assistants, Mumbai. |

INDIAN AIR FORCE

1. Air Force Academy, Dundigal, Hyderabad
2. Basic Flying Training School, Allahabad
3. Navigation Training School, Begumpet

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|---|
| 4. | Air Force Station, Hakimpet |
| 5. | Helicopter Training School, Hakimpet |
| 6. | Fixed Wing Training Flying Yelahanka, Bengaluru. |
| 7. | Air Force Station, Bidar |
| 8. | 112 Helicopter Unit, Yelahanka, Bengaluru |
| 9. | Air Force Technical College, Jalahalli, Bengaluru |
| 10. | Basic Training Institute (BTI), Belgaum |
| 11. | Non Technical Training Institute (NTTI), Belgaum |
| 12. | Air Force School of Physical Fitness (AFSPS), Belgaum |
| 13. | Garud Regimental Training Centre (GRTC), Chandinagar |
| 14. | Air Force Police & Security Training Institute, (AFP & STI), Chandinagar |
| 15. | Medical Training Centre (MTC), Bengaluru |
| 16. | Communication Training Institute (CTI), Jalahalli, Bengaluru |
| 17. | Electronic Training Institute (ETI), Jalahalli, Bengaluru |
| 18. | Mechanical Training Institute (MTI), Tambaram Chennai |
| 19. | Electrical and Instrument Training Insitute (E&ITI), Jalahalli, Bengaluru |
| 20. | Workshop Training Institute (WTI), Tambaram Chennai |
| 21. | Mechanical Transport Training Institute (MTTI), Avadi, Chennai. |

Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO)

1. Institute of Technology Management (ITM), Mussoorie
2. Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (DIAT), Deemed University, Pune
3. Military Institute of Training (MILIT), Pune
4. DRDO Training Institute (DTI) under Defence Laboratory, Jodhpur
5. Targeted Training Centre (TTC) under Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE), Bengaluru.

Medical Facilities to Gorkha Pensioners

802. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is extending medical facilities to Nepal Domiciled Gorkha (NDG) pensioners residing in India and Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to extend such facilities to the NDG pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has extended the benefits of Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) to Nepal Domiciled Gorkha (NDG) pensioner Ex-servicemen and their dependents. Medical facilities will be provided through 3 ECHS polyclinics at Kathmandu, Pokhara and Dharan. One mobile clinic will also be attached with each of the polyclinic. The polyclinics will provide outpatient treatment and patient requiring hospitalization will be referred to empanelled hospitals in Nepal. Cashless treatment will be provided by these hospitals as is the case in India. The manpower for ECHS Polyclinics and the mobile clinics will be engaged on contractual basis. NDG Ex-servicemen residing in India already have coverage of this scheme since its inception.

(c) In view of above question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Repairing and Maintenance of Roads

803. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the National Waterways in the country including Kerala;

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to improve the inland water transport throughout the country including Waterways connecting north and south of Kerala;

(c) the reasons for continued delay in inter-connecting the waterways in Kerala for full utilization of the project;

(d) the proposed target of completion of inter-connectivity and accompanied infrastructure development on the said waterways; and

(e) whether the proposal will be implemented through Public Private Partnership (PPP) and if so, the action taken to invite private players and their response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) As of now there are five National Waterways (NWs) in the country. These are as follows:

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km) NW-1, declared in 1986.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya - 891 km) - NW-2 declared in 1988.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals - (205 km) - NW-3 declared in 1993.
- (iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km) - NW-4 declared in 2008.
- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani River and Mahanadi Delta Rivers (588 km) - NW-5 declared in 2008.

Of these, NW-3 connects various places of Kerala namely Kottapuram, Aluva, Ambalamugal, Kochi, Vaikom, Chertala, Alappuzha, Trikkunnapuzha, Kayamkulam and Kollam through the inland waterways mode.

Out of the five NWs, the NW-1, 2 & 3 are being developed for shipping and navigation by providing the required Inland Water Transport infrastructure. The developmental works include providing a navigational channel with targeted depth and width for most part of the year, aids for day and night navigation, fixed/floating terminals at selected locations for berthing and loading/unloading of vessels and intermodal connectivity at a few selected locations.

On the advice of Planning Commission, efforts to develop commercially viable stretches of NW-4 & NW-5 under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) have initiated.

(c) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is responsible for developing NW-3. The other waterways

interconnected with it have to be developed by the State Government.

(d) and (e) IWAI is undertaking the development of NW-3 through budgetary resources of the Central Government and various projects in this regard are under implementation. No PPP project is presently envisaged for development of NW-3. State Government of Kerala is to develop the other waterways to interconnect with NW-3.

[English]

Gas Allocation to the Steel Sector

804. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

(a) whether the Task Force set up by the Ministry have cautioned that the curtailing of gas supply to steel firms may push up input costs and adversely impact the downstream activities;

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

(c) whether the Government has constituted an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to decide on the gas allocation to the steel sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the aforesaid group has submitted its report to the Union Government; and

(f) if so, the recommendations made by the aforesaid group alongwith the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) A Task Force pertaining to Raw Materials for Steel sector constituted as a part of formulation of a 'New National Steel Policy' has submitted its Draft Report, wherein it has been mentioned that in view of curtailment of natural gas supply to gas based steel/sponge iron plants, they may have to rely on costlier imported natural gas, which may adversely affect financial viability of these units and may also have an adverse impact on investment in downstream steel industry.

(b) Ministry of Steel has brought the issue of curtailment in supply of natural gas to the existing gas based steel/ sponge iron plants to the notice of Ministry

of Petroleum & Natural Gas with the request to take steps for continued supply of requisite gas to the gas based steel/sponge iron sector in the interest of overall economic development of the country.

(c) to (f) The Government has constituted an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Pricing & Commercial Utilization of Gas under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) which, *inter-alia*, decides on allocation of NELP gas to different sectors. In its meeting held on 24.2.2012, it has taken note of the demand of natural gas for the Steel sector.

Funds for Conservation of Forests

805. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned, released and utilized for development/conservation of forests in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to activate afforestation activities in the country especially in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(c) the details of aberration made by each State in the enforcement of Supreme Court directives on the forest conservation in the said area; and

(d) the specific eco-development protection plans have been launched by the Government for implementation in terms of national and international conventions with special reference to Gujarat and Maharashtra States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing three major Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country, Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) for the protection and conservation of forests and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats Scheme which aims at management/development of National parks & Sanctuaries and Eco-development of villages located in the periphery thereof. The details of amount sanctioned and funds released under the NAP, IFMS and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats Scheme during last three

years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and current year are given in Statements-I, II and III respectively.

(b) Besides National Afforestation Programme (NAP) being implemented by Ministry of Environment and Forests for afforestation of degraded areas, plantation work to increase the forest cover in the country including the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra, is also being carried out by other Ministries under schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission etc.

(c) Various land mark directives and decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matters pertaining

to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are generally referred to the State/Union territory Governments for appropriate compliance. Further, in case of violations reported in the implementation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, appropriate action as per the provisions of law are taken at their level.

(d) The Eco-development of the villages is taken up under Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats Scheme in the country including the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. No specific Eco-development protection plan under any National/International Convention presently exists in the country.

Statement I

Details of amount sanctioned and fund released under National Afforestation Scheme during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 and current year 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | State | Amount sanctioned | | | | Amount Released | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 till 29.2.2012 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 till 29.2.2012 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 16.55 | 15.30 | 15.74 | 19.66 | 11.54 | 11.03 | 10.48 | 15.15 |
| 2. | Bihar | 8.10 | 9.65 | 6.21 | 7.22 | 6.48 | 7.74 | 5.48 | 3.31 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 44.99 | 39.90 | 35.84 | 25.23 | 25.66 | 25.12 | 33.25 | 33.46 |
| 4. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 48.21 | 49.27 | 33.00 | 30.69 | 25.75 | 24.44 | 29.43 | 27.00 |
| 6. | Haryana | 27.30 | 29.17 | 24.24 | 15.20 | 20.14 | 20.57 | 24.20 | 12.28 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 9.62 | 5.04 | 6.48 | 8.19 | 6.72 | 3.59 | 3.45 | 3.50 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 12.00 | 12.49 | 10.49 | 0.00 | 8.47 | 9.81 | 3.99 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 35.98 | 28.41 | 19.81 | 0.00 | 26.32 | 21.06 | 8.73 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 22.77 | 16.16 | 15.81 | 15.38 | 15.46 | 11.95 | 8.12 | 12.49 |
| 11. | Kerala | 13.94 | 5.94 | 11.28 | 9.45 | 9.45 | 4.02 | 7.54 | 2.04 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 32.23 | 33.25 | 40.22 | 33.80 | 22.55 | 22.53 | 30.39 | 20.80 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 31.16 | 28.49 | 38.19 | 33.11 | 21.87 | 20.53 | 16.17 | 28.51 |
| 14. | Odisha | 31.73 | 11.84 | 17.37 | 11.41 | 21.63 | 8.82 | 11.20 | 3.15 |
| 15. | Punjab | 5.59 | 4.12 | 0.00 | 2.41 | 3.30 | 3.01 | 0.00 | 0.46 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16. | Rajasthan | 10.30 | 14.60 | 8.40 | 10.29 | 7.32 | 10.67 | 4.94 | 4.39 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 13.34 | 11.04 | 7.21 | 6.15 | 8.86 | 7.98 | 7.21 | 3.08 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 41.18 | 41.28 | 23.64 | 31.02 | 30.80 | 30.20 | 21.33 | 26.23 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 12.37 | 9.36 | 11.69 | 15.06 | 9.24 | 7.00 | 4.47 | 6.49 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 11.83 | 4.01 | 4.73 | 6.89 | 9.06 | 3.11 | 4.12 | 6.29 |
| | Total (Other States) | 429.19 | 369.32 | 330.35 | 281.16 | 290.62 | 253.17 | 234.50 | 208.62 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.55 | 2.87 | 7.01 | 0.00 | 3.25 | 2.37 | 5.52 | 0.00 |
| 22. | Assam | 12.76 | 16.28 | 12.40 | 0.00 | 9.78 | 14.48 | 6.08 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Manipur | 13.17 | 8.16 | 10.38 | 9.84 | 9.51 | 5.93 | 10.37 | 9.84 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 6.32 | 3.13 | 9.54 | 9.53 | 4.69 | 2.21 | 8.79 | 4.31 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 19.32 | 20.00 | 12.23 | 13.36 | 13.61 | 17.27 | 12.21 | 13.36 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 7.50 | 11.69 | 10.11 | 8.36 | 6.64 | 10.67 | 10.11 | 8.36 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 9.83 | 10.71 | 12.53 | 10.02 | 6.63 | 8.86 | 11.99 | 4.25 |
| 28. | Tripura | 1.11 | 4.40 | 11.76 | 17.10 | 0.89 | 3.20 | 10.43 | 13.61 |
| | Total (NE States) | 74.56 | 77.24 | 85.96 | 68.21 | 55.00 | 65.00 | 75.49 | 53.73 |
| | G. Total | 503.75 | 446.56 | 416.31 | 349.37 | 345.62 | 318.17 | 309.99 | 262.35 |

Statement II

Details of amount sanctioned and fund released under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 and current year 2011-12

| Sl.No. | State | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|--------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Sanctioned amount | Total Released Amount | Sanctioned amount | Total Released Amount | Sanctioned amount | Total Released Amount | Sanctioned amount | Total Released Amount |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 449.5 | 270 | - | - | 228.23 | 136.94 | 142.67 | 0 |
| 2. | Bihar | 186.45 | 93.614 | 182.3 | 117.45 | 197.65 | 118.77 | 868.14 | 82.41 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 638.66 | 463.695 | 647.43 | 460.07 | 422.70 | 368.33 | 580.39 | 430.41 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 628.17 | 27.366 | 25 | 24.57 | 537.11 | 25 | 26.25 | 348.23 |
| 5. | Goa | 58.72 | 461.66 | 672.43 | 501.81 | 41.67 | 429.83 | 100.96 | 10.97 |
| 6. | Haryana | 186.43 | 111.85 | | 69.56 | 126.00 | 101.7 | 446.94 | 75.72 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 363.45 | 260.96 | 639.78 | 282.00 | 295.68 | 287.61 | 0 | 246.49 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 30.244 | 18.1464 | 19 | 8.00 | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Delhi | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 55.19 | 18.1464 | 55.19 | 20.00 | 55.19 | 86.48 | 55.19 | 64.82 |
| Grand Total | | 10691.773 | 7471.3964 | 8902.66 | 6933.72 | 6951.47 | 5685.35 | 17586.42 | 5993.1 |

Statement III

Details of Funds Released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" during last three years and the current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the States/UTs | 2008-09 (Amount sanctioned) | 2008-09 (Amount Released) | 2009-10 (Amount sanctioned) | 2009-10 (Amount Released) | 2010-11 (Amount sanctioned) | 2010-11 (Amount Released) | 2011-12 (Amount sanctioned) | 2011-12 (upto 29.02.2012 Released) |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 94.60 | 73.48 | 107.39 | 85.91 | 110.34 | 87.872 | 158.80 | 127.06 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 143.30 | 92.378 | 131.71 | 102.02 | 92.605 | 64.341 | 144.354 | 71.50 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 226.30 | 193.31 | 258.29 | 193.14 | 227.27 | 213.197 | 272.6998 | 168.11 |
| 4. | Assam | 210.07 | 161.095 | 184.82 | 114.79 | 258.67 | 186.63 | 300.3215 | 234.17 |
| 5. | Bihar | 54.228 | 37.558 | 49.268 | 42.29 | 29.026 | 19.889 | 00 | 00 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 327.99 | 323.235 | 1292.06 | 851.15 | 336.419 | 281.966 | 258.223 | 218.753 |
| 8. | Chandigarh | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 15.37 | 12.29 | 24.98 | 19.98 |
| 9. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 19.53 | 15.62 | 14.88 | 14.88 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 10. | Goa | 77.52 | 41.94 | 92.558 | 71.03 | 59.696 | 32.879 | 49.886 | 21.458 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 453.41 | 318.52 | 570.72 | 426.10 | 1442.79 | 1106.749 | 2267.496 | 1126.59 |
| 12. | Haryana | 65.985 | 86.02 | 28.355 | 17.22 | 18.95 | 15.114 | 31.60 | 28.70 |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 319.911 | 241.983 | 305.581 | 265.92 | 310.8314 | 253.80 | 289.555 | 242.1104 |
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir | 646.27 | 470.87 | 500.18 | 375.397 | 561.80 | 537.336 | 439.523 | 355.465 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 124.04 | 99.753 | 121.84 | 80.267 | 71.293 | 63.64 | 65.648 | 46.7475 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 716.927 | 625.1501 | 650.18 | 566.71 | 459.473 | 412.252 | 427.333 | 325.591 |
| 17. | Kerala | 981.60 | 864.96 | 588.35 | 432.48 | 419.18 | 366.786 | 933.16 | 637.79 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 631.97 | 613.34 | 727.93 | 541.98 | 686.91 | 635.366 | 566.771 | 493.157 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 416.1455 | 390.22 | 367.3905 | 273.679 | 379.665 | 343.32 | 402.835 | 298.743 |
| 20. | Manipur | 100.91 | 100.095 | 147.86 | 118.31 | 110.54 | 88.316 | 112.02 | 86.65 |
| 21. | Meghalaya | 73.81 | 58.007 | 74.77 | 59.75 | 70.37 | 58.03 | 43.805 | 35.039 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 304.166 | 289.09 | 228.286 | 186.85 | 837.483 | 707.763 | 106.121 | 105.075 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 34.275 | 28.415 | 52.98 | 34.115 | 47.36 | 33.595 | 34.917 | 23.043 |
| 24. | Odisha | 617.05 | 576.88 | 618.55 | 390.95 | 351.48 | 315.331 | 343.657 | 231.8329 |
| 25. | Punjab | 67.00 | 40.29 | 127.375 | 36.26 | 21.40 | 25.12 | 00 | 00 |
| 26. | Rajasthan | 538.20 | 414.58 | 573.84 | 496.746 | 368.57 | 348.068 | 334.82 | 283.437 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 193.41 | 187.73 | 253.48 | 240.93 | 196.83 | 183.78 | 132.699 | 131.793 |
| 28. | Tamil Nadu | 794.11 | 727.91 | 525.69 | 518.67 | 360.82 | 334.449 | 294.657 | 240.245 |
| 29. | Tripura | 47.225 | 0.00 | 17.00 | 13.00 | 19.80 | 2.84 | 00 | 00 |
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh | 358.19 | 307.173 | 350.41 | 274.45 | 312.34 | 296.179 | 258.498 | 187.291 |
| 31. | Uttarakhand | 246.65 | 216.09 | 175.78 | 145.08 | 165.04 | 134.90 | 219.266 | 201.144 |
| 32. | West Bengal | 332.34 | 345.78 | 395.70 | 381.318 | 285.95 | 276.385 | 274.385 | 112.15 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 0.00 | 00 | 0.00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| | Daman and Diu | 10.164 | 6.12 | 7.57 | 6.05 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Total | | 9227.2965 | 7947.5921 | 9540.7935 | 7357.442 | 8628.2714 | 7438.183 | 8788.0303 | 6053.6248 |

[*Translation*]

Forest Land for Mining Activities

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

(a) whether a major chunk of areas of forest land in the country including Madhya Pradesh has been given on lease for the mining activities;

(b) if, so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in forest areas of Madhya Pradesh some people have been involved in illegal mining work;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons found guilty in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any assessment about the estimated loss of the dense forest as a result of mining work and its effect on ecology and the inhabitants there;

(f) if so, the results thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Central Government as on 29.02.2012 accorded 1738 approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 1,43,871 hectares of forest land for mining projects. Approvals accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for mining projects include 182 proposals involving diversion of 16,059 hectares of forest land in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) As per the information received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, details of incidents of illegal mining in forest land in Madhya Pradesh and action taken by the State Forest Department against the offenders are as below:

| Sl. No. | Year | No. of incidents of illegal mining in forest land | Number of forest offenders | Number of vehicles seized |
|---------|----------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | 2009 | 1166 | 1049 | 196 |
| 2. | 2010 | 1113 | 831 | 150 |
| 3. | 2011 | 1164 | 849 | 168 |
| 4. | 2012 (upto February) | 138 | 102 | 27 |

(e) to (g) Central Government has not undertaken a comprehensive study to assess loss of dense forest cover as a result of mining work and its effect on ecology and the inhabitants. However, the Central Government, while according approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the EIA Notification, 2006 to mining projects assess the impacts of such projects, *inter-alia* on ecology and inhabitants and stipulate appropriate mitigative measures, such as, creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation, implementation of wildlife conservation plan, rehabilitation and resettlement of the project affected families, realization of Net Present Value (NPV) of the diverted forest land from the user agency etc.

[English]

Road Construction in Assam

807. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads in Assam are deteriorating due to soil conditions and rains;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to introduce new technology for road construction in Assam; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

PRASADA): (a) No, Madam; The Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways only. The development and maintenance of State roads are the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Employment for Women

808. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the percentage of women and the comparative details of women and men in the total workforce alongwith the share of women in wage employment in the country including the non-agriculture sectors, State-wise during the last three years;

(b) the steps/initiatives taken by the Government for creation of employment opportunities and other welfare schemes for women labourers;

(c) whether the World Bank has highlighted the stagnation of women's labour participation in India;

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation alongwith the budgetary allocation for the welfare of women labourer in the country; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety of women workers in the country including women working in late shifts in BPOs?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) On the basis of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) surveys conducted during 2009-10, 2007-08 and 2005-06 respectively, a comparative statement on percentage of women and men in total workforce has been Annexed at Statement-I. Share of women in wage employment in the Non-Agricultural Sector (%), 2004 is annexed at Statement-II. State-wise details of workforce participation of women in labour force may be seen at Statement-III.

(b) Ministry of Labour and Employment is providing skill training to women through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes. To stimulate employment opportunities among women of various socio-economic level and ensure gainful employment. There are 11 National Vocational Training Institutes providing training facilities exclusively for women in skills which have high wage-employment and self-employment potential. Women wings in general ITI's are under the administrative control of respective State Governments. National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) has enhanced the percentage of reservation for women from 25% to 30% in training institutes. More than 90,000 women have been trained since inception of Women Vocational Training Programme in 1977 and there are about 1409 women ITIs/ITCs and women wings, having a total of 74,124 training seats as on May, 2011. The Ministry is administering a grant-in-aid scheme for welfare of women labour under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Vountary Organizations for taking up action programmes/projects for the benefit of women labour. Under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis is provided to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme also covers maternity package for women.

(c) Yes, Madam. World Bank in 2012 report noted that the labour force participation (LFPR) of women in India has declined during the last five years. As per NSSO data, the Labour Force Participation Rate for women declined from 29.4 percent in 2004-05 to 23.3 percent in 2009-10. One of the major reasons for the decline in LFPR is the "education effect".

(d) Ministry of Labour & Employment is running various welfare scheme under Plantation Labour Act, 1951, Factories Act, 1948, Mines Act, 1952, Contract Labour Act, 1970, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, The Bedi Workers

welfare fund, Iron ore Mines, Maganese ore Mines and Crome ore Mines Labour Welfare funds Act 1976, Lime Stones and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare funds Act 1972, Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1946, Building and other Construction workers Act, 1996 which covers welfare for Women. Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Skill Development, Initiatives provisions for welfare of women is covered. Besides all these schemes Ministry of Labour & Employment is also running Grant-in- Aid scheme for generating awareness amongst women labourers in areas like Minimum Wages, provisions of Equal Remuneration Act, welfare schemes for women etc. Budget allocation for this scheme for the last three years was Rs. 50 lakhs per year.

(e) The working conditions of BPO companies are regulated by the provisions of Shops and Establishments Act, which is implemented by the respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory to all State Governments/UTs to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the States law enforcement machinery in tackling the problems of crime against women. The advisory includes improving the safety conditions on road and special steps for security of women in nights shifts of call centres as one of the component. There are elaborate provisions relating to safety of women working in Factories under Factories Act, 1948. Details of these provisions is at Statement-IV.

Statement I

| Year | % of Male in total work force | % of Female in total work force | % of Total work force of Male & Female |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 2005-06 | 54.45 | 22.65 | 39.15 |
| 2007-08 | 55.1 | 21.35 | 38.8 |
| 2009-10 | 54.3 | 13.8 | 35.0 |

Statement II

Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-Agriculture Sector, (%) 2004

| Sl.No. | India/States/UTs | Women in Wage Employment in Non-Agriculture Sector (%) | | |
|--------|------------------|---|-------|-------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Rural+Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | India | 20.13 | 17.98 | 19.11 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 32.92 | 21.20 | 27.43 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | - | - | - |
| 3. | Assam | 8.28 | 12.67 | 9.36 |
| 4. | Bihar | 11.74 | 11.79 | 11.75 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 27.37 | 17.45 | 23.07 |
| 6. | Delhi | 6.03 | 9.66 | 9.27 |
| 7. | Goa | 31.80 | 21.83 | 28.86 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 15.95 | 18.30 | 17.27 |
| 9. | Haryana | 8.91 | 13.59 | 10.82 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 12.11 | 24.60 | 14.63 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 9.85 | 12.99 | 10.67 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 14.49 | 10.70 | 13.53 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 26.74 | 20.69 | 23.51 |
| 14. | Kerala | 25.04 | 25.50 | 25.20 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 25.50 | 17.02 | 21.16 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 21.98 | 19.30 | 20.20 |
| 17. | Odisha | 20.54 | 15.76 | 19.59 |
| 18. | Punjab | 13.13 | 12.45 | 12.78 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 12.15 | 11.26 | 11.80 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 30.43 | 25.09 | 27.67 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 13.32 | 13.17 | 13.25 |
| 22. | Uttarakhand | 9.88 | 15.44 | 12.55 |
| 23. | West Bengal | 20.68 | 19.10 | 9.98 |
| 24. | NE States | 22.60 | 27.30 | 24.28 |
| 25. | Group of UTs | 12.71 | 21.30 | 18.19 |

Note: NSS 60th Round January-June 2004.

Concept relates to current weekly status.

Source: India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistical Organisation, (2006). *Women and Men in India 2007*, New Delhi, p. 60.

Statement III(A)

Number of persons usually employed in the principal status (ps) and in the principal as well as subsidiary status (all) per 1000 persons for each State and U.T.

| State/U.T. | Rural | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Person | |
| | ps workers | all workers | ps workers | all workers | ps workers | all workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 594 | 598 | 413 | 443 | 504 | 521 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 494 | 499 | 288 | 293 | 399 | 404 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Assam | 548 | 553 | 128 | 153 | 351 | 358 |
| Bihar | 478 | 481 | 43 | 65 | 271 | 283 |
| Chhattisgarh | 507 | 511 | 362 | 371 | 436 | 442 |
| Delhi | 601 | 601 | 28 | 28 | 301 | 301 |
| Goa | 526 | 526 | 127 | 127 | 339 | 339 |
| Gujarat | 579 | 585 | 247 | 320 | 421 | 459 |
| Haryana | 512 | 522 | 135 | 250 | 338 | 396 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 546 | 556 | 400 | 468 | 473 | 512 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 529 | 563 | 55 | 292 | 298 | 431 |
| Jharkhand | 485 | 491 | 125 | 159 | 313 | 333 |
| Karnataka | 619 | 624 | 359 | 370 | 489 | 497 |
| Kerala | 550 | 564 | 176 | 218 | 354 | 383 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 555 | 556 | 266 | 282 | 418 | 426 |
| Maharashtra | 566 | 576 | 354 | 396 | 463 | 488 |
| Manipur | 493 | 499 | 175 | 212 | 339 | 361 |
| Meghalaya | 568 | 580 | 330 | 371 | 454 | 480 |
| Mizoram | 596 | 598 | 370 | 404 | 488 | 506 |
| Nagaland | 464 | 500 | 174 | 319 | 322 | 411 |
| Odisha | 575 | 578 | 164 | 243 | 370 | 410 |
| Punjab | 525 | 531 | 45 | 240 | 293 | 391 |
| Rajasthan | 503 | 510 | 220 | 357 | 365 | 436 |
| Sikkim | 556 | 556 | 296 | 309 | 436 | 442 |
| Tamil Nadu | 602 | 603 | 391 | 405 | 493 | 501 |
| Tripura | 571 | 583 | 91 | 188 | 336 | 390 |
| Uttarakhand | 443 | 461 | 274 | 399 | 362 | 431 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 481 | 504 | 90 | 174 | 292 | 344 |
| West Bengal | 594 | 608 | 91 | 152 | 356 | 392 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 575 | 583 | 154 | 199 | 379 | 404 |
| Chandigarh | 522 | 522 | 93 | 93 | 301 | 301 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 556 | 556 | 42 | 42 | 311 | 311 |
| Daman and Diu | 574 | 574 | 193 | 198 | 414 | 416 |
| Lakshadweep | 650 | 658 | 105 | 245 | 384 | 456 |
| Puducherry | 624 | 631 | 331 | 349 | 468 | 481 |
| All India | 537 | 547 | 202 | 261 | 374 | 408 |

Number of persons usually employed in the principal status (ps) and in the principal as well as subsidiary status (all) per 1000 persons for each State and U.T.

| State/U.T. | Urban | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Persons | |
| | ps workers | all workers | ps workers | all workers | ps workers | all workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 539 | 542 | 167 | 176 | 263 | 364 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 435 | 438 | 145 | 145 | 300 | 302 |
| Assam | 522 | 528 | 81 | 93 | 312 | 322 |
| Bihar | 428 | 431 | 28 | 47 | 242 | 252 |
| Chhattisgarh | 476 | 476 | 136 | 140 | 310 | 313 |
| Delhi | 535 | 535 | 54 | 52 | 331 | 333 |
| Goa | 576 | 576 | 100 | 100 | 332 | 332 |
| Gujarat | 561 | 563 | 125 | 143 | 361 | 370 |
| Haryana | 552 | 557 | 106 | 130 | 347 | 361 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 556 | 559 | 140 | 159 | 349 | 359 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 538 | 542 | 105 | 138 | 328 | 347 |
| Jharkhand | 486 | 486 | 75 | 85 | 288 | 294 |
| Karnataka | 575 | 576 | 167 | 170 | 380 | 382 |
| Kerala | 534 | 547 | 171 | 194 | 344 | 363 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 503 | 503 | 118 | 131 | 319 | 326 |
| Maharashtra | 569 | 575 | 141 | 159 | 368 | 380 |
| Manipur | 469 | 472 | 130 | 146 | 306 | 315 |
| Meghalaya | 468 | 468 | 212 | 214 | 332 | 333 |
| Mizoram | 519 | 521 | 281 | 288 | 399 | 403 |
| Nagaland | 418 | 436 | 67 | 132 | 252 | 293 |
| Odisha | 568 | 568 | 97 | 119 | 339 | 350 |
| Punjab | 566 | 568 | 81 | 124 | 344 | 365 |
| Rajasthan | 507 | 510 | 81 | 120 | 302 | 323 |
| Sikkim | 601 | 601 | 150 | 150 | 398 | 398 |
| Tamil Nadu | 568 | 569 | 181 | 191 | 377 | 383 |
| Tripura | 553 | 556 | 105 | 108 | 324 | 327 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Uttarakhand | 525 | 530 | 83 | 113 | 322 | 336 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 496 | 501 | 58 | 80 | 287 | 300 |
| West Bengal | 578 | 584 | 106 | 141 | 350 | 370 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 564 | 574 | 181 | 191 | 382 | 392 |
| Chandigarh | 555 | 555 | 135 | 135 | 352 | 352 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 569 | 569 | 6 | 6 | 339 | 339 |
| Daman and Diu | 548 | 548 | 86 | 86 | 344 | 344 |
| Lakshadweep | 452 | 485 | 162 | 271 | 307 | 378 |
| Puducherry | 562 | 566 | 198 | 203 | 377 | 381 |
| All India | 539 | 543 | 119 | 138 | 339 | 350 |

Statement III (B)

Distribution of persons (per 1000) by broad usual activity (principal+subsidiary) status for each State/UT

Rural Male

| State/UT | working | | | unemployed | | not in labour force | | | estd. no. of persons (00) | no. of sample persons | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------|----------|----------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| | self employed | regular wage/salaried | casual labour | all | students | engaged in domestic duties | others | all | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 272 | 60 | 287 | 620 | 7 | 236 | 4 | 122 | 374 | 271008 | 1001 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 411 | 55 | 57 | 523 | 17 | 237 | 37 | 137 | 460 | 4470 | 2429 |
| Assam | 403 | 65 | 96 | 564 | 26 | 249 | 17 | 144 | 410 | 120528 | 5220 |
| Bihar | 253 | 19 | 196 | 473 | 11 | 278 | 13 | 213 | 510 | 353387 | 1860 |
| Chhattisgarh | 348 | 31 | 131 | 562 | 3 | 272 | 2 | 160 | 434 | 98903 | 391 |
| Delhi | 178 | 312 | 25 | 514 | 14 | 255 | 17 | 493 | 472 | 5314 | 491 |
| Goa | 243 | 214 | 170 | 626 | 5 | 195 | 21 | 153 | 369 | 2971 | 234 |
| Gujarat | 314 | 76 | 212 | 602 | 6 | 243 | 6 | 143 | 392 | 164779 | 6311 |
| Haryana | 288 | 72 | 138 | 498 | 22 | 295 | 6 | 179 | 479 | 48955 | 3841 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 339 | 115 | 106 | 560 | 12 | 276 | 5 | 147 | 428 | 27724 | 3510 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|---------|--------|
| Jammu and Kashmir | 367 | 88 | 84 | 540 | 17 | 315 | 3 | 125 | 443 | 34602 | 3336 |
| Jharkhand | 345 | 24 | 137 | 506 | 12 | 300 | 7 | 176 | 483 | 104585 | 5481 |
| Karnataka | 290 | 46 | 269 | 604 | 7 | 257 | 6 | 126 | 389 | 167990 | 6526 |
| Kerala | 216 | 91 | 249 | 556 | 26 | 254 | 7 | 158 | 418 | 108884 | 4256 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 319 | 26 | 206 | 552 | 3 | 279 | 6 | 160 | 445 | 242355 | 11714 |
| Maharashtra | 296 | 72 | 225 | 592 | 3 | 255 | 4 | 142 | 400 | 287959 | 11312 |
| Manipur | 414 | 58 | 32 | 505 | 24 | 339 | 11 | 121 | 472 | 7704 | 4306 |
| Meghalaya | 302 | 52 | 172 | 526 | 9 | 329 | 10 | 126 | 465 | 9945 | 320 |
| Mizoram | 512 | 50 | 36 | 599 | 2 | 274 | 10 | 115 | 399 | 2474 | 1641 |
| Nagaland | 476 | 97 | 9 | 582 | 40 | 240 | 11 | 128 | 379 | 3829 | 3324 |
| Odisha | 331 | 37 | 220 | 588 | 17 | 228 | 8 | 158 | 395 | 143989 | 8611 |
| Punjab | 270 | 96 | 184 | 549 | 16 | 256 | 7 | 173 | 435 | 82985 | 4281 |
| Rajasthan | 336 | 49 | 116 | 501 | 7 | 314 | 5 | 175 | 492 | 228136 | 9820 |
| Sikkim | 314 | 164 | 56 | 534 | 19 | 340 | 4 | 102 | 447 | 2398 | 2486 |
| Tamil Nadu | 218 | 85 | 295 | 598 | 17 | 240 | 3 | 143 | 385 | 171864 | 6205 |
| Tripura | 274 | 66 | 217 | 556 | 41 | 246 | 8 | 147 | 402 | 14441 | 4694 |
| Uttarakhand | 318 | 105 | 108 | 530 | 18 | 316 | 4 | 131 | 452 | 32643 | 2399 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 337 | 31 | 124 | 493 | 6 | 306 | 7 | 188 | 501 | 699192 | 26450 |
| West Bengal | 270 | 44 | 276 | 590 | 15 | 227 | 10 | 158 | 395 | 308345 | 12798 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 231 | 203 | 146 | 579 | 32 | 251 | 3 | 134 | 389 | 1186 | 632 |
| Chandigarh | 228 | 377 | 127 | 732 | 0 | 178 | 0 | 89 | 268 | 525 | 153 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 234 | 198 | 138 | 570 | 34 | 258 | 17 | 111 | 395 | 1045 | 467 |
| Daman and Diu | 158 | 395 | 87 | 640 | 12 | 208 | 14 | 126 | 348 | 629 | 403 |
| Lakshadweep | 204 | 136 | 150 | 489 | 26 | 364 | 0 | 121 | 435 | 173 | 208 |
| Puducherry | 104 | 141 | 291 | 536 | 28 | 298 | 0 | 139 | 436 | 1903 | 311 |
| All India | 303 | 50 | 194 | 548 | 11 | 270 | 7 | 165 | 461 | 3805164 | 190313 |

Statement III (C)*Distribution of persons (per 1000) by broad usual activity (principal+subsidiary) status for each State/UT***Rural Male**

| State/UT | working | | | | unemp- loyed | not in labour force | | | | estd. no. of persons (00) | no. of sample persons |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | self empl- oyed | regular wage/ salaried | casual labour | all | | students | engaged in domestic duties | others | all | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 193 | 15 | 253 | 471 | 2 | 202 | 206 | 121 | 527 | 276265 | 10405 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 317 | 15 | 20 | 352 | 7 | 249 | 251 | 142 | 641 | 4032 | 2219 |
| Assam | 98 | 17 | 32 | 153 | 10 | 214 | 462 | 154 | 837 | 106124 | 4543 |
| Bihar | 67 | 3 | 79 | 149 | 0 | 197 | 433 | 220 | 850 | 338527 | 17578 |
| Chhattisgarh | 283 | 6 | 182 | 471 | 1 | 225 | 135 | 169 | 528 | 94528 | 3859 |
| Delhi | 4 | 20 | 5 | 29 | 0 | 210 | 566 | 195 | 971 | 4441 | 320 |
| Goa | 64 | 25 | 47 | 136 | 6 | 247 | 453 | 158 | 857 | 3271 | 299 |
| Gujarat | 216 | 9 | 134 | 359 | 0 | 196 | 307 | 138 | 641 | 148180 | 5904 |
| Haryana | 223 | 9 | 46 | 278 | 0 | 227 | 324 | 171 | 722 | 73926 | 3563 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 432 | 25 | 7 | 464 | 8 | 235 | 169 | 123 | 528 | 29059 | 3808 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 288 | 15 | 0 | 303 | 0 | 275 | 276 | 146 | 697 | 33353 | 3258 |
| Jharkhand | 232 | 6 | 49 | 287 | 1 | 256 | 290 | 165 | 712 | 100652 | 5187 |
| Karnataka | 180 | 15 | 197 | 392 | 1 | 199 | 287 | 121 | 607 | 161189 | 6464 |
| Kerala | 100 | 52 | 70 | 221 | 34 | 227 | 383 | 135 | 745 | 119470 | 4723 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 159 | 5 | 156 | 320 | 0 | 238 | 279 | 162 | 680 | 217592 | 10528 |
| Maharashtra | 203 | 13 | 215 | 436 | 2 | 211 | 204 | 143 | 561 | 274014 | 10965 |
| Manipur | 222 | 17 | 11 | 250 | 6 | 278 | 350 | 116 | 744 | 7164 | 4710 |
| Meghalaya | 263 | 22 | 64 | 354 | 1 | 274 | 205 | 166 | 645 | 9467 | 3105 |
| Mizoram | 353 | 10 | 8 | 371 | 0 | 276 | 245 | 108 | 628 | 2359 | 1576 |
| Nagaland | 466 | 15 | 0 | 483 | 20 | 215 | 160 | 124 | 497 | 3584 | 3095 |
| Odisha | 170 | 6 | 118 | 293 | 4 | 191 | 362 | 150 | 703 | 158694 | 8840 |
| Punjab | 193 | 16 | 28 | 238 | 7 | 231 | 389 | 135 | 755 | 76516 | 4262 |
| Rajasthan | 313 | 7 | 51 | 370 | 1 | 224 | 233 | 172 | 629 | 217797 | 9746 |
| Sikkim | 209 | 54 | 22 | 285 | 12 | 325 | 263 | 116 | 704 | 2213 | 2412 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|--------|
| Tamil Nadu | 150 | 29 | 209 | 389 | 5 | 193 | 281 | 128 | 607 | 180131 | 6552 |
| Tripura | 41 | 14 | 55 | 110 | 61 | 231 | 443 | 156 | 829 | 14314 | 4806 |
| Uttarakhand | 269 | 13 | 12 | 294 | 6 | 270 | 296 | 133 | 700 | 32330 | 2417 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 147 | 4 | 39 | 190 | 0 | 263 | 370 | 177 | 810 | 655133 | 24752 |
| West Bengal | 72 | 18 | 56 | 146 | 4 | 213 | 502 | 135 | 850 | 292005 | 12143 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 106 | 57 | 31 | 193 | 24 | 228 | 412 | 144 | 783 | 1054 | 138 |
| Chandigarh | 18 | 49 | 0 | 66 | 1 | 210 | 493 | 230 | 933 | 450 | 138 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 54 | 2 | 3 | 59 | 0 | 184 | 646 | 112 | 941 | 728 | 299 |
| Daman and Diu | 105 | 34 | 41 | 180 | 0 | 119 | 537 | 163 | 820 | 364 | 296 |
| Lakshadweep | 57 | 45 | 5 | 108 | 43 | 236 | 431 | 182 | 849 | 167 | 204 |
| Puducherry | 79 | 39 | 149 | 267 | 13 | 256 | 325 | 139 | 720 | 1708 | 291 |
| All India | 168 | 12 | 109 | 289 | 3 | 223 | 328 | 158 | 708 | 3630798 | 183981 |

Statement III (D)

Distribution of persons (per 1000) by broad usual activity (principal+subsidiary) status for each State/UT

Rural Male

| State/UT | working | | | | unemp- loyed | not in labour force | | | | estd. no. of persons (00) | no. of sample persons |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | self empl- oyed | regular wage/ salaried | casual labour | all | | students | engaged in domestic duties | others | all | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 232 | 37 | 273 | 544 | 4 | 219 | 106 | 127 | 451 | 5472721 | 20442 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 365 | 36 | 39 | 442 | 12 | 269 | 138 | 140 | 546 | 8501 | 4648 |
| Assam | 260 | 42 | 69 | 372 | 13 | 232 | 228 | 149 | 610 | 226651 | 9861 |
| Bihar | 169 | 11 | 140 | 320 | 6 | 239 | 215 | 219 | 674 | 681914 | 36263 |
| Chhattisgarh | 316 | 19 | 183 | 518 | 2 | 249 | 67 | 165 | 490 | 193431 | 7835 |
| Delhi | 99 | 179 | 16 | 294 | 8 | 235 | 267 | 197 | 699 | 9752 | 725 |
| Goa | 149 | 115 | 105 | 369 | 6 | 232 | 243 | 155 | 625 | 6242 | 533 |
| Gujarat | 268 | 44 | 175 | 487 | 3 | 221 | 148 | 141 | 510 | 313159 | 12242 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|--------|
| Haryana | 258 | 43 | 95 | 396 | 12 | 263 | 154 | 176 | 592 | 155881 | 7409 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 386 | 69 | 56 | 511 | 10 | 255 | 90 | 134 | 479 | 56783 | 7318 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 328 | 52 | 43 | 423 | 9 | 295 | 138 | 136 | 568 | 67955 | 6594 |
| Jharkhand | 290 | 15 | 94 | 398 | 6 | 279 | 146 | 170 | 595 | 205237 | 10668 |
| Karnataka | 236 | 31 | 233 | 500 | 4 | 229 | 144 | 123 | 496 | 329179 | 13000 |
| Kerala | 155 | 70 | 155 | 381 | 30 | 240 | 204 | 146 | 589 | 228295 | 8979 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 243 | 16 | 182 | 442 | 2 | 260 | 135 | 151 | 556 | 459946 | 22242 |
| Maharashtra | 253 | 43 | 220 | 516 | 5 | 233 | 104 | 142 | 475 | 561973 | 22277 |
| Manipur | 321 | 38 | 22 | 382 | 15 | 310 | 174 | 120 | 603 | 14868 | 9516 |
| Meghalaya | 283 | 40 | 120 | 442 | 5 | 302 | 105 | 146 | 553 | 19412 | 6348 |
| Mizoram | 435 | 30 | 23 | 488 | 2 | 275 | 125 | 111 | 511 | 4832 | 3224 |
| Nagaland | 471 | 58 | 4 | 534 | 30 | 228 | 83 | 126 | 436 | 7413 | 6419 |
| Odisha | 250 | 21 | 168 | 439 | 10 | 209 | 187 | 154 | 551 | 313683 | 17453 |
| Punjab | 233 | 58 | 109 | 400 | 12 | 244 | 190 | 154 | 589 | 159501 | 8543 |
| Rajasthan | 325 | 28 | 84 | 437 | 4 | 270 | 116 | 173 | 559 | 445933 | 19566 |
| Sikkim | 264 | 111 | 40 | 415 | 15 | 333 | 128 | 110 | 570 | 4611 | 4898 |
| Tamil Nadu | 183 | 57 | 251 | 491 | 10 | 218 | 146 | 136 | 499 | 351996 | 12757 |
| Tripura | 158 | 40 | 136 | 334 | 51 | 238 | 224 | 152 | 615 | 28756 | 9504 |
| Uttarakhand | 294 | 59 | 60 | 413 | 12 | 293 | 150 | 132 | 575 | 64973 | 4816 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 245 | 18 | 83 | 346 | 3 | 285 | 182 | 183 | 650 | 1354325 | 51202 |
| West Bengal | 174 | 31 | 169 | 374 | 10 | 220 | 249 | 147 | 616 | 660552 | 24941 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 172 | 134 | 91 | 398 | 28 | 240 | 196 | 138 | 574 | 2240 | 1246 |
| Chandigarh | 131 | 226 | 69 | 425 | 0 | 193 | 227 | 154 | 575 | 975 | 293 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 160 | 117 | 83 | 360 | 20 | 234 | 275 | 111 | 619 | 1773 | 761 |
| Daman and Diu | 139 | 263 | 70 | 472 | 7 | 176 | 206 | 140 | 521 | 994 | 701 |
| Lakshadweep | 132 | 91 | 79 | 302 | 34 | 301 | 212 | 151 | 664 | 340 | 412 |
| Puducherry | 92 | 92 | 224 | 409 | 21 | 278 | 154 | 140 | 570 | 3611 | 602 |
| All India | 238 | 31 | 153 | 422 | 7 | 247 | 164 | 160 | 571 | 7435962 | 374294 |

Statement III (E)*Distribution of persons (per 1000) by broad usual activity (principal+subsidiary) status for each State/UT***Rural Male**

| State/UT | working | | | | unemp- loyed | not in labour force | | | | estd. no. of persons (00) | no. of sample persons |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | self empl- oyed | regular wage/ salaried | casual labour | all | | students | engaged in domestic duties | others | all | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 221 | 239 | 106 | 566 | 14 | 275 | 4 | 140 | 450 | 103111 | 5812 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 173 | 240 | 51 | 454 | 21 | 403 | 26 | 86 | 515 | 1215 | 1313 |
| Assam | 235 | 226 | 30 | 541 | 44 | 264 | 8 | 144 | 416 | 12845 | 2349 |
| Bihar | 283 | 120 | 63 | 466 | 19 | 333 | 9 | 173 | 515 | 38475 | 4408 |
| Chhattisgarh | 179 | 258 | 83 | 512 | 21 | 313 | 5 | 150 | 468 | 19413 | 1910 |
| Delhi | 235 | 286 | 34 | 554 | 13 | 278 | 8 | 148 | 433 | 67312 | 2968 |
| Goa | 216 | 315 | 80 | 611 | 15 | 204 | 8 | 162 | 375 | 4027 | 445 |
| Gujarat | 234 | 277 | 82 | 593 | 15 | 233 | 5 | 154 | 392 | 96398 | 5417 |
| Haryana | 223 | 269 | 38 | 531 | 12 | 271 | 2 | 184 | 457 | 31800 | 2253 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 238 | 254 | 66 | 559 | 19 | 285 | 3 | 134 | 422 | 2881 | 1020 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 294 | 199 | 37 | 531 | 29 | 293 | 3 | 144 | 440 | 7715 | 2316 |
| Jharkhand | 184 | 183 | 95 | 462 | 42 | 361 | 3 | 131 | 496 | 22245 | 2268 |
| Karnataka | 218 | 263 | 116 | 597 | 19 | 257 | 5 | 141 | 384 | 80158 | 4676 |
| Kerala | 204 | 168 | 205 | 577 | 30 | 225 | 9 | 157 | 392 | 33116 | 2357 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 258 | 178 | 86 | 521 | 19 | 301 | 8 | 150 | 460 | 74687 | 5950 |
| Maharashtra | 206 | 290 | 70 | 567 | 20 | 257 | 7 | 151 | 414 | 203468 | 11053 |
| Manipur | 324 | 121 | 36 | 482 | 26 | 372 | 5 | 115 | 492 | 2685 | 2168 |
| Meghalaya | 113 | 222 | 130 | 466 | 26 | 389 | 14 | 106 | 508 | 1848 | 996 |
| Mizoram | 228 | 190 | 70 | 487 | 26 | 364 | 9 | 114 | 487 | 1969 | 2373 |
| Nagaland | 121 | 316 | 13 | 451 | 86 | 311 | 7 | 146 | 464 | 1133 | 1104 |
| Odisha | 238 | 231 | 73 | 541 | 25 | 272 | 12 | 150 | 434 | 25630 | 2850 |
| Punjab | 279 | 255 | 60 | 594 | 23 | 245 | 5 | 133 | 383 | 43004 | 3187 |
| Rajasthan | 279 | 178 | 66 | 523 | 18 | 302 | 11 | 146 | 459 | 70239 | 4323 |
| Sikkim | 208 | 357 | 6 | 571 | 55 | 258 | 0 | 116 | 374 | 302 | 375 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|---------|--------|
| Tamil Nadu | 203 | 252 | 143 | 598 | 24 | 235 | 4 | 139 | 378 | 129229 | 5895 |
| Tripura | 238 | 226 | 88 | 552 | 76 | 213 | 10 | 159 | 372 | 2955 | 1182 |
| Uttarakhand | 213 | 205 | 91 | 509 | 37 | 273 | 16 | 164 | 454 | 11514 | 1315 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 270 | 167 | 67 | 504 | 23 | 302 | 7 | 165 | 473 | 185816 | 9549 |
| West Bengal | 269 | 237 | 88 | 594 | 39 | 207 | 4 | 156 | 367 | 95313 | 6372 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 93 | 396 | 120 | 610 | 30 | 274 | 0 | 87 | 361 | 621 | 492 |
| Chandigarh | 157 | 255 | 67 | 479 | 40 | 314 | 3 | 164 | 481 | 4087 | 614 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 178 | 413 | 3 | 593 | 10 | 260 | 18 | 118 | 397 | 172 | 436 |
| Daman and Diu | 295 | 183 | 58 | 536 | 8 | 312 | 0 | 145 | 456 | 247 | 338 |
| Lakshadweep | 119 | 298 | 57 | 474 | 30 | 342 | 6 | 147 | 495 | 138 | 390 |
| Puducherry | 186 | 189 | 136 | 511 | 38 | 297 | 0 | 154 | 451 | 2369 | 750 |
| All India | 236 | 232 | 85 | 554 | 22 | 267 | 6 | 150 | 424 | 1378138 | 101144 |

Statement III (F)

Distribution of persons (per 1000) by broad usual activity (principal+subsidiary) status for each State/UT

Urban Male

| State/UT | working | | | | unemp- loyed | not in labour force | | | | estd. no. of persons (00) | no. of sample persons |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | self empl- oyed | regular wage/ salaried | casual labour | all | | students | engaged in domestic duties | others | all | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 77 | 66 | 46 | 189 | 8 | 243 | 444 | 115 | 803 | 102376 | 5861 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 47 | 82 | 11 | 140 | 10 | 380 | 377 | 93 | 850 | 1032 | 1174 |
| Assam | 41 | 38 | 8 | 87 | 25 | 247 | 524 | 117 | 838 | 10469 | 2061 |
| Bihar | 39 | 15 | 14 | 67 | 2 | 297 | 460 | 173 | 931 | 34628 | 400 |
| Chhattisgarh | 61 | 43 | 65 | 169 | 4 | 272 | 397 | 157 | 827 | 17072 | 179 |
| Delhi | 12 | 37 | 3 | 52 | 1 | 258 | 542 | 246 | 947 | 54536 | 2441 |
| Goa | 52 | 61 | 40 | 153 | 14 | 207 | 473 | 152 | 833 | 4151 | 451 |
| Gujarat | 61 | 39 | 31 | 131 | 1 | 233 | 533 | 112 | 868 | 85097 | 5011 |
| Haryana | 68 | 69 | 12 | 149 | 3 | 243 | 459 | 146 | 848 | 27584 | 2011 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|---------|-------|
| Himachal Pradesh | 105 | 91 | 17 | 213 | 14 | 292 | 346 | 129 | 773 | 2587 | 981 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 89 | 50 | 0 | 140 | 10 | 258 | 476 | 116 | 851 | 7242 | 2739 |
| Jharkhand | 38 | 25 | 25 | 89 | 3 | 293 | 488 | 127 | 909 | 18729 | 2070 |
| Karnataka | 50 | 88 | 40 | 178 | 6 | 250 | 448 | 149 | 817 | 80131 | 4621 |
| Kerala | 72 | 77 | 29 | 177 | 47 | 208 | 416 | 153 | 776 | 37208 | 2606 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 72 | 30 | 28 | 129 | 4 | 276 | 451 | 142 | 867 | 70913 | 5738 |
| Maharashtra | 51 | 63 | 28 | 142 | 6 | 250 | 485 | 116 | 851 | 193694 | 10258 |
| Manipur | 120 | 43 | 3 | 167 | 11 | 318 | 383 | 120 | 822 | 2565 | 2223 |
| Meghalaya | 77 | 89 | 38 | 203 | 11 | 355 | 279 | 152 | 786 | 1858 | 1079 |
| Mizoram | 195 | 61 | 16 | 272 | 11 | 343 | 282 | 92 | 716 | 1984 | 2413 |
| Nagaland | 96 | 85 | 0 | 181 | 42 | 327 | 348 | 103 | 778 | 1109 | 1055 |
| Odisha | 58 | 51 | 23 | 132 | 19 | 256 | 487 | 107 | 849 | 24331 | 2785 |
| Punjab | 37 | 61 | 6 | 105 | 4 | 231 | 518 | 122 | 891 | 36076 | 2854 |
| Rajasthan | 65 | 33 | 15 | 114 | 3 | 255 | 492 | 136 | 883 | 64672 | 4199 |
| Sikkim | 52 | 195 | 0 | 246 | 40 | 291 | 333 | 91 | 714 | 268 | 295 |
| Tamil Nadu | 72 | 75 | 69 | 216 | 13 | 214 | 442 | 115 | 771 | 133376 | 6126 |
| Tripura | 30 | 93 | 14 | 136 | 160 | 183 | 381 | 140 | 704 | 2868 | 1402 |
| Uttarakhand | 42 | 41 | 6 | 89 | 12 | 256 | 481 | 162 | 8999 | 9570 | 1125 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 54 | 21 | 5 | 81 | 3 | 293 | 480 | 144 | 916 | 168559 | 9132 |
| West Bengal | 66 | 61 | 16 | 142 | 7 | 190 | 534 | 128 | 851 | 88825 | 5907 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3 | 87 | 15 | 105 | 29 | 214 | 513 | 139 | 865 | 510 | 409 |
| Chandigarh | 36 | 80 | 15 | 131 | 3 | 291 | 440 | 135 | 866 | 3511 | 564 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 49 | 37 | 0 | 87 | 0 | 208 | 584 | 122 | 913 | 115 | 306 |
| Daman and Diu | 115 | 10 | 11 | 137 | 0 | 234 | 529 | 101 | 863 | 208 | 315 |
| Lakshadweep | 72 | 60 | 2 | 133 | 51 | 233 | 420 | 161 | 815 | 139 | 452 |
| Puducherry | 32 | 73 | 11 | 115 | 53 | 216 | 469 | 147 | 831 | 2396 | 768 |
| All India | 58 | 52 | 27 | 138 | 8 | 248 | 477 | 129 | 854 | 1278495 | 96816 |

Statement III (G)*Distribution of persons (per 1000) by broad usual activity (principal+subsidiary) status for each State/UT*

Urban Male+Male

| State/UT | working | | | | unemp- loyed | not in labour force | | | | estd. no. of persons (00) | no. of sample persons |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | self empl- oyed | regular wage/ salaried | casual labour | all | | students | engaged in domestic duties | others | all | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 150 | 153 | 76 | 378 | 11 | 259 | 224 | 129 | 611 | 205487 | 11677 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 115 | 168 | 33 | 316 | 16 | 393 | 185 | 89 | 668 | 2237 | 2489 |
| Assam | 175 | 142 | 20 | 337 | 35 | 257 | 239 | 132 | 623 | 23314 | 4410 |
| Bihar | 167 | 70 | 40 | 277 | 11 | 316 | 223 | 172 | 712 | 73103 | 8425 |
| Chhattisgarh | 124 | 153 | 74 | 351 | 13 | 294 | 188 | 153 | 636 | 36485 | 3678 |
| Delhi | 135 | 174 | 20 | 329 | 7 | 259 | 246 | 147 | 663 | 121843 | 5435 |
| Goa | 133 | 186 | 63 | 373 | 14 | 206 | 244 | 152 | 607 | 8188 | 937 |
| Gujarat | 153 | 166 | 58 | 377 | 8 | 228 | 252 | 135 | 615 | 181495 | 10452 |
| Haryana | 151 | 176 | 26 | 353 | 8 | 258 | 214 | 166 | 639 | 59383 | 4286 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 175 | 177 | 43 | 395 | 17 | 291 | 166 | 132 | 588 | 5468 | 2001 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 195 | 127 | 20 | 342 | 20 | 276 | 232 | 131 | 639 | 14957 | 4555 |
| Jharkhand | 117 | 111 | 63 | 291 | 24 | 330 | 224 | 129 | 685 | 40974 | 4338 |
| Karnataka | 134 | 176 | 78 | 388 | 12 | 243 | 227 | 130 | 600 | 160289 | 9297 |
| Kerala | 134 | 120 | 112 | 366 | 39 | 216 | 224 | 155 | 595 | 70324 | 4863 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 168 | 106 | 58 | 332 | 12 | 289 | 222 | 145 | 657 | 144700 | 11688 |
| Maharashtra | 133 | 183 | 30 | 366 | 13 | 253 | 233 | 135 | 621 | 386162 | 21311 |
| Manipur | 224 | 83 | 21 | 328 | 19 | 346 | 190 | 118 | 653 | 5251 | 4391 |
| Meghalaya | 95 | 155 | 84 | 334 | 19 | 372 | 146 | 129 | 647 | 3706 | 2075 |
| Mizoram | 212 | 125 | 43 | 379 | 18 | 354 | 146 | 102 | 602 | 3954 | 4786 |
| Nagaland | 109 | 202 | 7 | 317 | 64 | 319 | 175 | 125 | 619 | 2242 | 2159 |
| Odisha | 150 | 143 | 49 | 342 | 22 | 264 | 243 | 129 | 636 | 49964 | 5635 |
| Punjab | 169 | 166 | 35 | 371 | 14 | 239 | 248 | 128 | 615 | 79080 | 6041 |
| Rajasthan | 177 | 108 | 42 | 327 | 11 | 280 | 241 | 140 | 662 | 134911 | 8522 |
| Sikkim | 134 | 281 | 3 | 419 | 48 | 273 | 156 | 105 | 534 | 570 | 670 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|--------|
| Tamil Nadu | 136 | 162 | 106 | 404 | 18 | 224 | 227 | 127 | 578 | 262605 | 12021 |
| Tripura | 136 | 160 | 51 | 347 | 117 | 198 | 192 | 145 | 535 | 5823 | 2584 |
| Uttarakhand | 135 | 131 | 52 | 319 | 26 | 266 | 227 | 164 | 656 | 21084 | 2440 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 168 | 98 | 38 | 303 | 14 | 298 | 232 | 155 | 684 | 354375 | 18681 |
| West Bengal | 171 | 152 | 53 | 376 | 23 | 199 | 259 | 142 | 601 | 184138 | 12279 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 52 | 257 | 73 | 382 | 30 | 247 | 231 | 110 | 589 | 1131 | 901 |
| Chandigarh | 101 | 174 | 43 | 319 | 22 | 304 | 205 | 150 | 659 | 7599 | 1178 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 126 | 262 | 2 | 390 | 6 | 239 | 245 | 119 | 604 | 287 | 742 |
| Daman and Diu | 213 | 104 | 36 | 353 | 4 | 276 | 241 | 124 | 643 | 455 | 653 |
| Lakshadweep | 95 | 179 | 29 | 303 | 41 | 287 | 214 | 155 | 656 | 278 | 842 |
| Puducherry | 108 | 130 | 73 | 312 | 46 | 257 | 236 | 151 | 642 | 5765 | 1518 |
| All India | 151 | 146 | 57 | 354 | 15 | 258 | 233 | 141 | 631 | 2656634 | 197960 |

Statement III (H)

Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad usual activity (principal+subsidiary) status for each State, Group of U.Ts. and Group of North-Eastern States

Rural Male

| State, Group of U.Ts. and group of N-E States | working | | | | unemp- loyed | not in labour force | | | | estd. no. of persons (00) | no. of sample persons |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | self empl- oyed | regular wage/ salaried | casual labour | all | | students | engaged in domestic duties | others | all | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 285 | 61 | 267 | 613 | 6 | 239 | 3 | 140 | 382 | 263396 | 6172 |
| Assam | 350 | 63 | 129 | 542 | 14 | 303 | 10 | 131 | 445 | 122231 | 5169 |
| Bihar | 303 | 20 | 165 | 488 | 7 | 264 | 11 | 231 | 505 | 344188 | 6930 |
| Chhattisgarh | 376 | 32 | 203 | 611 | 1 | 207 | 0 | 180 | 388 | 89789 | 1464 |
| Delhi | 226 | 212 | 55 | 492 | 8 | 442 | 0 | 58 | 500 | 4980 | 233 |
| Goa | 184 | 187 | 130 | 502 | 37 | 251 | 0 | 211 | 461 | 2252 | 299 |
| Gujarat | 525 | 75 | 179 | 579 | 8 | 260 | 1 | 152 | 413 | 157928 | 3448 |
| Haryana | 261 | 99 | 127 | 488 | 22 | 316 | 1 | 173 | 490 | 89323 | 2470 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|---------|-------|
| Himachal Pradesh | 348 | 105 | 99 | 552 | 8 | 299 | 9 | 133 | 441 | 26783 | 2438 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 359 | 80 | 84 | 523 | 17 | 342 | 7 | 110 | 459 | 29156 | 2718 |
| Jharkhand | 361 | 33 | 132 | 526 | 13 | 257 | 5 | 198 | 461 | 103387 | 3604 |
| Karnataka | 275 | 44 | 278 | 596 | 12 | 235 | 8 | 149 | 391 | 175151 | 3882 |
| Kerala | 224 | 105 | 236 | 565 | 30 | 257 | 6 | 141 | 405 | 114754 | 4213 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 319 | 38 | 193 | 550 | 6 | 259 | 4 | 180 | 444 | 244145 | 4958 |
| Maharashtra | 309 | 65 | 210 | 585 | 10 | 258 | 4 | 144 | 405 | 284474 | 4636 |
| Odisha | 302 | 55 | 242 | 599 | 28 | 225 | 8 | 141 | 374 | 148713 | 4288 |
| Punjab | 271 | 96 | 159 | 527 | 23 | 280 | 6 | 164 | 450 | 82686 | 3037 |
| Rajasthan | 346 | 57 | 121 | 524 | 6 | 291 | 3 | 175 | 470 | 214947 | 5068 |
| Tamil Nadu | 234 | 101 | 272 | 607 | 11 | 238 | 0 | 144 | 382 | 178268 | 4624 |
| Uttarakhand | 359 | 63 | 88 | 510 | 1 | 368 | 8 | 114 | 490 | 35330 | 1072 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 344 | 39 | 117 | 500 | 6 | 293 | 8 | 193 | 494 | 719780 | 9494 |
| West Bengal | 297 | 52 | 235 | 583 | 22 | 235 | 7 | 154 | 395 | 312608 | 6469 |
| North-Eastern States | 358 | 71 | 123 | 552 | 21 | 307 | 12 | 108 | 427 | 43086 | 8125 |
| Group of U.Ts. | 163 | 227 | 197 | 587 | 25 | 232 | 2 | 152 | 387 | 6601 | 1347 |
| All India | 311 | 55 | 183 | 549 | 11 | 265 | 6 | 169 | 439 | 3793966 | 96158 |

Statement III (I)

Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad usual activity (principal+subsidiary) status for each State, Group of U.Ts. and Group of North-Eastern States

Rural Female

| State, Group of U.Ts. and group of N-E States | working | | | | unemp-loyed | not in labour force | | | | estd. no. of persons (00) | no. of sample persons |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | self empl-oyed | regular wage/salaried | casual labour | all | | students | engaged in domestic duties | others | all | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 207 | 9 | 238 | 454 | 3 | 202 | 202 | 140 | 544 | 273774 | 6134 |
| Assam | 129 | 21 | 57 | 207 | 7 | 295 | 367 | 124 | 786 | 112934 | 4633 |
| Bihar | 61 | 2 | 44 | 106 | 1 | 179 | 450 | 264 | 893 | 321167 | 6235 |
| Chhattisgarh | 271 | 3 | 201 | 475 | 1 | 298 | 126 | 190 | 524 | 92272 | 353 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-------|
| Delhi | 57 | 29 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 299 | 525 | 90 | 914 | 3444 | 180 |
| Goa | 35 | 65 | 8 | 108 | 48 | 175 | 455 | 209 | 844 | 2368 | 261 |
| Gujarat | 248 | 7 | 123 | 373 | 1 | 202 | 283 | 135 | 621 | 147177 | 3194 |
| Haryana | 248 | 5 | 64 | 317 | 0 | 235 | 260 | 188 | 683 | 77884 | 2170 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 472 | 18 | 10 | 500 | 5 | 242 | 120 | 134 | 494 | 27287 | 2431 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 224 | 8 | 2 | 233 | 0 | 286 | 345 | 135 | 766 | 27384 | 2501 |
| Jharkhand | 262 | 6 | 57 | 325 | 1 | 209 | 249 | 217 | 674 | 97925 | 3263 |
| Karnataka | 183 | 15 | 215 | 414 | 2 | 199 | 242 | 144 | 585 | 172854 | 3793 |
| Kerala | 130 | 55 | 70 | 254 | 47 | 226 | 330 | 143 | 699 | 125630 | 4662 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 200 | 5 | 142 | 347 | 0 | 212 | 253 | 188 | 653 | 225721 | 4429 |
| Maharashtra | 216 | 13 | 194 | 423 | 2 | 212 | 206 | 156 | 574 | 264476 | 4363 |
| Odisha | 213 | 5 | 124 | 342 | 12 | 174 | 313 | 159 | 646 | 153814 | 4208 |
| Punjab | 237 | 23 | 28 | 288 | 8 | 221 | 337 | 146 | 704 | 72890 | 2760 |
| Rajasthan | 338 | 5 | 60 | 403 | 0 | 185 | 209 | 203 | 596 | 201444 | 4681 |
| Tamil Nadu | 190 | 43 | 213 | 446 | 5 | 200 | 218 | 130 | 549 | 186520 | 4747 |
| Uttarakhand | 381 | 8 | 16 | 406 | 0 | 324 | 181 | 89 | 594 | 33434 | 1015 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 181 | 6 | 37 | 224 | 0 | 232 | 343 | 200 | 776 | 644812 | 8553 |
| West Bengal | 126 | 16 | 57 | 199 | 1 | 220 | 434 | 145 | 800 | 293750 | 6087 |
| North-Eastern States | 217 | 15 | 30 | 263 | 9 | 279 | 306 | 143 | 728 | 41213 | 7660 |
| Group of U.Ts. | 122 | 28 | 105 | 255 | 5 | 194 | 349 | 197 | 740 | 5080 | 1101 |
| All India | 193 | 12 | 105 | 310 | 4 | 214 | 298 | 175 | 686 | 3607355 | 90413 |

Statement III (J)

Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad usual activity (principal+subsidiary) status for each State, Group of U.Ts. and Group of North-Eastern States

Rural Person

| State, Group of U.Ts. and group of N-E States | working | | | | unemp-loyed | not in labour force | | | | estd. no. of persons (00) | no. of sample persons |
|---|----------------|------------------------|---------------|-----|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | self empl-oyed | regular wage/ salaried | casual labour | all | | students | engaged in domestic duties | others | all | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 245 | 34 | 252 | 531 | 4 | 230 | 105 | 140 | 451 | 539170 | 12306 |
| Assam | 244 | 43 | 95 | 381 | 10 | 299 | 182 | 129 | 608 | 235165 | 9802 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|--------|
| Bihar | 186 | 11 | 107 | 304 | 4 | 223 | 223 | 245 | 692 | 665353 | 13165 |
| Chhattisgarh | 123 | 17 | 203 | 542 | 1 | 203 | 64 | 185 | 457 | 182061 | 2817 |
| Delhi | 157 | 137 | 33 | 326 | 5 | 383 | 214 | 71 | 669 | 8433 | 413 |
| Goa | 105 | 122 | 65 | 292 | 43 | 213 | 242 | 210 | 665 | 4819 | 567 |
| Gujarat | 288 | 42 | 152 | 482 | 5 | 232 | 137 | 145 | 513 | 305106 | 6632 |
| Haryana | 255 | 56 | 98 | 408 | 12 | 279 | 123 | 179 | 580 | 167207 | 4640 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 410 | 61 | 54 | 526 | 6 | 270 | 65 | 134 | 468 | 54070 | 4869 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 294 | 45 | 45 | 383 | 9 | 315 | 170 | 123 | 608 | 56440 | 5219 |
| Jharkhand | 313 | 20 | 95 | 428 | 7 | 233 | 123 | 208 | 565 | 201312 | 6367 |
| Karnataka | 229 | 30 | 246 | 506 | 7 | 217 | 124 | 146 | 487 | 348006 | 7675 |
| Kerala | 175 | 79 | 149 | 403 | 39 | 241 | 175 | 143 | 558 | 240334 | 8875 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 262 | 22 | 169 | 453 | 3 | 237 | 123 | 184 | 544 | 469866 | 9387 |
| Maharashtra | 264 | 40 | 203 | 507 | 6 | 236 | 101 | 150 | 487 | 548951 | 8999 |
| Odisha | 256 | 29 | 182 | 468 | 20 | 199 | 164 | 150 | 512 | 302527 | 8496 |
| Punjab | 255 | 62 | 98 | 415 | 16 | 252 | 162 | 156 | 569 | 155576 | 5797 |
| Rajasthan | 342 | 32 | 92 | 465 | 3 | 240 | 102 | 189 | 531 | 416391 | 9749 |
| Tamil Nadu | 211 | 71 | 242 | 525 | 8 | 219 | 112 | 138 | 467 | 364788 | 9371 |
| Uttarakhand | 370 | 36 | 53 | 459 | 0 | 346 | 92 | 102 | 541 | 68764 | 2087 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 267 | 23 | 79 | 370 | 3 | 265 | 166 | 197 | 627 | 1364592 | 13049 |
| West Bengal | 214 | 34 | 149 | 397 | 12 | 228 | 213 | 151 | 591 | 606358 | 12556 |
| North-Eastern States | 289 | 44 | 78 | 411 | 15 | 293 | 156 | 125 | 574 | 84299 | 15785 |
| Group of U.Ts. | 145 | 141 | 157 | 443 | 16 | 215 | 152 | 172 | 541 | 11681 | 2448 |
| All India | 254 | 34 | 145 | 433 | 8 | 240 | 148 | 172 | 560 | 7401322 | 186571 |

Statement III (K)

Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad usual activity (principal+subsidiary) status for each State, Group of U.Ts. and Group of North-Eastern States

Urban Male

| State, Group of U.Ts. and group of N-E States | working | | | | unemp-loyed | not in labour force | | | | estd. no. of persons (00) | no. of sample persons |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | self empl-oyed | regular wage/salaried | casual labour | all | | students | engaged in domestic duties | others | all | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 212 | 239 | 113 | 564 | 27 | 265 | 3 | 140 | 409 | 88393 | 5056 |
| Assam | 307 | 201 | 55 | 563 | 40 | 280 | 5 | 113 | 397 | 12451 | 1866 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|---------|-------|
| Bihar | 258 | 96 | 69 | 434 | 41 | 296 | 11 | 218 | 526 | 33572 | 4561 |
| Chhattisgarh | 273 | 202 | 66 | 540 | 29 | 310 | 2 | 117 | 430 | 17844 | 1296 |
| Delhi | 194 | 276 | 24 | 494 | 12 | 292 | 39 | 163 | 494 | 37810 | 1439 |
| Goa | 192 | 274 | 67 | 533 | 57 | 237 | 5 | 170 | 410 | 3230 | 408 |
| Gujarat | 254 | 234 | 89 | 577 | 20 | 260 | 2 | 141 | 403 | 78783 | 5109 |
| Haryana | 239 | 233 | 59 | 531 | 21 | 271 | 2 | 176 | 448 | 28712 | 1913 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 240 | 244 | 97 | 582 | 15 | 275 | 4 | 124 | 404 | 2823 | 1111 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 274 | 190 | 58 | 522 | 37 | 320 | 10 | 110 | 441 | 7036 | 3692 |
| Jharkhand | 194 | 206 | 72 | 472 | 49 | 335 | 7 | 136 | 479 | 24507 | 3063 |
| Karnataka | 195 | 235 | 132 | 562 | 28 | 267 | 6 | 139 | 410 | 70702 | 3770 |
| Kerala | 229 | 148 | 199 | 577 | 16 | 249 | 14 | 144 | 407 | 34253 | 2502 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 229 | 204 | 70 | 503 | 21 | 323 | 6 | 148 | 477 | 77905 | 6330 |
| Maharashtra | 194 | 280 | 71 | 545 | 29 | 277 | 2 | 146 | 426 | 182082 | 10997 |
| Odisha | 232 | 224 | 88 | 544 | 38 | 255 | 11 | 152 | 419 | 28189 | 2753 |
| Punjab | 266 | 224 | 54 | 545 | 23 | 287 | 3 | 141 | 432 | 40860 | 4244 |
| Rajasthan | 249 | 193 | 60 | 502 | 19 | 311 | 9 | 158 | 479 | 58154 | 6361 |
| Tamil Nadu | 195 | 292 | 104 | 591 | 23 | 243 | 6 | 137 | 386 | 113077 | 5648 |
| Uttarakhand | 241 | 192 | 22 | 455 | 9 | 347 | 1 | 188 | 536 | 10866 | 707 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 268 | 178 | 63 | 509 | 18 | 280 | 4 | 188 | 472 | 166548 | 13522 |
| West Bengal | 248 | 223 | 116 | 586 | 36 | 213 | 9 | 156 | 377 | 94657 | 6303 |
| North-Eastern States | 229 | 212 | 52 | 492 | 30 | 350 | 6 | 121 | 478 | 9571 | 5916 |
| Group of U.Ts. | 163 | 222 | 120 | 504 | 17 | 293 | 8 | 178 | 478 | 7740 | 1413 |
| All India | 229 | 227 | 85 | 540 | 25 | 274 | 6 | 153 | 434 | 1229814 | 99910 |

Statement III (L)

Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad usual activity (principal+subsidiary) status for each State, Group of U.Ts. and Group of North-Eastern States

Urban Female

| State, Group of U.Ts. and group of N-E States | working | | | | unemp-loyed | not in labour force | | | | estd. no. of persons (00) | no. of sample persons |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | self employed | regular wage/salaried | casual labour | all | | students | engaged in domestic duties | others | all | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 92 | 59 | 42 | 193 | 6 | 258 | 423 | 119 | 801 | 87273 | 4811 |
| Assam | 49 | 45 | 6 | 101 | 19 | 281 | 459 | 140 | 880 | 10444 | 1612 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-------|
| Bihar | 39 | 15 | 24 | 78 | 5 | 226 | 481 | 208 | 916 | 23696 | 3895 |
| Chhattisgarh | 51 | 85 | 42 | 177 | 10 | 304 | 399 | 109 | 812 | 16708 | 1186 |
| Delhi | 12 | 62 | 1 | 75 | 3 | 253 | 568 | 101 | 922 | 28274 | 1123 |
| Goa | 63 | 144 | 39 | 247 | 37 | 219 | 400 | 97 | 716 | 3117 | 386 |
| Gujarat | 58 | 38 | 29 | 125 | 0 | 213 | 539 | 121 | 875 | 67764 | 4407 |
| Haryana | 95 | 51 | 18 | 163 | 6 | 266 | 461 | 104 | 830 | 24096 | 1581 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 105 | 98 | 13 | 215 | 16 | 263 | 381 | 123 | 768 | 2476 | 966 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 54 | 43 | 5 | 102 | 10 | 282 | 501 | 106 | 888 | 6164 | 3369 |
| Jharkhand | 42 | 29 | 11 | 81 | 19 | 284 | 477 | 139 | 901 | 21322 | 2548 |
| Karnataka | 57 | 78 | 45 | 179 | 9 | 249 | 436 | 127 | 812 | 67428 | 3499 |
| Kerala | 73 | 86 | 35 | 194 | 67 | 213 | 385 | 140 | 739 | 35680 | 2656 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 57 | 52 | 19 | 128 | 3 | 290 | 458 | 122 | 869 | 70307 | 5623 |
| Maharashtra | 52 | 68 | 26 | 145 | 12 | 237 | 470 | 134 | 842 | 166303 | 9775 |
| Odisha | 53 | 29 | 39 | 121 | 17 | 224 | 495 | 143 | 862 | 24888 | 2551 |
| Punjab | 52 | 59 | 8 | 119 | 13 | 250 | 509 | 109 | 868 | 34561 | 3714 |
| Rajasthan | 71 | 34 | 11 | 116 | 2 | 263 | 470 | 148 | 882 | 52833 | 5719 |
| Tamil Nadu | 89 | 96 | 36 | 221 | 10 | 223 | 423 | 123 | 769 | 112556 | 5537 |
| Uttarakhand | 40 | 33 | 11 | 84 | 5 | 298 | 480 | 132 | 911 | 10687 | 639 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 52 | 23 | 6 | 81 | 2 | 277 | 463 | 176 | 916 | 154089 | 12460 |
| West Bengal | 69 | 62 | 18 | 149 | 6 | 200 | 535 | 109 | 844 | 84921 | 5702 |
| North-Eastern States | 116 | 71 | 9 | 197 | 35 | 327 | 321 | 119 | 768 | 9198 | 5789 |
| Group of U.Ts. | 40 | 93 | 20 | 154 | 22 | 263 | 446 | 115 | 824 | 7086 | 1348 |
| All India | 62 | 57 | 24 | 143 | 10 | 248 | 467 | 133 | 848 | 1126870 | 90896 |

Statement III (M)

Per 1000 distribution of persons by broad usual activity (principal+subsidiary) status for each State, Group of U.Ts. and Group of North-Eastern States

Urban Person

| State, Group of U.Ts. and group of N-E States | working | | | | unemployed | not in labour force | | | | estd. no. of persons (00) | no. of sample persons |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----|------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | self employed | regular wage/salaried | casual labour | all | | students | engaged in domestic duties | others | all | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 153 | 149 | 78 | 380 | 17 | 262 | 212 | 129 | 603 | 175667 | 9861 |
| Assam | 190 | 130 | 33 | 352 | 31 | 280 | 212 | 124 | 617 | 22895 | 3471 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|--------|
| Bihar | 162 | 59 | 48 | 270 | 24 | 263 | 228 | 214 | 706 | 62263 | 8454 |
| Chhattisgarh | 165 | 145 | 54 | 365 | 20 | 307 | 194 | 114 | 615 | 34552 | 2411 |
| Delhi | 116 | 184 | 14 | 315 | 8 | 275 | 255 | 137 | 677 | 66084 | 2560 |
| Goa | 129 | 211 | 54 | 394 | 47 | 228 | 197 | 134 | 560 | 6396 | 794 |
| Gujarat | 163 | 153 | 62 | 368 | 11 | 239 | 250 | 132 | 621 | 146547 | 9516 |
| Haryana | 173 | 150 | 40 | 363 | 14 | 268 | 212 | 142 | 623 | 52808 | 3494 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 177 | 176 | 58 | 410 | 15 | 270 | 180 | 125 | 574 | 5299 | 2077 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 171 | 121 | 33 | 326 | 24 | 303 | 239 | 108 | 650 | 13200 | 7061 |
| Jharkhand | 123 | 123 | 44 | 290 | 35 | 312 | 226 | 137 | 675 | 45829 | 5611 |
| Karnataka | 127 | 158 | 89 | 375 | 19 | 258 | 215 | 133 | 606 | 38130 | 7264 |
| Kerala | 150 | 117 | 115 | 382 | 42 | 231 | 203 | 143 | 576 | 69935 | 1551 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 147 | 132 | 46 | 325 | 13 | 308 | 221 | 135 | 663 | 148212 | 11953 |
| Maharashtra | 126 | 179 | 50 | 354 | 21 | 258 | 226 | 142 | 625 | 348385 | 20672 |
| Odisha | 148 | 132 | 65 | 346 | 28 | 240 | 238 | 147 | 626 | 53077 | 5134 |
| Punjab | 168 | 148 | 33 | 350 | 19 | 270 | 235 | 126 | 632 | 75421 | 7958 |
| Rajasthan | 164 | 117 | 37 | 318 | 11 | 288 | 229 | 153 | 671 | 110987 | 17080 |
| Tamil Nadu | 143 | 194 | 70 | 406 | 17 | 233 | 214 | 130 | 577 | 225633 | 11185 |
| Uttarakhand | 141 | 113 | 16 | 271 | 7 | 323 | 239 | 161 | 722 | 21552 | 1346 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 164 | 104 | 36 | 304 | 11 | 278 | 225 | 182 | 686 | 320637 | 25982 |
| West Bengal | 164 | 147 | 69 | 380 | 22 | 207 | 258 | 133 | 598 | 179577 | 12005 |
| North-Eastern States | 174 | 143 | 31 | 348 | 32 | 339 | 161 | 120 | 620 | 18770 | 11703 |
| Group of U.Ts. | 104 | 160 | 72 | 337 | 20 | 279 | 218 | 147 | 644 | 14826 | 2761 |
| All India | 149 | 145 | 55 | 350 | 18 | 262 | 226 | 145 | 632 | 2356684 | 190806 |

Statement IV

Provisions relating to safety provisions relating to women working in factories under the factories Act, 1948

Section 22(2), Sec. 27, Sec. 66, Sec. 71 and Sec. 87 are the Provisions relating to the Safety of women working in the Factories under the Factories Act, 1948. The relevant provisions are as follows:

See 22 (2) Work on or Near machinery in motion:

No woman or young person shall be allowed to clean, lubricate or adjust any part of a prime-mover or of any transmission machinery while prime-mover or transmission machinery is in motion, or to clean, lubricate or adjust any part of any machine if the cleaning, lubrication or adjustment thereof would expose the woman or young person to risk injury from any moving part either of that machine or of any adjacent machinery.

Sec. 27 Prohibition of Employment of women and Children near Cotton Openers: No Woman or child shall be employed in any part of a factory for pressing cotton in which a cotton-opener is at work:

Provided that if the feed-end of a cotton-opener is in a room separated from the delivery end by a partition extending to the roof or to such height as the Inspector may in any particular case specify in writing, women and children may be employed on the side of the partition where the feed-end is situated.

66. Further restriction on employment of women:

(1) The provisions of this Chapter shall, in their application to women in factories, be supplemented by the following further instructions, namely:-

- a. no exemption from the provisions of section 54 may be granted in respect of any woman;
- b. no woman shall be ¹⁴[required or allowed to work in any factory] except between the hours 6 A.M. and 7 P.M.

Provided that the [State] Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, in respect of ¹⁵[any factory or group or class or description of factories], vary the limits laid down in clause (b), but so that no such variation shall authorize the employment of any woman between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M.;

- c. there shall be no change of shifts except after a weekly holiday or any other holiday.

See 70 Effect of Certificate of fitness granted to Adolescent: (1A) No female adolescent or a male adolescent who has not attained the age of seventeen years but who has been granted a certificate of fitness to work in a factory as an adult, shall be required or allowed to work in any factory except between 6 A.M. and 7 P.M. : Provided that the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, in respect of any factory or group or class or description of factories:

Sec. 71 Working hour for children

(1) No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory—

- (a) for more than four and a half hours in any day;
- (b) during the night.

Explanation: For the purpose of this sub-section "night" shall mean a period of at least twelve consecutive hours which shall include the interval between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M.]

(2) The period of work of all children employed in a factory shall be limited to two shifts which shall not overlap or spread over more than five hours each; and each child shall be employed in only one of the relays which shall not, except with the previous permission in writing of the Chief Inspector, be changed more frequently than once in a period of thirty days.

(3) The provisions of section 52 shall apply also to child workers and no exemption from the provisions of that section may be granted in respect of any child.

(4) No child shall be required or allowed to work in any factory on any day on which he has already been working in another factory.

(5) No female child shall be required or allowed to work in any factory except between 8 A.M. and 7 P.M.

Sec. 87. Dangerous operations

Where the State Government is of opinion that any ³⁵[manufacturing process or operation] carried on in a factory exposes any persons employed in it to a serious risk of bodily injury, poisoning or disease, it may order or make rules applicable to any factory or class or description of factories in which manufacturing process or operation is carried on:—

- a. prohibiting or restricting the employment of women, adolescents or children in the manufacturing process or operation.

2. Dangerous, operations - Schedules under Model Rule 120

| Schedule | Detail | Provision |
|----------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| II | Electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal articles by use of an electrolyte containing acids, bases or salts of metals such as chromium, nickel, cadmium, zinc, copper, silver, gold etc. | Prohibition relating to women and young persons - No women adolescent or child shall be employed or permitted to work at a bath. |
| III | Manufacture and repair of electric accumulators | Prohibition relating to women and young persons - No women or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any lead process or in any room in which the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on. |
| IV | Glass Manufacture | Prohibition relating to women and young person - No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the operations specified in, paragraph 1 |
| VI | Manufacture and treatment of lead and certain compounds of lead | Prohibition relating to women and young persons - No women or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the operations specified in paragraph 1 |
| VII | Cleaning or smoothing roughening, etc. of articles, by a jet of sand, metal shot, or grit, or other abrasive propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam | Restrictions in employment of young persons - (1) No person under 18 years of age shall be employed in blasting or assisting at blasting or in any blasting chamber or in the cleaning of any blasting apparatus or any blasting enclosure or any apparatus or ventilating plant connected therewith or be employed on maintenance or repair work at such apparatus, enclosure or plant. |
| XII | Chemical Works | Restrictions on the employment of young persons under 18 years of age and women (1) The Chief Inspector of Factories may by an order in writing, restrict or prohibit the employment of women and young persons under the age of 18, in any of the processes covered in Appendix 'A' of this schedule on considerations of health and safety of women and young persons. (2) Such persons who are restricted or prohibited from working in the process due to the order issued in pursuance of sub-para (1) above shall be provided with alternate work which is not detrimental to their health or safety. |
| XIII | Manipulation of stone or any other material containing free silica | Prohibition relating young persons - No young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---|---|
| | | operations involving manipulation or at any place where such operations are carried out. |
| XIV | Handling and processing of Asbestos, manufacture of any article of Asbestos and any other process of manufacture or otherwise in which Asbestos is used in any form | Prohibition of employment of young persons - No young person shall be employed in any of the process covered by this schedule. |
| XVIII | Process of extracting oils and fats from vegetables and animal sources in solvent extraction plants | Employment of women and young persons - No woman or young person shall be employed in the solvent extraction plant. |
| XIX | Manufacture or manipulation of manganese and its compounds | Prohibition relating to women and young persons - No women or young persons shall be employed or permitted to work in any manganese process. |
| XX | Manufacture or manipulation of dangerous pesticides | Prohibition relating to employment of women or young persons - No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any room in which the said manufacturing process is carried on or in any room in which dangerous pesticide is stored. |
| XXI | Manufacture, handling and usage of benzene and substances containing benzene | Prohibition relating to employment of women and young persons - No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any workroom involving exposure to benzene or substances containing benzene. |
| XXIII | Manufacture or manipulation of carcinogenic dye intermediates | Prohibition of employment - No person shall be employed in the said processes in any factory in which any prohibited substance is formed, manufactured, processed, handled, or used except as exempted by the Chief Inspector as stipulated in paragraph 23. |
| XXV | Manufacture of Rayon by viscose process | Prohibition relating to employment of young persons - No young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any fume process or in any room in which any such process is carried on. |

[English]

Military Assistance to Vietnam

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

(a) whether Vietnam has requested for military assistance from India in the naval field;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the proposed assistance under appropriate heads;

(d) whether the Government has examined the implications related thereto; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Government is pursuing defence cooperation activities with a number of foreign countries, including Vietnam, based on mutual interests of both sides and keeping in view all relevant aspects.

Defence cooperation activities with foreign countries include high level visits, training exchanges and other interactions between the armed forces of both sides.

[Translation]

Recruitment Centres

810. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recruitment centres in the country at present;

(b) whether there is proposal to open some more recruitment centres in the country including the hilly areas of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to recruit people particularly from hilly areas of the said States?

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

(a) The details of recruitment centres in respect of Army, Navy and Air Force are enclosed as Statements-I, II and III respectively.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In case of Army, recruitment rallies are conducted regularly at suitable locations of the States including hilly areas. In Navy the recruitment method provides for proportionate representation from all States including from hilly areas. Air Force conducts recruitment rallies in hill/remote areas of States including Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

Statement I

Details of HQ RTG Zones/Army Recruiting Offices (AROs)

| Sl.No. | Zone | State, Union Territory and Districts |
|---|--------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| HQ RTG Zone, Ambala | | Haryana, (Except Distts. of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Mewat and Palwal) Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh |
| HARYANA (Except Districts of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Mewat and Palwal) | | |
| 1. | RO (HQ) Ambala | Districts of Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Union Territory of Chandigarh, Yamunanagar, Panchkula and Kaithal. |
| 2. | ARO, Rohtak | Districts of Rohtak, Sonapat, Jhajjar and Panipat. |
| 3. | ARO, Hisar | Districts of Hissar, Sirsa, Jind and Fatehabad. |
| 4. | ARO, Charkhi Dadri | Districts of Mohindergarh, Bhiwani and Rewari. |
| HIMACHAL PRADESH | | |
| 5. | ARO, Palampur | Districts of Chamba and Kangra. |
| 6. | ARO, Hamirpur | Districts of Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur. |
| 7. | ARO, Shimla | Districts of Shimla, Solan, Sirmaour and Kinnaur. |
| 8. | ARO, Mandi | Districts of Mandi, Kullu and Lahaul Spiti Sub Division. |
| HQ RTG Zone Bangalore | | Karnataka, Kerala and Union Territory of Mahe & Lakshadweep |

1

2

3

KARNATAKA

9. RO (HQ) Bangalore Districts of Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Kolar, Chamrajnagar, Mysore, Chitradurga, Mandya, Tumkur, Ramanagara and Chikaballapura.
10. ARO, Belgaum Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Bagalkot, Haveri, Koppal, Gadag and Yadgir.
11. ARO, Mangalore Districts of Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Uttar Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Shimoga, Udupi, Chitradurga and Davangere.
12. ARO, Trivandrum Districts of Trivandrum, Kollam, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Idukki and Pathanamthitta.
13. ARO, Calicut Districts of Calicut, Kasargod, Palghat, Malapuram, Wynad, Cannanore, Trichur and UTs Mahe and Lakshadweep.

HQ RTG Zone, Chennai

Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, UT of Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Group of Islands)

TAMIL NADU

14. RO (HQ) Chennai Districts of Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Cuddalore, Viluppuram and Tiruvannamalai.
- UT of Puducherry.** District of Puducherry
- Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands**
- District of Andaman and Nicobar.
15. ARO, Tiruchirapalli District of Tiruchirapalli, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Thanjaavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunvelli, Pudukottai, Sivaganga, Virudhunagar, Thoothukudi (Tuticorin), Kanniyakumari, Nagapattinam and Thiruvavur.
- UT of Puducherry.** District of Karaikal
16. ARO, Coimbatore District of Coimbatore, Salem, Namakkal, The Nilgiris, Madurai, Theni, Dharamapuri, Erode, Dindigul, Krishnagiri and Tirupper.

ANDHRA PRADESH

17. ARO, Secunderabad District of Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Warangal, Khammam and Ranga Reddy.
18. ARO, Guntur Districts of Guntur, Cuddapah, Kurnad, Nellore, Prakasham, Anantapur and Chittoor.
19. ARO, Vishakapatnam Districts of Vishakapatnam, Srikakulam, East and West Godawari, Vizainagaram and Krishna (Vijaywada).

UT of Puducherry. Districts of Yanam.

HQ RTG Zone, Danapur

Bihar and Jharkhand

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|

BIHAR

20. RO (HQ), Danapur
Districts of Patna, Bhojpur, Vaishali, Saran (Chhapra), Buxer, Siwan and Gopalganj.
21. ARO, Muzaffarpur
Districts of Muzaffarpur, Dharbhanga, Madhubani, East and West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Samastipur and Sheohar.
22. ARO, Gaya
Districts of Gaya, Aurangabad, Nawada, Nalanda, Rohtas, Kaimur (Bhabua), Jahanabad, Sekhpura, Lakhi Sarai, Arwal and Jamui.
23. ARO, Katihar
Districts of Katihar, Saharsha (Kosi), Bhagalpur, Munger, Madhepura, Purnea, Banka, Araria, Kishanganj, Supaul, Khagaria and Begusarai.

JHARKHAND

24. ARO, Ranchi
Districts of Ranchi, East and West Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Gumla, Lohardaga, Chatra, Bokaro, Koderma, Deoghar, Dumka, Jamtada, Saraikela, Simdega, Godda, Sahebgang, Pakur, Jamtara, Palmu, Garwah, Latehar and Khunti.

HQ RTG Zone, Jabalpur**Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh****MADHYA PRADESH**

25. RO (HQ), Jabalpur
Districts of Jabalpur, Shahdol, Mandla, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Narsinghpur, Seoni, Sidhi, Katni, Dindori, Umaria, Annupur Panna, Damoh and Singrauli.
26. ARO, Gwalior
Districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Datia, Shivpuri, Sheopur, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, and Ashok Nagar.
27. ARO, Mhow
Districts of Indore, Dewas, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Dhar, Ujjain, Neemuch, Burhanpur, Badwani, Alirajpur, Khargone and Khandwa.
28. ARO, Bhopal
Districts of Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen, Saugor, Harda, Chhindwara, Betul, Hoshangabad, Vidisha, Rajgarh and Shajapur.

CHHATTISGARH

29. ARO, Raipur
Districts of Raipur, Raigarh, Sarguja, Rajnandgaon, Korba, Dhamtari, Durg, Bilaspur, Baster, Mahasamund, Jangir Champa, , Jashpur, Dantewada, Kanker, Kawardha, Korea Champa, Bijapur and Narayananpur.

HQ RTG Zone, Jaipur**Rajasthan**

30. RO (HQ), Jaipur
Districts of Jaipur, Ajmer , Nagaur and Bhilwara.
31. ARO, Alwar
Districts of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Karauli, Tonk and Sawaimadhopur.
32. ARO, Jhunjhunu
Districts of Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Churu, Hanumangarh, Bikaner and Sriganganagar.
33. ARO, Jodhpur
Districts of Jodhpur, Pali, Sirohi, Jalaur, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Udaipur.
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| 34. | ARO, Kota | Districts of Kota, Bundi, Banswara, Dungerpur, Chittorgarh, Baren, Rajsamand and Jhalwar. |
| HQ RTG Zone, Jalandhar | | Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir |
| PUNJAB | | |
| 35. | RO (HQ), Jalandhar | Districts of Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala and Nawashahar. |
| 36. | ARO, Amritsar | Districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Tarn Taran. |
| 37. | ARO, Ferozpur | Districts of Ferozpur, Faridkot, Bhatinda and Muktsar. |
| 38. | ARO, Patiala | Districts of Patiala, Sangur, Fatehgarh Sahib and Mansa. |
| 39. | ARO, Ludhiana | Districts of Ludhiana, Rupnagar, SAS Nagar (Mohali) and Moga. |
| JAMMU AND KASHMIR | | |
| 40. | ARO, Jammu | Districts of Jammu, Kathua, Poonch, Udhampur, Doda, Rajouri, Samba, Ramban, Reasi and Kistwar. |
| 41. | ARO, Srinagar | Districts of Srinagar, Anantnag, Baramula, Pulwama, Badgam, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh, Sopian, Ganderbal, Bandipora and Padam. |
| HQ RTG Zone, Kolkata | | West Bengal, Sikkim and Odisha |
| WEST BENGAL | | |
| 42. | RO (HQ), Kolkata | Districts of 24 Parganas (South), Kolkata, Midnapore (both East and West) and Howrah. |
| 43. | ARO, Siliguri | Districts of Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Darjeeling & State of Sikkim. |
| 44. | ARO, Barrackpore | Districts of 24 Parganas (North), Hoogly, Bankura and Purulia. |
| 45. | ARO, Berhampore | Districts of Murshidabad, Burdwan, Nadia and Birbhum. |
| ODISHA | | |
| 46. | ARO, Cuttack | Districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Khurda and Nayagarh. |
| 47. | ARO, Sambalpur | Districts of Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Bargarh, Angul, Deogarh, Jharsugura, Sonapur, Bolangir and Dhenkanal. |
| 48. | ARO, Gopalpur Cantonment | Districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Boudh, Gajapati, Malkangiri, Nowapada, Nowrangpur, Kandhamal (Bhulbani) Rayagada and Ganjam. |
| HQ RTG Zone, Lucknow | | Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand |
| UTTAR PRADESH | | |
| 49. | RO (HQ), Lucknow | Districts of Lucknow, Gonda, Unnao, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Auraiya and Kannauj. |

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| 50. | ARO, Meerut | Districts of Meerut, Saharanpur, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Bulandshhar, Bagpat, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Moradabad and Rampur. |
| 51. | ARO, Bareilly | Districts of Bareilly, Badaun, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Sitapur, Lakhimpur Khiri Farukhabad, Behrauch, Shravasti and Balrampur. |
| 52. | ARO, Agra | Districts of Agra, Mathura, Etawah, Jhansi, Jalaun, Firozabad, Lalitpur, Mainpuri, Maha Maya Nagar, Etah and Aligarh. |
| 53. | ARO, Varanasi | Districts of Mirzapur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Sant Ravi Das Nagar, Azamgarh, Balia, Gorakhpur, Mau, Chandauli, Deoria and Sonbhadra. |
| 54. | ARO, Amethi | 2 Districts of Raebareli, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Koshambi, Ambedkar Nagar, Faizabad Sultanpur, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushnigar, Siddarth Nagar and Maharajganj. |
| UTTARAKHAND | | |
| 55. | ARO, Lansdowne | Districts of Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudra Prayag, Chamoli, Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal and Haridwar |
| 56. | ARO, Almora | Districts of Almora, Bageshwar, Udham Singh Nagar and Nainital. |
| 57. | ARO, Pithoragarh | Districts of Pithoragarh and Chambhawat. |
| HQ RTG Zone, Pune | | |
| Maharashtra, Gujarat and Union Territories of Daman, Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Goa | | |
| MAHARASHTRA | | |
| 58. | RO (HQ), Pune | Districts of Pune, Ahmednagar, Osmanabad, Beed and Latur. |
| 59. | ARO, Mumbai | Districts of Mumbai, Thane, Nasik, Mumbai, Suburb and Raigad. |
| 60. | ARO, Nagpur | District of Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Yavatmal, Akola, Amaravati, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia and Washim. |
| 61. | ARO, Kolhapur | District of Satara, Kolhapur, Sangli, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Sholapur and State of Goa. |
| 62. | ARO, Aurangabad | Districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Jalna, Buldana, Hingoli, Nandubar, Dhule and Jalgaon. |
| GUJARAT | | |
| 63. | ARO, Ahmedabad | Districts of Baroda, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Anand, Dahod, Narmada, Navasari, Patan, Panchmahal, Dang, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar and Tapi. Daman (Union Territory) & Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT) |
| 64. | ARO, Jamnagar | Districts of Rajkot, Jamnagar, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagarh, Bhuj, Surendranagar and Porbandar. Diu (Union Territory) |

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| | HQ RTG Zone, Shillong | Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura |
| 65. | RO (HQ), Shillong | MEGHALAYA Districts of East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Ri Bhoi, East GARO Hills, South GARO Hills and West GARO Hills. ASSAM Morigaon, Nagaon and Sonitpur. |
| 66. | ARO, Jorhat | ARUNACHAL PRADESH Districts of West and East Siang, Dibang, Valley, Lohit, Tirap, Changland, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, Tawang, East Kameng, West Kameng, Upper Siang, Kurung Kamang, Papumpare, Anjan Hawaii and Lower Dibang Valley. ASSAM Jorhat, Tinsukia, Sibsagar, Dhemaji, North Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Golaghat and Karbi Anglong. |
| 67. | ARO, Narangi | ASSAM Districts of Barpeta, Goalpara, Darrang, Kamrup, Nalbari, Kokrajhar, Dhubri and Bongaigaon, Baksa, Udalguri & Chirang. |
| 68. | ARO, Rangapahar | NAGALAND Districts of Kohima, Phek, Mon, Zunheboto, Wokha, Mokouchung, Tuensang, Dimapur, Pern, Kephere and Longleng. MANIPUR Ukhru, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Senapati, Chandel, Imphal East and Imphal West |
| 69. | ARO, Silchar | ASSAM Districts of Cachar, North Cachar Hills, Karimganj and Hailakandi. TRIPURA West Tripura, North Tripura and South Tripura and Dhalai. |
| 70. | ARO, Aizawl | MIZORAM Districts of Aizawl, Lunglei, Mamit, Chhimtuipui, Lawngtlai, Champai, Serchhip and Kolasib. |
| | Grd, Kunraghat (Gorakhpur) | Nepal |
| 71. | GRD, Kunraghat | Anchals of Mahakali, Seti, Bheri, Rapti, Karnali, Dhaulagiri, Lumbini, Gandaki, Narayani and Bagmati of Nepal. |
| 72. | GRD, Ghoom* | NNG from Eastern Nepal to include Anchals of Janakpur, Sagarmatha, Koshi, Mechi & ING from Darjeeling District (Except Kalimpong Sub Division). |
| | IRO, Delhi Cantt | Delhi and Districts of Gurgaon Faridabad, Mewat and Palwal Of Haryana State |

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73. IRO, Delhi Cantt

DELHI

State of Delhi

HARYANA

Districts of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Mewat and Palwal.

Statement II*Details of Recruitment Centres of Navy*

| Sl.No. | Centre | State/Union Territory |
|--------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Port Blair | Andaman and Nicobar Islands |
| 2. | Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh |
| 3. | Guwahati and Tejpur | Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh & Manipur |
| 4. | Ranchi | Bihar, Jharkhand |
| 5. | Jalandhar | Punjab, Chandigarh |
| 6. | Bhopal/Shivpuri/Chindwara | Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh |
| 7. | Mumbai | Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli |
| 8. | Lonavla | Maharashtra |
| 9. | Jamnagar | Gujarat, Daman & Diu |
| 10. | Delhi | Delhi |
| 11. | Goa | Goa |
| 12. | Ambala | Haryana |
| 13. | Shimla/Dharamshala | Himachal Pradesh |
| 14. | Jammu/Leh | Jammu & Kashmir |
| 15. | Karwar | Karnataka |
| 16. | Kochi | Kerala |
| 17. | Lakshadweep | Lakshadweep |
| 18. | Shillong | Meghalaya |
| 19. | Aizawl | Mizoram |
| 20. | Kohima | Nagaland |
| 21. | Gangtok | Sikkim |
| 22. | Chilka | Odisha |
| 23. | Chennai | Tamil Nadu, Puducherry |
| 24. | Arkkonam, Tirunelveli & Coimbatore | Tamil Nadu |
| 25. | Jodhpur | Rajasthan |
| 26. | Kanpur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 27. | Dehradun and Almora | Uttarakhand |
| 28. | Kolkata | West Bengal |

Statement III*Details of Recruitment Centres of Air Force*

| Sl.No. | Place |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Ambala, Haryana |
| 2. | New Delhi |
| 3. | Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh |
| 4. | Barrackpore, West Bengal |
| 5. | Jodhpur, Rajasthan |
| 6. | Mumbai, Maharashtra |
| 7. | Bengaluru, Karnataka |
| 8. | Tambaram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu |
| 9. | Bhubaneswar, Odhisha |
| 10. | Bihta, Bihar |
| 11. | Guwahati, Assam |
| 12. | Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh |
| 13. | Cochi, Kerala |
| 14. | Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh |

*[English]***Amendment in Toll Tax Rules**

811. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to amend Toll Tax Rules, 2008 is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has evolved any mechanism in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether representations of common people have also been included in this mechanism for protection of their interests; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal to amend the National Highways Fee (Determination and Collection) Rules, 2008, has been circulated to relevant Ministries for their comments.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. On the basis of various inputs/recommendations from different stakeholders including associations representing stakeholders, a proposal is drafted for inter-ministerial consultations and after duly incorporating the comments of the departments/ministries consulted on the amendment proposal, the final agenda is considered by Cabinet/Cabinet Committee/Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) as the case may be, for their approval.

(f) Does not arise.

Cargo Handling Facilities

812. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian ports are still lagging behind foreign ports in modern cargo handling facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken/proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether Colombo port attract more vessels than Indian ports on Eastern coast;

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

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

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam. Colombo Port handles approximately around 5000 vessels whereas Indian ports on the east coast handle more than 11,400 vessels in a year.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

NH 59-A

813. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of work completed to make National Highways 59-A from Indore to Baitul fit for transportation till October, 2011; and

(b) the details of the target fixed and the extent of work likely to be completed during the financial year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) 10 works covering an aggregated length of about 280 Km have been taken up for improvement/widening of National Highway 59-A between Indore to Baitul. Out of this about 212 Km have already been completed and about 34 Km are targeted for completion during this financial year.

[English]

Package to Textile Sector

814. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned a comprehensive package to bail out the textile industry in view of the crisis prevailing in the textile sector due to global economic slowdown;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith any assessment made by the Government to tackle the loss of job due to recent crisis;

(c) whether the Government has also taken note of a recent study of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) regarding loss of job in the textile sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b)

India's textiles industry is currently not facing any crisis on account of global economic slowdown. As per latest available trade figures, exports of textiles and clothing in the current financial year (April-November) was of the order of USD 19.78 billion against USD 15.86 billion achieved in the corresponding period of financial year 2010-11, denoting an increase of 24.73%. There is no report of job loss in the industry due to global economic slowdown.

(c) and (d) Government has taken note of the 2009 UNCTAD study on job losses in textiles sector. There is a noticeable improvement in exports of Textiles & Clothing products. Since 2009-10, there has been an up-swing in exports, which belies the conclusion in the UNCTAD report that exports in T&C sector would decline.

Inter State Connectivity and Economic Importance Scheme

815. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government provides funds to the State Governments for development of roads and bridges under Inter State Connectivity and Economic Importance (ISC&EI) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria for sanctioning funds under the said scheme;

(c) the details of the proposals received from various State Governments in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise especially in Madhya Pradesh including Morena, Chhatarpur and Khajuraho districts alongwith their present status;

(d) the State-wise details of the proposals approved and financial assistance/funds sanctioned/provided/utilized under the said scheme during the same period; and

(e) the details of the pending proposals alongwith the reasons for their pendency and the time by which all the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

Statement III

*Details of the fund allocated and released to States/UTs out of ISC & EI for the years
2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the States/UTs | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 (Upto 29.2.12) | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| | | Allocated | Released | Allocated | Released | Allocated | Released | Allocated | Released |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 5.29 | 5.29 | 9.55 | 9.55 | 10.27 | 10.27 | 46.27 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6.53 | 6.53 | 11.90 | 11.36 | 4.70 | 4.70 | 9.61 | 3.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 0.40 | 0.40 | 1.62 | 1.00 | 2.23 | 2.23 | 0.47 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.44 | 3.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.27 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.97 | 0.00 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 1.32 | 0.89 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1.46 | 1.46 | 16.98 | 0.00 | 22.62 | 22.62 | 8.60 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Haryana | 4.60 | 4.60 | 6.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 22.73 | 8.70 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 9.91 | 9.91 | 8.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.82 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.95 | 12.95 | 13.06 | 12.77 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1.99 | 1.99 | 14.13 | 6.36 | 17.91 | 17.91 | 6.85 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 20.36 | 20.36 | 10.27 | 9.06 | 14.95 | 14.95 | 9.66 | 5.65 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1.25 | 1.25 | 11.34 | 10.84 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 4.44 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.07 | 0.00 | 41.28 | 41.28 | 15.27 | 0.00 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.94 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.80 | 2.80 | 3.51 | 3.51 | 4.70 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.69 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 13.39 | 13.39 | 2.85 | 0.00 | 4.21 | 4.21 | 1.74 | 1.70 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 1.50 | 29.58 | 29.58 | 15.97 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Odisha | 35.04 | 35.04 | 14.87 | 10.20 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 0.59 | 0.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | 8.47 | 8.47 | 4.05 | 8.68 | 5.54 | 5.54 | 0.47 | 0.00 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 20.81 | 20.81 | 5.57 | 0.00 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 13.61 | 9.08 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 16.80 | 16.80 | 9.32 | 9.00 | 13.96 | 13.96 | 12.48 | 6.75 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 4.19 | 4.19 | 13.64 | 12.39 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 19.35 | 0.00 |
| 25. | Tripura | 1.29 | 1.29 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.59 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 17.82 | 17.82 | 6.15 | 6.15 | 4.48 | 4.48 | 13.39 | 0.00 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.49 | 2.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.16 | 0.00 |
| Union Territories | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 3.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.72 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 1.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Vocational Education/Training

816. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has kept the target of achieving 500 million skilled people by the year 2022;

(b) if so, the details of action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether Pre-Vocational courses at high school level and vocational education at higher secondary level exists in schools in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the existing schemes for vocational education has many problems including that of inappropriate curriculum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD) approved by the Government in February 2009 has set a target for skilling 500 million persons by the year 2022. The details of target for different Ministries/Departments are at Statement.

Concerned Central Ministries/Departments have initiated action to achieve the target by involving respective Departments of State Governments and other stake holders.

(c) and (d) The Central Board for Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced pre-vocational /work education programme at secondary stage which provides a base for the world of work. There is a provision for project based elective activities from different areas, where, student is to select one or two activities/projects. In the context of vocational courses at higher secondary level, CBSE presently offers 34 courses in 7 sectors, containing 107 subjects. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education" of Ministry of Human Resource Development assists States/ UTs in imparting vocational education in Classes XI-XII. 2 pilot programmes in Class IX have been approved for implementation in Haryana and West Bengal under the Scheme.

(e) The main weaknesses in the present vocational education include non uniformity of qualifications across Institutions, lack of vertical and horizontal mobility, non flexibility of courses, low participation of industry and availability of qualified teachers.

(f) Vocational courses are being developed based on the National Occupation Standards developed by industry

through the Sector Skill Councils. The key elements will be multiple entry and exit through competency based modular courses, transfer within and between Technical Vocational Educational and Training (TVET) and general academic education, and progression within and between Technical Vocational Educational and Training (TVET).

Statement

Note: Distribution amongst Ministries/Departments have been kept higher

| Ministry/Department/Organisation | Projected number of trained persons by the year 2022 (In million) |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| National Skill Development Corporation | 150 |
| Labour & Employment | 100 |
| Tourism | 5 |
| Textiles | 10 |
| Road Transport and Highways | 30 |
| Rural Development | 20 |
| Women & Child Development | 10 |
| Agriculture | 20 |
| HRD Higher Education | 50 |
| HRD Vocational Education | |
| Heavy Industry | 10 |
| Urban Development | 15 |
| Information Technology | 10 |
| Food Processing | 5 |
| Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning Commission) | 20 |
| Health & Family Welfare | 10 |
| Micro Small and Medium Enterprises | 15 |
| Social Justice & Empowerment | 5 |
| Overseas Indian Affairs | 5 |
| Finance-Insurance/Banking | 10 |

| 1 | 2 |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Consumer Affairs | 10 |
| Chemicals & Fertilizers | 5 |
| Others (Power, Petroleum etc.) | 15 |
| Total | 530 |

that 500 millions.

Unemployed ITI Trainees

817. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the amount of funds allocated and spent by the Government to revamp the Industrial Training Institutes (ITI's) in the country for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there has been a high unemployment rate to the ITI's passed-out trainees;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide jobs to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The details of amount of funds allocated and spent by the Government to revamp the Industrial Training Institutes (ITI's) in the country for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise under three different schemes (i) Upgradation of Govt. ITIs into Centre of Excellence(CoE) (ii) World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) and(iii) Upgradation of 1396 Govt. ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP) are enclosed as Statements-I, II and III respectively.

(b) and (c) The percentage of passed out trainees from general ITIs being absorbed in the industry or self employed has been at around 41-60%. However, the employment of trainees passing out from CoEs is 81-99% as per a study conducted by Quality Council of India (QCI) in January 2011. The reasons for unemployment in some ITIs may be attributed to low industrialization in some States/UTs, shortage of trained

and qualified instructors, low institute-industry interface and lack of modern training infrastructure etc.

(d) The steps taken to address the issues are:-

(i) Modernization & upgradation of all Government ITIs in Public Private Partnership (PPP) with active participation of an industry Partner as Chairman of Institute Management Committee (IMC).

(ii) Creation of Training, Consulting and Placement Cells in each ITI.

(iii) Setting up of Centres of Excellence (CoE) in ITIs and running demand driven trades.

(iv) Setting up of Institutes for Training of Trainers (IToT) in states, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) and in private sector.

(v) Introduction of employability skills in all ITIs.

(vi) Development of a management information system for tracking all trainees.

Statement I

*Releases to the State Governments/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-
Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State/U.T. | Total allocation* | Central funds allocated/ released | | | | | Total funds utilisation* |
|--------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------|
| | | | FY 05-06 | FY 06-07 | FY 07-08 | FY 08-09 | FY 09-10 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 800 | 65.06 | 36.75 | 308.88 | 124.95 | 63.26 | 798.53 |
| 2. | Bihar | 320 | 5.08 | 24.45 | 80.16 | 79.67 | 29.99 | 292.47 |
| 3. | Chandigarh | 160 | 0 | 39.05 | 25.45 | 0 | 12.165 | 102.22 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 640 | 42.78 | 184.59 | 246.38 | 6.25 | 0 | 640.00 |
| 5. | Delhi | 160 | 13.12 | 34.4 | 25.6 | 39.89 | 0 | 150.68 |
| 6. | Goa | 320 | 5.57 | 27.2 | 129.1 | 77.69 | 0 | 319.41 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1280 | 92.36 | 387.68 | 333.58 | 99.21 | 47.13 | 1279.95 |
| 8. | Haryana | 800 | 47.55 | 158.36 | 218.41 | 168.64 | 0 | 790.61 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 480 | 39 | 49.8 | 157.85 | 90.54 | 0 | 449.59 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 160 | 7.49 | 27.21 | 7.49 | 65.88 | 10.98 | 158.73 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 960 | 51.95 | 216.4 | 113.81 | 337.83 | 0 | 959.99 |
| 12. | Kerala | 800 | 56.55 | 106.65 | 162.82 | 65.32 | 182.226 | 764.75 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 1280 | 92.3 | 473.71 | 272.46 | 120.6 | 0 | 1278.76 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 1920 | 152.75 | 580.27 | 361.11 | 345.94 | 0 | 1920.00 |
| 15. | Odisha | 320 | 11.26 | 88.65 | 18.68 | 96.7875 | 24.6225 | 320.00 |
| 16. | Punjab | 1280 | 72.87 | 110.73 | 181.33 | 174.54 | 419.9075 | 1279.17 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------|---------------|-------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 17. | Puducherry | 160 | 0 | 14.1 | 3.41 | 16.03 | 40 | 98.05 |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 800 | 36.98 | 168.48 | 69.07 | 24.05 | 99.55 | 530.84 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 800 | 52.49 | 106.25 | 344.965 | 7.28 | 87.22 | 797.61 |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | 480 | 23.19 | 30.58 | 30 | 68.86 | 34.43 | 249.41 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 1600 | 121.9 | 283.13 | 328.17 | 441.155 | 25.64 | 1599.99 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 480 | 11.51 | 70.28 | 135.66 | 104.8075 | 34.66 | 475.89 |
| Total | | 16000 | 1001.76 | 3243.61 | 3554.385 | 2555.92 | 1111.781 | 15256.661 |

Scheme closed on 31.3.2010.

*includes central and State funding in the ratio of 75:25.

Statement II

Releases to the State Governments/UTs under the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)

(Amt. in Rs. lakhs)

| Sl.No. | States/UTs | Total allocation including State share* | Central funds allocated \released during | | | | | Expenditure till December 2011 (includes State share)* |
|--------|---------------------|---|--|------------|------------|------------|------------------------|--|
| | | | FY 2007-08 | FY 2008-09 | FY 2009-10 | FY 2010-11 | FY 2011-12 (till date) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 8727.93 | 2197.00 | 1572.27 | 552.73 | 878.67 | 40.42 | 4123.90 |
| 2. | Andaman and Nicobar | 237.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36.30 | 37.00 | 49.71 | 127.94 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 219.09 | 50.00 | 49.00 | 52.88 | 12.11 | 2.86 | 157.04 |
| 4. | Assam | 2529.13 | 557.00 | 35.00 | 763.00 | 279.62 | 11.98 | 1496.98 |
| 5. | Bihar | 2743.33 | 724.00 | 322.57 | | 166.12 | 315.83 | 669.15 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 5135.94 | 518.00 | 590.00 | 1309.80 | 574.02 | 48.24 | 2533.31 |
| 7. | Daman and Diu | 203.92 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 40.00 | 68.48 | 66.34 |
| 8. | Delhi | 954.47 | 253.00 | 190.28 | 22.50 | 38.22 | 15.39 | 452.04 |
| 9. | Goa | 2477.32 | 307.00 | 597.00 | 99.00 | 509.44 | 25.90 | 1405.30 |
| 10. | Gujarat | 11665.43 | 2459.00 | 2755.79 | 743.21 | 959.11 | 862.95 | 9205.03 |
| 11. | Haryana | 5178.21 | 1141.00 | 381.00 | 635.00 | 649.72 | 347.43 | 3701.05 |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 3409.76 | 1203.00 | 350.00 | 429.00 | 288.74 | 22.88 | 2804.34 |
| 13. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2266.97 | 385.00 | 264.00 | 0.00 | 378.00 | 33.05 | 755.30 |
| 14. | Jharkhand | 1093.88 | 134.00 | 255.08 | 53.00 | 261.10 | 59.48 | 660.99 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 11131.62 | 1478.00 | 2737.00 | 1563.59 | 1170.32 | 477.62 | 7178.95 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 16. | Kerala | 2431.69 | 353.00 | 351.00 | 351.34 | 284.53 | 201.48 | 1746.95 |
| 17. | Lakshadweep | 76.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19.20 | 4.80 | 1.81 | 20.13 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 7925.92 | 887.00 | 2163.25 | 874.65 | 831.16 | 542.68 | 6796.15 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 29602.24 | 2568.00 | 4698.55 | 6377.06 | 4712.14 | 2129.21 | 26111.43 |
| 20. | Manipur | 411.59 | 99.00 | 107.00 | 32.11 | 41.92 | 3.58 | 276.29 |
| 21. | Meghalaya | 309.09 | 0.00 | | 33.00 | 165.51 | 2.86 | 36.42 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 262.68 | 118.00 | 9.00 | 22.00 | 27.54 | 0.88 | 111.99 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 269.33 | 0.00 | 48.00 | 77.00 | 97.79 | 3.95 | 173.45 |
| 24. | Odisha | 3339.01 | 681.80 | 28.00 | 713.58 | 364.63 | 325.75 | 1780.76 |
| 25. | Puducherry | 224.83 | 61.00 | 9.00 | 53.40 | 5.37 | 13.02 | 126.01 |
| 26. | Punjab | 9690.67 | 1821.00 | 1266.00 | 1079.00 | 1561.63 | 30.17 | 5459.54 |
| 27. | Rajasthan | 2934.34 | 1098.00 | 51.00 | | 200.83 | 184.95 | 1248.11 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 231.42 | 138.00 | 9.00 | 41.20 | 11.59 | 5.20 | 239.15 |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu | 5637.06 | 380.00 | 166.00 | 654.43 | 1567.73 | 19.53 | 2821.78 |
| 30. | Tripura | 372.83 | 35.00 | 130.24 | 113.47 | 34.81 | 3.95 | 334.96 |
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh | 5532.18 | 1615.00 | 1067.00 | 673.80 | 311.10 | 102.59 | 4254.77 |
| 32. | Uttarakhand | 2541.38 | 383.00 | 51.00 | | 825.57 | 197.40 | 1742.36 |
| 33. | West Bengal | 3132.41 | 448.00 | 164.10 | 625.52 | 478.18 | 179.14 | 1737.83 |
| Total | | 132900.02 | 22097.85 | 20437.00 | 18002.08 | 17769.03 | 6330.34 | 90355.74 |

*includes Central and State funding in the ratio of 75:25 (90:10 for NE States).

Statement III

Amount of funds allocated and spent by the Government under the Scheme "Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP"

Scheme "Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP"

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | 2007-08 Funds allocated Rs. 750 crore | | | 2008-09 Funds allocated Rs. 750 crore | | | 2009-10 Funds allocated Rs. 750 crore | | | 2010-11 Funds allocated Rs. 300 crore | | |
|--------|-------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| | | No. of ITIs covered | Fund released | Fund Utilized | No. of ITIs covered | Fund released | Fund Utilized | No. of ITIs covered | Fund released | Fund Utilized | No. of ITIs covered | Fund released | Fund Utilized |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 20 | 50.00 | 26.31 | 36 | 90.00 | 36.06 | 3 | 7.50 | 2.54 | 2 | 5.00 | 0.17 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 2.50 | 0.84 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.87 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.51 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|--------|--------|-----|--------|--------|-----|--------|-------|-----|--------|------|
| 3. | Assam | 6 | 15.00 | 3.73 | 5 | 12.50 | 1.86 | 5 | 12.50 | 0.81 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 4 | 10.00 | 1.52 | 4 | 10.00 | 0.45 | 2 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 12 | 30.00 | 6.72 | 10 | 25.00 | 3.51 | 15 | 37.50 | 8.01 | 4 | 10.00 | 0.27 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 1 | 2.50 | 0.60 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Delhi | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2 | 5.00 | 1.71 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.42 | 5 | 12.50 | 0.91 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 19 | 47.50 | 17.46 | 22 | 55.00 | 12.63 | 25 | 62.50 | 7.66 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.02 |
| 9. | Haryana | 13 | 32.50 | 7.87 | 13 | 32.50 | 6.14 | 10 | 25.00 | 2.30 | 12 | 30.00 | 1.47 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 9 | 22.50 | 11.86 | 11 | 27.50 | 6.68 | 10 | 25.00 | 1.23 | 2 | 5.00 | 0.01 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 6 | 15.00 | 4.14 | 5 | 12.50 | 4.05 | 4 | 10.00 | 1.59 | 7 | 17.50 | 0.15 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 2 | 5.00 | 1.23 | 2 | 5.00 | 0.85 | 2 | 5.00 | 0.37 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 26 | 65.00 | 11.66 | 26 | 65.00 | 5.28 | 23 | 57.50 | 3.09 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.01 |
| 14. | Kerala | 5 | 12.50 | 8.12 | 5 | 12.50 | 4.05 | 10 | 25.00 | 6.22 | 4 | 10.00 | 0.16 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 21 | 52.50 | 5.63 | 16 | 40.00 | 1.45 | 19 | 47.50 | 0.39 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 62 | 155.00 | 55.40 | 55 | 137.50 | 29.56 | 60 | 150.00 | 4.83 | 29 | 72.50 | 0.06 |
| 17. | Odisha | 4 | 10.00 | 0.85 | 3 | 7.50 | 0.84 | 5 | 12.50 | 0.86 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Punjab | 20 | 50.00 | 10.39 | 19 | 47.50 | 7.70 | 22 | 55.00 | 5.19 | 7 | 17.50 | 0.53 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 17 | 42.50 | 10.60 | 15 | 37.50 | 11.02 | 22 | 55.00 | 1.78 | 24 | 60.00 | 0.33 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 12 | 30.00 | 12.03 | 5 | 12.50 | 3.83 | 11 | 27.50 | 3.19 | 2 | 5.00 | 0.10 |
| 21. | Tripura | 1 | 2.50 | 2.65 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.50 | 1.06 | 4 | 10.00 | 0.01 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 25 | 62.50 | 28.47 | 18 | 45.00 | 17.53 | 32 | 80.00 | 15.15 | 5 | 12.50 | 1.39 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 10 | 25.00 | 4.84 | 10 | 25.00 | 3.07 | 9 | 22.50 | 0.73 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24. | West Bengal | 4 | 10.00 | 5.37 | 12 | 30.00 | 11.62 | 5 | 12.50 | 0.03 | 4 | 10.00 | 0.45 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.50 | 1.16 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.90 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Goa | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.31 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28. | Mizoram | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2 | 5.00 | 2.16 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 29. | Puducherry | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.00 | 2 | 5.00 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Manipur | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.50 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 300 | 750.00 | 238.29 | 300 | 750.00 | 174.08 | 300 | 750.0 | 69.13 | 120 | 300.00 | 6.04 |

Transfer of Defence Land

818. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a prime defence land in Jodhpur, Rajasthan has been allegedly transferred to a private trust in the recent past in violation of the laid down provisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has instituted inquiry into the matter;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) A portion of land in village Jodhpur in Rajasthan under the occupation of the Local Military Authority was vacated in 2007.

(c) to (e) The matter is being enquired.

Small Ocean Vessels

819. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy to encourage the construction of small ocean going vessels based on indigenous boat building knowledge;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated in this regard during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) to (c) The Government had a shipbuilding subsidy scheme from 25th October, 2002 to 14th August, 2007 which included subsidy to all Indian shipyards for construction of different classes of vessels including export orders obtained for small sea going vessels.

Payments towards the committed liabilities under the said scheme are being made by the Government. The following amounts were allocated towards subsidy during the last three years:

| | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 2009-2010 | Rs. 490.530 crores |
| 2010-2011 | Rs. 748.30 crores |
| 2011-2012 | Rs. 542.12 crores |

Law on Drunken Driving

820. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of growing incidence of drunken driving in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases/deaths occurred due to drunken driving, State-wise during the last three years and the current year alongwith the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Supreme Court's suggestion/recent judgment on drunken driving and hit and run cases shall be taken into consideration to make the punishment severe to prevent further deaths;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to amend the Indian Penal Code to put drunken driving case under Section 304 II from 304A;

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

(f) whether the existing provisions of law to deal with the cases of drunken driving are strictly being implemented in the country; and

(g) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The State-wise details of road accidents and number of persons killed in road accidents caused due to intake of alcohol/drugs during 2008 to 2010 are given in Statement. The following steps have been initiated by the Government to curb the number of road accidents caused by drunken driving:-

- (i) Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving cases.

- (ii) All the State Government/UTs have been requested to ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along National Highways. Further they have also been requested to review cases where licence has already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways and to take corrective action.
- (iii) Ministry undertakes campaigns through print and electronic media to spread awareness about dangers of drunken driving.
- (iv) Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2007, which has been approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 01st March, 2012 is now proposed to be introduced in the current session of Parliament. It provides for enhanced fines for the offence of drunken driving and other traffic violations.
- (c) to (e) Law commission of India in its 234th Report on 'Legal Reforms to combat Road Accident' has *inter alia*, recommended for amendment to section 304A of IPC. The proposed punishment under said section should be imprisonment of either description for term which may

extend to 10 years and shall be liable to fine. The offence under section 304A of IPC should be non-bailable. Causing death of any person through driving under the influence of drink or drugs should be punishable with minimum term of imprisonment of 2 years. Any second or subsequent offence under section 304A of IPC, if the rash or negligent act is involved is the act of driving other than under the influence of drink or drugs, should be punishable with minimum term of imprisonment of 1 year. Since Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are in the concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, Ministry of Home Affairs has referred the Report to the State Governments/UT for their comments/views. A view in the subject will be taken on receipt of comments of all State Governments. No time frame can be fixed in this regard.

(f) and (g) Enforcement of various provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is the responsibility of State Governments. This Ministry has issued instructions to all State Governments to invoke Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving.

Statement

| Sl.No. | States/UTs | Total Number of Road Accidents caused due to Intake of Alcohol/Drugs in India | | | Total Number of Persons Killed in Road Accidents caused due to Intake of Alcohol/Drugs in India | | |
|--------|-------------------|---|-------|-------|---|-------|------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1,591 | 4,469 | 2,877 | 619 | 1,668 | 970 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 25 | 20 | 8 | 15 | 9 | 5 |
| 3. | Assam | 530 | 279 | 361 | 414 | 129 | 160 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1,944 | 1,011 | 930 | 839 | 422 | 350 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 855 | 266 | 1,241 | 222 | 64 | 283 |
| 6. | Goa | 42 | 15 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 540 | 1,339 | 234 | 64 | 170 | 33 |
| 8. | Haryana | 427 | 381 | 365 | 181 | 131 | 142 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 34 | 51 | 101 | 9 | 28 | 62 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 378 | 62 | 133 | 48 | 9 | 15 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 725 | 695 | 1,005 | 296 | 273 | 263 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 12. | Karnataka | 513 | 967 | 299 | 156 | 212 | 69 |
| 13. | Kerala | 67 | 63 | 65 | 11 | 8 | 11 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1,899 | 4,480 | 4,082 | 277 | 681 | 947 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 2,169 | 1,868 | 2,407 | 896 | 896 | 620 |
| 16. | Manipur | 105 | 138 | 33 | 6 | 15 | 4 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 9 | 39 | 33 | 3 | 11 | 6 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 18 | 15 | 27 | 7 | 6 | 15 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 9 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| 20. | Odisha | 819 | 813 | 858 | 333 | 335 | 329 |
| 21. | Punjab | 130 | 488 | 539 | 101 | 323 | 299 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1,132 | 1,139 | 1,804 | 353 | 311 | 711 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 52 | 0 | 36 | 19 | 0 | 13 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 363 | 2,208 | 2,439 | 88 | 538 | 431 |
| 25. | Tripura | 23 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 9 | 4 | 0 | 22 | 3 | 0 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 4,155 | 4,404 | 2,305 | 2,021 | 2,127 | 1,123 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 1,555 | 1,894 | 8,663 | 668 | 932 | 3,065 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 23 | 27 | 26 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 47 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 33. | Delhi | NR | 8 | 12 | NR | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 4 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 20,150 | 27,152 | 31,000 | 7,682 | 9,307 | 9,976 |

(NR-Not reported)

Inland Water Transport

821. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the National Waterways in the country including Kerala;

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to improve the inland water transport throughout the country including Waterways connecting north and south of Kerala;

(c) the reasons for continued delay in inter-connecting the waterways in Kerala for full utilization of the project;

(d) the proposed target of completion of inter-connectivity and accompanied infrastructure development on the said waterways; and

(e) whether the proposal will be implemented through Public Private Partnership (PPP) and if so, the action taken to invite private players and their response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) and (b) As of now there are five National Waterways (NWs) in the country. These are as follows:

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km) NW-1, declared in 1986.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya-891 km) - NW-2 declared in 1988.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals - (205 km) - NW-3 declared in 1993.
- (iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km) - NW-4 declared in 2008.
- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani River and Mahanadi Delta Rivers (588 km) - NW-5 declared in 2008.

Of these, NW-3 connects various places of Kerala namely Kottapuram, Aluva, Ambalamugal, Kochi, Vaikom, Chertala, Alappuzha, Trikkunnappuzha, Kayamkulam and Kollam through the inland waterways mode.

Out of the five NWs, the NW-1, 2 & 3 are being developed for shipping and navigation by providing the required Inland Water Transport infrastructure. The developmental works include providing a navigational channel with targeted depth and width for most part of the year, aids for day and night navigation, fixed/floating terminals at selected locations for berthing and loading/unloading of vessels and intermodal connectivity at a few selected locations.

On the advice of Planning Commission, efforts to develop commercially viable stretches of NW-4 & NW-5 under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) have initiated.

(c) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is responsible for developing NW-3. The other waterways interconnected with it have to be developed by the State Government.

(d) and (e) IWAI is undertaking the development of NW-3 through budgetary resources of the Central Government and various projects in this regard are under implementation. No PPP project is presently envisaged for development of NW-3. State Government of Kerala is to develop the other waterways to interconnect with NW-3.

Norms for Manufacturing of CFLs

822. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed any norms for the manufacturing of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted a Task Force to evolve a policy on 'Environmentally Sound Management of mercury in Fluorescent Lamps' in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has issued an order prohibiting manufacture, storage, sell, distribution of any electrical wires, cables, appliances, protection devices and accessories which do not bear standard mark of the Bureau of Indian Standards. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has published standards for safety requirements and performance requirements for the Self Ballasted Lamps for General Lighting Services which apply to Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) also.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted a Task Force to evolve a policy on "Environmentally Sound Management of mercury in Fluorescent Lamps". A Technical Committee, constituted by this Task Force, had prepared "Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Mercury Management in Fluorescent Lamps Sector". These guidelines prescribe the best practices at various levels, such as at manufacturer's level and include aspects relate to mercury

consumption, process technology, raw mercury distillation, on-site storage, treatment, recycling and disposal of mercury bearing wastes, mercury spill management. The best practices at consumer's level include handling of used/broken lamps, consumer awareness pertaining to collection, transport, treatment and disposal of used fluorescent lamps.

Purchase of Trainer Aircraft

823. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force has cut the flying time of rookie pilots to one-third due to shortage of trainer aircraft;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Air Force has requested for the emergency purchase of trainer aircraft;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in acquiring sufficient number of advanced jet trainers;

(d) whether the Government has selected any particular type of advanced jet trainers to meet the immediate requirement;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time likely to be taken to acquire the trainer aircraft?

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

(a) Madam, consequent upon the grounding of HPT-32 aircraft due to flight safety concerns and shifting of basic flying training to Kiran Mk-I/IA aircraft, the syllabus for basic flying training has been reduced, keeping the available resources in mind. However, flying hours have been increased in other stages of flying to ensure wholesome training.

(b) and (c) A proposal is being progressed for the procurement of 75 Basic Trainer Aircraft from M/s Pilatus Aircraft Limited, Switzerland.

There has been no delay in acquiring Advanced Jet Trainers (AJTs).

(d) and (e) The Hawk-132 Advanced Jet Trainer has been selected for the Indian Air Force. A total of 106

Advanced Jet Trainer aircraft are being inducted into the Indian Air Force.

(f) The delivery of the basic trainer aircraft from M/s Pilatus Aircraft Limited, Switzerland is scheduled to commence 15 months from signing of the contract.

Work Related Diseases

824. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed account of silicosis related factory deaths in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has set up a Committee to monitor that safety and health standards are met by factory owners for its workers, as per the Factory Act, 1948, and Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for taking care of and for the upliftment of the survived/families of the deceased labourers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per the information provided for the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 by the Chief Inspector of Factories of the States, the details of the workers suffering from silicosis is given in Statement. The data in respect of silicosis related factory deaths in the Country is not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) The provisions relating to Health and Safety of the workers in factories are covered under the Factories Act, 1948 and the Rules framed thereunder. The Act and the Rules made thereunder are enforced by the respective State Governments/Union Territories through the Chief Inspector of Factories appointed under the Act. There is no separate Committee to monitor Safety and Health Standards by the Factory owners. Further under Section 41 G of the Factories Act, 1948 provisions exist for ensuring workers participation in Safety Management in respect of Hazardous Process Industries.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Adequate provisions already exist under Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 for the benefit of the employees.

Statement

State-wise details of workers affected by Silicosis disease in factories under the factories Act, 1948 for the years 2008, 2009 & 2010

| States/UTs* | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------|------|------|------|
| Gujarat | - | - | 14 |
| West Bengal | - | 23 | - |

* No cases of Silicosis has been reported in the remaining States/UTs.

Source: Data collected by Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) through correspondence with the Chief Inspector of Factories of States/Union Territories.

[Translation]

Set up of Textile Industry by Farmers

825. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the small and marginal farmers to establish textile industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for cotton and jute in the country particularly in the States of Bihar and Maharashtra to compensate the losses suffered by the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In order to boost modernization and technology upgradation, Government has launched the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme and the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks with a total allocation of Rs. 15404 crore and Rs. 1419 crore respectively in the 11th Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) In order to protect the interests of the farmers, every year Government fixes the MSP on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). Accordingly, taking into consideration recommendation of the CACP the

support price during 2011-12 for medium staple length cotton has been fixed at Rs. 2800/- per quintal and for long staple at Rs. 3300/- per quintal. MSP for raw jute has been fixed for Rs. 1675/- per quintal for the year 2011-12.

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

826. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any action under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 against any project promoters with regard to violation of provisions of environment regulation including Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance norms in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has noticed that the above act and CRZ clearance norms have not being complied properly due to several compulsions; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) During the past three years, action was taken against Six project proponents under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of the provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. Order was issued in one these cases for removal of unauthorized structure in Mumbai.

(c) and (d) For effective regulation of developmental activities in coastal area, a new notification *viz.* Coastal Regulation Zone Notification for the main land and Island Protection Zone Notification for Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands were notified on 06.01.2011. These notifications provides that the State Government or the Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMA) shall primarily be responsible for enforcing and monitoring of these notifications and the State Government and the Union territory shall constitute district level Committees under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate concerned and having at least three representatives of local traditional coastal communities including from fisherfolk.

Further, these Notifications mandate the project proponent to submit half-yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated terms and conditions of the environmental clearance in hard and soft copies to the regulatory authority(s) concerned. All such compliance reports submitted by the project proponent shall be published in public domain and its copies shall be given to any person on application to the concerned CZMA. The reports shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned regulatory authority. To maintain transparency in the working of the CZMAs it shall be the responsibility of the CZMA to create a dedicated website and post all the relevant information including minutes of the meetings, clearance letters, details of violations etc. in it.

All the State/Union territory CZMA were asked to take action against the violations of Coastal Regulation Zone notification and the action taken reviewed by the National Coastal Zone Management Authority in the Ministry.

[English]

MGNREGS under RSBY

827. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to bring Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the premium, required to be paid by the workers under the revised scheme;

(d) the number of workers from unorganized sectors benefited from various health insurance schemes so far

during the last three years, State-wise including Uttarakhand;

(e) whether there is any proposal to provide health insurance to all citizens for basic health under the scheme; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to cover more such workers under the RSBY?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000/- per annum per family (a unit of five) to BPL families in the unorganized sector, has been extended to such Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) beneficiaries who have worked more than 15 days during the preceding financial year.

(c) The premium is shared between Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25 and in case of States in North Eastern Region and Jammu & Kashmir, the ratio of sharing of premium is 90:10. The beneficiaries are required to pay registration/renewal fee of Rs. 30 per annum only.

(d) The numbers of beneficiaries under RSBY, Health insurance scheme for handloom weavers, Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) for handicraft artisans, Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHIS) are at Statements- I to IV respectively.

(e) and (f) The RSBY has also been extended to building and other construction workers registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996 and street vendors, bidi workers and domestic workers. It is the endeavour of the Government to extend RSBY to other occupational groups in the unorganized sector in a phased manner.

Statement I

Number of smart cards issued under RSBY

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/ Union Territory | 2009-2010 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (as on 29.02.2012) |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | - | 15711 | 39615 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| 2. | Assam | 81565 | 204465 | 204548 |
| 3. | Bihar | 2038909 | 5101901 | 7096914 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 5407 | 4913 | 4913 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 927672 | 1230378 | 1384680 |
| 6. | Delhi | 218055 | 113608 | 144518 |
| 7. | Goa | 3505 | Discontinued the scheme | |
| 8. | Gujarat | 682354 | 1919086 | 1850643 |
| 9. | Haryana | 682354 | 621741 | 584683 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 115828 | 237946 | 235131 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 434762 | 1329254 | 9484 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 36971 | 157405 | 1060286 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1173388 | 1796315 | 1748471 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 1440407 | 1516687 | 2172918 |
| 15. | Manipur | - | 18259 | 31921 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 22579 | 59055 | 67150 |
| 17. | Mizoram | | 15240 | 43256 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 39301 | 39290 | 77870 |
| 19. | Odisha | 341653 | 433079 | 1100793 |
| 20. | Punjab | 169306 | 193541 | 220486 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 149520 | Discontinued the scheme | |
| 22. | Tripura | 145780 | 2584r02 | 258402 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 4296865 | 4233626 | 4145925 |
| 24. | Uttarakhand | 53940 | 335424 | 338879 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 802974 | 3527137 | 4486192 |
| Total | | 13865338 | 23362463 | 27987800 |

Statement II

| Sl.No. | State/Union Territory | Health Insurance Scheme for handloom weavers | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 (upto 30.11.11) | 2011-12 (Target) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 120027 | 140000 | 140000 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh (NER) | 855 | 1787 | 1787 |
| 3. | Assam (NER) | 352124 | 355322 | 356310 |
| 4. | Bihar | 31948 | 46300 | 46300 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 3815 | 4900 | 4900 |
| 6. | Delhi | 0 | 500 | 500 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 4086 | 5000 | 5000 |
| 8. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Haryana | 15404 | 23100 | 23100 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 12679 | 11900 | 11900 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 12000 | 45000 | 45000 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 25677 | 15001 | 15000 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 34776 | 15001 | 15000 |
| 14. | Kerala | 10137 | 18900 | 20000 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 8710 | 18030 | 18500 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 1688 | 1527 | 1500 |
| 17. | Manipur (NER) | 29991 | 34587 | 34587 |
| 18. | Meghalaya (NER) | 35250 | 30000 | 30000 |
| 19. | Mizoram (NER) | 110 | 1129 | 1129 |
| 20. | Nagaland (NER) | 32820 | 50000 | 50000 |
| 21. | Odisha | 50677 | 48300 | 48300 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 4899 | 4965 | 5000 |
| 25. | Sikkim (NER) | 55 | 400 | 400 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 319023 | 314253 | 315000 |
| 27. | Tripura (NER) | 25250 | 52988 | 52000 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 191714 | 200032 | 200000 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 3122 | 4000 | 4000 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 285000 | 3520379 | 352300 |
| Total | | 1611837 | 1795000 | 1797513 |

Statement III

| Sl.No. | State/Union Territories | Artisans Covered Under RGSSBY | | |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 56200 | - | 40588 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4330 | 25 | 3262 |
| 3. | Assam | 135670 | 7110 | 147641 |
| 4. | Bihar | 14800 | - | 4712 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 6800 | - | 3900 |
| 6. | Delhi | 4854 | 2418 | 4048 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 22683 | - | 7851 |
| 8. | Goa | 1050 | - | 1150 |
| 9. | Haryana | 10100 | 2550 | 10074 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 3087 | 941 | 3525 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 44162 | 3589 | 30882 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 11700 | 1842 | 9889 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 13300 | - | 8743 |
| 14. | Kerala | 22500 | - | 23264 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 18198 | - | 4000 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 8948 | - | 5000 |
| 17. | Manipur | 22922 | 1025 | 7847 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 4746 | 251 | 4771 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 1115 | 0 | 748 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 4850 | 150 | 8569 |
| 21. | Odisha | 35002 | - | 13190 |
| 22. | Punjab | 18000 | 2810 | 17690 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 30207 | - | 6081 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 1066 | 0 | 797 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu/A&N/Puducherry | 29400 | - | 20118 |
| 26. | Tripura | 21500 | 4633 | 45073 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 175855 | - | 89000 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 17600 | 4358 | 14628 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 61869 | 4337 | 88153 |
| Total | | 802514 | 36039 | 625194 |

Statement IV*Coverage under Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHIS)*

| Sl.No. | State/Union Territory | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 176537 | 181336 | 171765 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 4820 | 114987 | 1861 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0 | 1094 | 285 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 2569 | 809 | 690 |
| 7. | Delhi | 2219 | 102 | 15 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 221411 | 3510 | 4135 |
| 9. | Haryana | 4688 | 253 | 3367 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 94 | 29496 | 5871 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 91 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 227 | 920 | 0 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 137224 | 1086086 | 1321656 |
| 14. | Kerala | 240540 | 296553 | 326255 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 6950 | 14592 | 10259 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 60336 | 77254 | 7640 |
| 17. | Manipur | 244 | 1006 | 146 |
| 18. | Odisha | 32189 | 34903 | 40872 |
| 19. | Punjab | 198 | 1 | 116 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 1573 | 25259 | 76362 |
| 21. | Tripura | 0 | 1710 | 0 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 55629 | 169160 | 326564 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 149843 | 222815 | 664 |
| 24. | Uttarakhand | 259 | 732816 | 207666 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 3454 | 12950 | 480919 |
| | Total | 1101004 | 3007612 | 2987199 |

NH 33

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

(a) whether the Ranchi-Baharagora stretch on National Highway 33 is not in a ply-worthy condition due to the craters/potholes on this highway;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to expend this stretch from 4 to 6 lanes in view of frequent traffic jams on this narrow stretch;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any delay in the said project; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which six laning work on this stretch is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and is taken up based on inter-se-priority, traffic need and availability of funds.

(c) to (f) The work of 4-laning of Ranchi-Mahulia section and Mahulia Baharagora section has already been awarded by NHAI and Concession Agreement for these sections have been signed on 20.04.2011 and 29.02.2012 respectively. The maintenance of the existing carriageway is included in the scope of Concession Agreement. As per the present traffic requirement, the stretch qualify for 4-laning. There is no need for undertaking six laning.

Steel Plants in India

829. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI KADIR RANA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of profitable steel plants in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether certain steel plants have been declared sick or have been closed down due to the losses incurred by them;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the efforts made/being made by the Government for their revival;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up new steel plants across the backward regions of the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time frame within which these are likely to be set up; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) No such data is maintained by Ministry of Steel. Steel being a deregulated sector, the detailed strategy regarding physical and financial matters of the projects are decided by the individual investors themselves on the basis of commercial prudence. An Inter-Ministerial Group has been set up in the Ministry for monitoring and coordinating on the issues concerning major steel investments.

(d) to (f) NMDC Ltd., a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel, is setting up a 3 Million tonne per annum Greenfield Integrated Steel Plant at Nagarnar, Bastar District in Chhattisgarh. The commissioning of the Plant is expected by 2014-15.

Export of Red Chillies

830. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether red chillies are being exported to countries like US, Japan, Europe, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of exports made during the last three years, year-wise, country-wise and variety-wise;

(c) whether the exported chillies are affected with Aflatoxin and other pesticide residues resulting in rejection of the export consignment on that basis; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures being taken by the Government in the matter?

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

SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The major varieties of chilli being exported are Samoan, teja, byadagi, mundu, Kashmiri chilli etc. The details of exports of chillies during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. To avoid the export rejection, Spices Board has been implementing pre-shipment mandatory sampling and testing of chilli and chilli products for Sudan dye I, II, III, IV, Aflotoxin and other toxic elements from October, 2003 before exports to European Union (EU). Apart from EU, the chilli and chilli products for export to other destinations including USA, South Africa and Japan are also now within the mandatory pre-shipment quality check. As such only consignments of chilli/chilli products which are cleared by Spices Board are allowed to be exported to various international

markets. As a consequential effect of the preventive action, 2253 consignments have been detained by the Spices Board from export during last three years, after testing a total of 77409 consignment samples for chilli and chilli products.

Spices Board is also imparting training programmes for chilli growers in different producing states for pursuing Good Agricultural Practice so as to reduce the level of Aflotoxin from various levels of harvesting/processing. Similar training programmes are conducted for traders/exporters also for Good Manufacturing Practices such as proper storage and hygienic transportation to avoid moisture and to reduce the level of Aflotoxin. This is an on ongoing process which help the farmers, traders and processors to export consignments without the issue of Aflotoxin.

Statement

Major Country-wise Export of Chilli from India

| Country | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11(E) | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Qty. (MT) | Value (Rs. lakhs) | Qty. (MT) | Value (Rs. lakhs) | Qty. (MT) | Value (Rs. lakhs) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MALAYSIA | 40615 | 26072.08 | 45545 | 32303.70 | 48248 | 35641.96 |
| SRI LANKA | 37792 | 19627.97 | 34788 | 19441.63 | 34072 | 19728.61 |
| BANGLADESH | 1923 | 1023.32 | 28173 | 15157.92 | 32742 | 18207.91 |
| U.S.A | 15793 | 12881.60 | 17744 | 15137.32 | 17362 | 13801.24 |
| PAKISTAN | 22376 | 10192.04 | 160 | 80.52 | 25712 | 13491.59 |
| U.A.E | 18813 | 7006.45 | 23232 | 8997.80 | 20703 | 8478.70 |
| MEXICO | 1363 | 899.40 | 2256 | 1828.44 | 8500 | 7627.51 |
| INDONESIA | 10531 | 5148.77 | 10267 | 5563.64 | 10242 | 6035.16 |
| CHINA | 382 | 315.97 | 1769 | 1284.22 | 6771 | 4699.28 |
| U.K | 3045 | 2646.64 | 3205 | 3271.42 | 3612 | 3744.56 |
| VIETNAM | 422 | 231.60 | 4036 | 3142.67 | 3383 | 2399.94 |
| THAILAND | 9190 | 5434.60 | 7605 | 5110.05 | 2601 | 1850.79 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 2815 | 1726.44 | 2469 | 1788.83 | 2469 | 1843.59 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 1921 | 1306.87 | 1664 | 1283.19 | 1726 | 1365.46 |
| SINGAPORE | 1857 | 1277.76 | 1546 | 1128.00 | 1745 | 1350.55 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| CANADA | 830 | 695.41 | 918 | 784.49 | 1087 | 1023.14 |
| EGYPT(A.R.E) | 2823 | 1830.66 | 3160 | 2216.09 | 1465 | 938.82 |
| AUSTRALIA | 708 | 677.93 | 909 | 942.29 | 859 | 887.87 |
| NEPAL | 3225 | 1228.41 | 4568 | 2060.15 | 2197 | 860.97 |
| ITALY | 1002 | 991.09 | 579 | 572.19 | 793 | 847.28 |
| NETHERLANDS | 262 | 243.57 | 243 | 248.50 | 682 | 677.51 |
| KUWAIT | 693 | 441.62 | 429 | 414.35 | 827 | 558.19 |
| RUSSIA | 1266 | 592.76 | 1178 | 599.88 | 1298 | 538.36 |
| OMAN | 387 | 335.85 | 654 | 514.73 | 623 | 520.52 |
| FRANCE | 457 | 561.79 | 429 | 494.17 | 421 | 454.41 |
| BRAZIL | 280 | 177.49 | 422 | 293.98 | 634 | 454.11 |
| GERMANY | 296 | 286.24 | 203 | 221.35 | 413 | 444.40 |
| QATAR | 876 | 420.48 | 598 | 373.46 | 598 | 409.63 |
| BAHARAIN | 440 | 294.47 | 643 | 333.58 | 555 | 322.61 |
| JAPAN | 163 | 276.95 | 37 | 99.97 | 209 | 245.79 |
| TOTAL (Including others) | 188000 | 108094.92 | 204000 | 129172.81 | 240000 | 153553.96 |

Source: DGCI&S Kolkata/Exporters' Returns/DLE from Customs.

[Translation]

Conservation of Lakes

831. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether a number of lakes in the country has declined over the years;

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

(c) whether the Government has launched any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for their conservation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from various States Governments including

Andhra Pradesh for conservation of natural lakes in their States;

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

(g) the impact of the centrally sponsored schemes on the conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) since June, 2001, for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country, on a 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central Government and the respective State Governments. So far, the Ministry has sanctioned projects for conservation of 61 lakes at a total cost of Rs. 1028.19 crore under this

scheme. As regards decline in number of lakes in the states, the Ministry has not received any information. However, there is a reduction in the expanse of the lakes, due to rapid urbanization and various developmental activities.

(e) and (f) A total of 83 lake conservation proposals including two from Andhra Pradesh, have been received by this Ministry from various States/UTs for consideration under the NLCP. The proposals not meeting the NLCP guidelines have been referred back to the State Government for revision/recasting.

For Andhra Pradesh, a proposal for 'Rehabilitation and Rejuvenation of Banjara Lake' in Hyderabad, was sanctioned in May, 2009 at a cost of Rs. 4.30 crore. The other proposal received for conservation of 11 lakes in Hyderabad Metropolitan area, has been sent back to the State Government for restructuring within the NLCP framework.

(g) The implementation of sanctioned works under the Scheme has resulted in tackling of pollution load entering the lake, improved lake water quality and enhanced lake aesthetics.

[English]

Transparency in Project Clearance Process

832. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vital information related to project clearance has been missing on the Ministry's website;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Information Commission (CIC) has directed to the Ministry to post entire information about project clearances on its website by the month of April, 2012;

(d) if so, the details of the information being put on the website; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve transparency in project clearance process in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Information pertaining to project

clearances like Agenda of Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) meetings, minutes of the meetings, copies of scoping clearance & Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment/ Environment Management Plan Reports, Environment Clearance letters etc. are regularly uploaded on the website of the Ministry. All Acts, Rules, Guidelines and circulars related to environmental clearance for developmental projects and constitution of EACs are available on the website of the Ministry. The Central Information Commission has directed the Ministry to post Form-1, Form-1A, additional information received from the Project Proponents in response to the queries of EAC, site visit reports and site specific study reports on the website of the Ministry from 1st April, 2012. As per the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, relevant information pertaining to the environment clearance, as mentioned above is regularly updated on the website of the Ministry.

E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011

833. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS 247 be pleased to state:

(a) whether the E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 has come into effect after one year of its notification;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner by which the above new notification is likely to check the import of hazardous E-waste in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 on 12th May, 2011, which will come in to effect from 1st May 2012. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has been enshrined in these rules to make EPR a mandatory activity associated with the production of electronic and electrical equipments. Producers will be responsible for collection of e-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collection centers or take

back systems either individually or collectively. One year's time has been given to the producers/manufacturers, etc. for setting up of take back systems and necessary infrastructure for management and handling of e-waste.

(c) and (d) Import and export of E-waste is regulated under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008. Import of e-waste is permitted only for recycling or recovery or reuse with the permission of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. As per these Rules, the Customs authorities are required to draw random samples and issue directions for re-export in case of violation of Hazardous Wastes Rules.

For effective implementation of provisions related to import and export, a co-ordination committee has been constituted including representatives from the Ministry of Finance (Department. of Revenue), the Ministry of Commerce and Industries (DGFT), the Ministry of Shipping (Department. of Ports), the Central Pollution Control Board and select State Pollution Control Boards. This committee has been working to sensitize the Customs authorities regarding enforcement of Hazardous Wastes Rules in order to check illegal import of E-waste into the country.

Medical Aid to Road Accident Victims

834. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision under Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and Motor Vehicle Act which prevents the doctor from attending to seriously injured persons and accident victims before arrival of police;

(b) if so, whether in order to bring down the death rate, the matter relating to sensitizing policemen and medical staff to provide medical aid immediately has been taken up by the Government/concerned authorities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has decided to give wide publicity at hospitals and police stations to provide immediate medical aid to the road accident victims; and

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

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

CHAUDHARY): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in one of their judgments had clearly stated that there are no provision in the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Motor Vehicles Act, which prevents doctors from promptly attending to seriously injured persons and accident cases before arrival of police. Hon'ble Supreme Court has also stated that every injured citizen brought to the Hospital for medical treatment should instantaneously be given medical aid. The Motor Vehicle Act was further amended to this effect in 1994, to make it mandatory that the doctors would treat the accident victims without waiting for any formalities. A detailed circular containing all these provisions of SC order was issued by this Ministry to all the states and Union Territories on 9th September, 2004.

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has written a letter on 7th May 2010 to Ministry of Health and Family welfare highlighting the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in this regard and requesting them to direct all the hospitals and doctors to attend the accident victim during the golden hour without waiting for any formalities and without any apprehension of police for being involved in these medico legal cases. Similarly, Ministry of Home affairs has also been requested to give the training to entire police force so as to handle the accident victims with compassion and utmost urgency. In addition, the Ministry has taken steps to spread public awareness about this issue through release of advertisements in electronic media and distribution of posters etc.

Export of Iron Ore Through MMTC

835. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether export of ores including iron ore is proposed to be channelized through Mines and Mineral Trading Corporation (MMTC);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any specific scheme in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the extent to which such move is likely to help the Government to curb the illegal mining in the country; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of ore and bring about balance between production and domestic demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Under the extant Foreign Trade Policy, export of iron ore with Fe content 64% and above (except iron ore of Goa & Redi origin) is under the State Trading Regime through MMTC Limited. However, the feasibility of nodal agency operation, as an interim measure, to cover exports of most grades of iron-ore as an accounting procedure is under examination, to enforce legitimacy and tighter regulation of iron-ore exports and compliance with mining regulations. Procedures for end-to-end monitoring of mineral movement (from mining stage to end-use/export) and mandatory registration of and reporting by all stakeholders would help to establish the traceability of the ore thereby ensuring that it is sourced through legal mining operations.

(e) To ensure domestic availability of iron ore, Government has raised the ad-valorem export duty on iron ore lumps and fines to 30% and imposed differential railway freight on iron ore meant for export.

Safety Provisions on Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway

836. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether no safety provisions for pedestrians were kept in mind while constructing Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway and also other Expressways in and around NCR;

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

(c) the names of the contractors who has been awarded the contract of eight-laning of Delhi-Gurgaon stretch of National Highway No. 8 and for toll collection thereon;

(d) the conditions laid down for this contract with regard to construction and toll collection;

(e) the details of the company/agency responsible for constructing overbridge/underbridge for the pedestrians on the said stretch;

(f) whether pedestrians have to fall prey to the accidents due to dispute between the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and the contractor; and

(g) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Four number of pedestrian under passes and seven number of foot over bridges (FoBs) have been provided and two number of FoBs are being constructed. Further for the safety of pedestrian movement, fencing in median has been erected.

(c) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) *vide* letter dated 31.01.2002 accepted the Bid of the Consortium of M/s. Jaiprakash Industries Ltd. & M/s. DS Construction Ltd. The Consortium incorporated an Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) *viz.* M/s Jaypee DSC Ventures Ltd. (now named as Delhi-Gurgaon Super Connectivity Ltd.) with whom the Concession Agreement was signed on 18.04.2002.

(d) As per the Concession Agreement dated 18.04.2002.

(e) The works of pedestrian underpasses (4 nos.) and two FOBs were constructed by the concessionaire as per scope of the project in the Concession Agreement and Change of Scope approved by NHAI. The construction/ provision of other FOBs and median fencing were provided through other agencies.

(f) and (g) No, Madam.

[*Translation*]

Expenditure on Advertising

837. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Steel companies on advertising or on the Publicity of steel products during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has issued/proposes to issue any guidelines to the public sector steel companies in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the profit/loss incurred by the public sector steel companies; and

(e) the details of the austerity measures being taken by the steel companies to reduce their expenditure during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) The information is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of the steel manufacturing company | Year | | | |
|--------|---|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (upto Dec.2011) |
| 1. | Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) | 54.80 | 40.20 | 43.20 | 18.91 |
| 2. | Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) | 2.79 | 2.02 | 3.47 | 1.15 |

(b) and (c) The Government has already adopted an Advertisement Policy, which requires Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies/Societies to issue all

advertisements directly at Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) rates, as per the prescribed policy.

(d) The information is as under:

(Profit Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of the steel manufacturing company | Year | | | |
|--------|---|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (upto Dec.2011) |
| 1. | Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) | 6174.81 | 6754.37 | 4904.74 | 1965.74 |
| 2. | Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) | 1335.57 | 796.67 | 658.49 | 401.27 |

(e) Under austerity measures, expenditure on advertisements is kept at minimal level and monitored on a regular basis. Small advertisements are given in newspapers and details uploaded on website of SAIL. Expenditure is being regulated by reducing the budget by 10%.

(b) whether Indian exports have declined during the last six months;

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

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment on the sectors affected by shrinking world demand and export potential of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps taken to reduce trade deficit and boost export performance and its diversification along with the role of Export Promotion Councils in this regard?

[English]

Export of Major Items

838. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the quantity and value of exports of major items during the last three years, item-wise and year-wise;

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

SCINDIA): (a) The total value of exports during the last three years is as under:

| (Rs. in crores) | | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 840755.1 | 845533.6 | 1142649.0 |

The details regarding value of exports of major sectors during the last three years is as under:

| (Rs. in crores) | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Sector/Year | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| Gems & Jewellery | 128575.19 | 137567.99 | 167845.69 |
| Chemicals | 109883.82 | 115445.54 | 141083.10 |
| Textiles | 88491.61 | 90682.06 | 102082.66 |
| Engineering Goods | 183997.80 | 154319.79 | 272589.54 |
| Petroleum Products | 123397.91 | 132899.02 | 188443.22 |

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The total export has increased from Rs. 111440 crores (provisional) in August, 2011 to Rs. 130129 crores (provisional) in January 2012.

(d) to (f) The Government of India continuously monitors the global economic developments and takes need based measures from time to time. To boost performance of the export sectors, various measures have been taken by the Government and RBI in the form of stimulus packages including the announcements made on 13.10.2011. The focus is on market diversification and product linked market consolidation. The Export Promotion Councils are responsible for promotion of a particular group of products, projects and services by regularly organising buyer-seller meets in India and abroad.

[*Translation*]

Road Construction in Naxal Affected Areas

839. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to accord priority for construction of roads in naxal affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Government has approved a programme for development of 5477 km roads in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected 34 districts in 8 States at an estimated cost of Rs. 7300 crore.

(c) Does not arise.

Unfair Recruitment Process

840. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment process in several multi-national companies and establishment in the country is not fair and the sole purpose behind charging application fee is strengthening their own financial condition rather than giving jobs;

(b) if so, the details of the future schemes to bring down the increasing graph of unemployment and also to provide jobs to the youth of the country; and

(c) the changes likely to be made in the rules with regard to providing jobs in the future alongwith the target fixed to provide jobs to the unemployed youth each year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Ministry of Labour and Employment has not received any complaint in this regard. As per the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and Rules framed thereunder, all establishments in the public sector and all establishments where ordinarily 25 or more persons are employed to work for remuneration (including workers on commission basis) under the private sector, are required to notify specified categories of vacancies to the nearest Employment Exchange. The Employment Exchanges provide the employment services without any charge from the jobseekers.

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

Check on Felling of Trees

841. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of trees are likely to be felled during the construction work of the third phase of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC);

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made by the Government about its adverse effect on environment before sanctioning the proposed proposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether DMRC has signed any contract with the Government to plant ten trees in lieu of felling one tree; and

(e) if so, the number of trees planted so far by DMRC till date in lieu of felling trees during construction of the two phases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has submitted a tentative proposal indicating

removal of 14298 trees for construction of following metro lines in Phase-III:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar | - | 5877 |
| Botanical Garden-Janakpuri (West) | - | 6664 |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmere Gate | - | 1277 |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli | - | 480 |
| Total | - | 14298 |

(b) and (c) No, Madam. However, the applications for removal of trees are scrutinized in accordance with the provisions made in the Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 on case to case basis before according approval to reduce the adverse effect on environment.

(d) The Department of Forests & Wildlife carries out the compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 under the Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994 for which the cost of plantations is provided by DMRC.

(e) The details of the compensatory plantation carried out by the Department of Forests & Wildlife, Govt. of NCT of Delhi in lieu of trees permitted for removal under the Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for Phase I & II of DMRC project are given in the Statement.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Site of Plantation | Extent of Plantation | Year | Saplings Planted |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| West | | | | |
| 1. | Kakrola | 29.4 Ha. | 00-04 | 13500 |
| 2. | Issapur (Old) | 23.4 Ha. | 00-04 | 21402 |
| 3. | Mungeshpur | 5.2 Ha. | 07-08 | 13,000 |
| 4. | Sultanpur Dabas | 16 Ha. | 07-08 10-11 | 25000 |
| 5. | Kharkhari Jatmal-I | 14 Ha | 07-08 | 23000 |
| 6. | Kharkhari Jatmal-II | 20 Ha | 09-10 | 30000 |
| 7. | Kharkhari Jatmal-III | 5.2 Ha | 10-11 | 8000 |
| 8. | Qutubgarh-I | 10 Ha | 07-08 10-11 | 22,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 9. | Qutubgarh-II | 9.6 Ha. | 08-09 10-11 | 12800 |
| 10. | Rajokari Nallah | 5.8 Ha. | 08-09 | 10000 |
| 11. | Rewla Khanpur-I | 18.1 Ha. | 07-08 10-11 | 36560 |
| 12. | Rewla Khanpur-II | 4 Ha. | 08-09 10-11 | 7800 |
| 13. | Rewla Khanpur-III | 6 Ha. | 09-10 | 10000 |
| 14. | Mukhmelpur (DJB) | 8 Ha. | 10-11 | 7800 |
| 15. | Mukhmelpur (Dera) | 12 Ha. | 09-10 | 12000 |
| 16. | Najafgarh Drain | 12 Ha. | 08-09 10-11 | 12000 |
| South | | | | |
| 17. | Aya Nagar | 15 Ha. | 09-10 | 15400 |
| North | | | | |
| 18. | Hindan Cut | 9.33 Ha. | 07-08 | 12880 |
| 19. | NH-1 | 8 Km x 7 rows | 09-10 10-11 | 10800 |
| Total | | | | 303942 |

Compensatory Afforestation covering an area of 28.44 Ha. has been carried out in 2011 on the degraded forest land in Asola-Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary under CAMPA against 16.65 Ha. of notified/ deemed forest land diverted for non-forestry purposes.

Installation of Speed Governors

842. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made installation of speed governors mandatory to control the speed of commercial vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is being complied with all the States where installation of speed governors has been implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

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

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Rule 118 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 was amended in 2002 through notification no. GSR 400(E) dated May 31, 2002; vide which the power to mandate the fitment of speed governor was delegated to the State Government.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Import of Vegetables from Pakistan

843. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pakistan imports some vegetables from India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, item-wise and value-wise;
- (c) the details of mode of transportation of these vegetables and the trade between the two countries;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to import vegetables from Pakistan to ease the price rise of the vegetables in the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The value of exports of fresh vegetables from India to Pakistan are given below:

| Year | Items | Value in US\$ Million |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 2009-11 | Fresh Vegetables | 37.59 |
| 2010-11 | Fresh Vegetables | 13.08 |
| 2011-12 (P) (April-Nov) | Fresh Vegetables | 54.58 |

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata.

- (c) The exports of fresh vegetables to Pakistan are generally through land route of Attari-Wagha border.
- (d) There is no such proposal under consideration.
- (e) and (f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Submarine Fleet of Navy

844. SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country's submarine fleet has been drastically reduced which has adversely affected the underwater combat capability;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has a proposal to induct a number of submarines with foreign collaboration;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including delays, if any, and cost escalation reported therein;
- (e) the time by which the new submarines are likely to be inducted into the fleet; and
- (f) the indigenous efforts being made to construct submarines with latest technologies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) The existing submarine fleet is being constantly upgraded with modern weapons and sensors which has ensured that the underwater combat capacity of the country remains at the desired levels.

Six Scorpene submarines are being constructed under Project-75 at M/s Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), Mumbai under Transfer of Technology (ToT) from M/s DCNS, France.

Government approval for construction of the six submarines at M/s. MDL under Project-75 was accorded in September, 2005 at a total cost of Rs. 18,798 crore. The contract was signed in October, 2005. The Government approval for revision in cost of the project to Rs. 23,562 crore was accorded in February, 2010, along with revision in delivery schedule.

The original delivery schedule of the first submarine was December, 2012 and remaining submarines were to be delivered with a gap of one year each. Consequent to the approval of Government for revision in cost and delivery schedule, the delivery schedule of the first submarine has been revised to June, 2015 and that of the last (6th) submarine to September, 2018. The delay in construction of Scorpene submarines is attributable to initial teething problems in absorption of new technology, delay in augmentation of Industrial Infrastructure at MDL and delay in procurement of MPM items by MDL due to their high cost as compared to the earlier indicated cost. Most of the teething problems have been resolved and various plans have been put in place to minimize delays.

As part of the TOT for the six submarines under construction at MDL, Mumbai, a Technical Data Package has been provided by the Collaborator. This will enable attainment of significant indigenous competence in submarine construction, especially in the field of hull fabrication, outfitting, system integration etc. by the end of the programme.

Global Warming

845. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) the policy firmed-up by the Government to deal with the global warming;

(b) if so, whether the glaciers of Himalayas have started melting due to global warming;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the islands and States in the country which are likely to be affected as a result thereof;

(e) whether the Government have taken any steps for the safety of these islands and States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Government has come up with the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which was launched on June 30, 2008 to deal with the climate change related issues. The NAPCC includes a National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system with a view, *inter-alia*, to strengthen the system for observing and monitoring the Himalayan glaciers. Besides, a research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun to undertake comprehensive glacier research in the country. The Government has developed Guidelines and best practices for Sustaining Himalayan Eco-system (G-She).

The study conducted by Geological Survey of India indicates that the Himalayan glaciers are receding at a varying rate in different regions. The recession of glaciers is a part of the natural cyclic process of changes in size and other attributes of the glaciers. These changes could be attributed to various reasons including global warming.

(d) to (f) According to the assessment report titled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment-A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s", released by the Government of India in November, 2010, increase in the melting of water from the Himalayan glaciers may contribute to the rise in the local sea level along the Indian coastline. However, no specific mention is made about the impact of glacier melting on islands and States.

Coastal Regulation Zone Notification and Island Protection Zone Notification were published in 2011 with an aim of protecting livelihoods of fisher folk communities, preservation of ecology and promotion of economic activity in island and coastal areas.

Co-operation in Services Sector with ASEAN Countries

846. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether the decision to extend the scope in trade and services sector with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), countries is in final stages;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status thereon;

(c) the details of the services that are likely to be considered for extension of cooperation between the two countries;and

(d) the extent of benefits likely to be accrued to India as a result of this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) India has signed an Agreement on Trade in Goods with ASEAN on 13th August, 2009. Negotiations concerning Agreement on Trade in Services are at the stage of exchange of offers and both India and ASEAN have last exchanged revised offers on 18th November, 2011.

(c) Negotiations on the services that are likely to be considered for extension of co-operation between India and ASEAN are under way.

(d) The extent of benefits likely to accrue to India as a result of this Agreement in services sectors could be assessed only when negotiations are completed.

*[English]***FDI in Domestic Airlines**

847. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has allowed 49 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in domestic airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Takeover Code of the Securities and Exchange Board of India requires an entity acquiring 25 per cent or more equity in a listed company to mandatorily make an open offer for another 26 per cent to ensure individual shareholders too get an exit route;

(d) if so, whether the Government has noticed any violation of breaching the 49 per cent FDI cap in the case of domestic airlines carriers and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per extant FDI policy, as contained in paragraph 6.2.9 of 'Circular 2 of 2011-Consolidated FDI Policy', issued by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), FDI is permitted in Air Transport Services, which include Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airlines, Non-Scheduled Air Transport Services, helicopter and seaplane services, subject to specified conditions.

The level of FDI, permitted in Scheduled Air Transport Services/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airlines, is as under:

| Sector/Activity | % of FDI Cap/ Equity | Entry Route |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|
| Scheduled Air Transport Service/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline | 49% FDI (100% for NRIs) | Automatic |

(i) No foreign airlines are allowed to participate directly or indirectly in the equity of an Air Transport Undertaking engaged in operating Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Air Transport Services except Cargo airlines.

(ii) Foreign airlines are allowed to participate in the equity of companies operating Cargo airlines, helicopter and seaplane services.

(c) Yes Madam. As per regulation 3(1) of the SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, pursuant to an acquisition, if the shareholding or the voting rights of an acquirer together with persons acting in concert crosses 25 percent of the voting rights of the company, the acquirer has to make a Public Announcement of an open offer for acquiring at least twenty six per cent of the total shares of the company, so that individual shareholders get an exit route.

(d) No case of violation of breaching the 49 per cent FDI cap in the case of domestic airlines carriers has been brought to the notice of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

(e) Does not arise.

Orders for LCA Tejas

848. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force (IAF) has placed sufficient orders for LCA Tejas, to the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL);

(b) if so, the details of delivery schedule;

(c) whether the size of the order is financially viable for the HAL to construct a new assembly line for manufacturing and assembling of the aircraft and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the HAL is looking for companies abroad to manufacture LCA Tejas as the HAL with existing capacity and resources is unable to meet the requirements of the IAF;

(e) if so, whether the Government has permitted the HAL to sublet the contract to foreign companies/vendors; and

(f) if so, the security implications of such arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) IAF has placed orders for 40 aircraft for LCA Tejas on HAL.

(b) The deliveries of aircraft are scheduled in the 12th plan period.

(c) Yes, Madam. Necessary funds for investment have been provided by the Government of India.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Rest Houses Along NHs

849. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highways at present in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether demands are being made regarding rest houses on the National Highways;

(c) if so, the State-wise details of the proposals received in this regard;

(d) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has taken into account the feasibility of such proposals;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the State-wise funds allocated for the purpose; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) There are 45 number of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh with aggregating length of 6774 Kms.

(b) No demands have been received from State Governments for rest houses on National Highways.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

Lucknow-Bahraich-Rupaidiha Road in UP

850. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared Lucknow-Bahraich-Rupaidiha road in Uttar Pradesh as National Highway-28C;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds spent so far for widening and strengthening of this National Highway;

(c) the stretch of road in Km. on this National Highway which has not been widened/strengthened so far;

(d) whether the Government proposes to widen and strengthen the remaining part of this Highway; and

(e) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Lucknow-Bahraich-Rupaidiha road in Uttar Pradesh was declared as National Highway-28C in the year 2004.

(b) and (c) About 35 km out of 152 km of NH -28C has been improved so far and Rs. 27 crore spent for the same.

(d) and (e) Development and maintenance of National Highway is a continuous process and the same are carried out based on traffic, availability of funds and inter-se priority of works.

[English]

Regional Office for National Waterways

851. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish regional office of Inland Waterways Authority of India at Bhubneshwar for better coordination of work in respect of National Waterway No.-5;

(b) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Finance for allocation of funds for its implementation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) The opening of an

office of IWAI in Odisha would be considered at a suitable location at the appropriate time based on the likely time of commencement of the development works of NW-5.

(b) to (d) The Planning Commission had suggested that the feasibility of development of the commercially viable stretches of NW-5 be explored under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF). Accordingly a proposal for identified commercially viable stretches of NW-5 was submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for engaging transaction adviser (consultant) for preparing and processing PPP projects under their schemes of India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF) and PPP Pilot Project Initiative under the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Technical Assistance. Department of Economic Affairs and Asian Development Bank have already initiated action for selecting a transaction adviser for this purpose.

[Translation]

Norms for Fishing Vessels

852. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines/norms fixed for fishing vessels anchoring in various ports during cyclonic weather forecast;

(b) whether the Government has banned the entry of fishing vessels at major ports during cyclonic weather;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has fixed fine for fishing vessels anchoring at ports for even a short period; and

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

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

(a) The Government has prescribed no guidelines/norms for providing berthing to fishing vessels at major ports.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Four-Laning of NHs

853. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the progress in four-laning projects of National Highways in the country has got affected owing to dismal performance of contractors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the cost of such projects have escalated alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of revised targets set for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Some ongoing four laning National Highway Development Projects are delayed due to combination of reasons such as poor performance of contractors, delays in obtaining forest/wild life/environment clearances, Road over bridges (ROBs) clearances from Railways, delay in land acquisition, utility shifting etc. Details of such projects along with revised targets are at Statement-I. Escalation due to delay are paid as per contract provisions and is only applicable for item rate contracts. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the Contractor, liquidity damages are imposed and no escalation is paid. Escalations are paid only in case where the delay is beyond the control of the Contractor. The overall escalation due to delays etc. can only be estimated after completion of the projects. Contractors /concessionaires who are consistently non-performing are placed in the list of non-performers. Some of the contracts of such contractors/ concessionaires have been terminated. The contractors/concessionaires placed in the list of non-performers are not permitted to be pre-qualified for NHDP projects. Details of action taken against contractors during the last three years and current year are enclosed at Statement-II.

Statement I*Details of projects under implementation delayed*

| Sl.No. | Strech | State | NH No. | Total Length (in Km) | Completed Length (in Km) | Date of Start | Date of completion as per contract | Date of anticipated Completion | Time overrun in months |
|--------|---|----------------|--------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Length 60.25) | Andhra Pradesh | 7 | 59 | 55.607 | Feb-2010 | Feb-2012 | Apr-2012 | 2 |
| 2. | Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP) | Andhra Pradesh | 7 | 23.1 | 21.25 | | TERMINATED | | 58 |
| 3. | Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada (Six lane) | Andhra Pradesh | 5 | 82.5 | 20.7 | May-2009 | Oct-2011 | Oct-2012 | 12 |
| 4. | Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7) | Assam | 31 | 27.3 | 16.5 | Oct-2005 | Apr-2008 | Dec-2012 | 56 |
| 5. | Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9) | Assam | 31 | 21.5 | 19.4 | Dec-2005 | Jun-2008 | Mar-2012 | 45 |
| 6. | Sichar-Udarband (AS-1) | Assam | 54 | 32 | 18 | Sep-2004 | Sep-2007 | Jun-2012 | 57 |
| 7. | Brahmaputra Bridge (AS-28) | Assam | 31 | 5 | 0 | Oct-2006 | Apr-2010 | Dec-2012 | 32 |
| 8. | Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10) | Assam | 31C | 33 | 23.4 | Nov-2005 | Jun-2008 | Dec-2012 | 54 |
| 9. | Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11) | Assam | 31C | 30 | 14.19 | Nov-2005 | Jun-2008 | Jun-2012 | 48 |
| 10. | Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12) | Assam | 31C | 30 | 25.51 | Nov-2005 | Jun-2008 | Sep-2012 | 51 |
| 11. | Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6) | Assam | 31 | 25 | 21.5 | Nov-2005 | Jun-2009 | Jun-2012 | 36 |
| 12. | Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5) | Assam | 31 | 28 | 15 | Oct-2005 | Apr-2008 | Dec-2012 | 56 |
| 13. | Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8) | Assam | 31 | 30 | 27.94 | Dec-2005 | Jun-2008 | Jun-2012 | 48 |
| 14. | Nagaon to Dharmatuli (AS-2) | Assam | 37 | 25 | 21 | Dec-2005 | Jun-2008 | Jun-2012 | 48 |
| 15. | Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3) | Assam | 37 | 19 | 15.5 | Sep-2005 | Jun-2009 | May-2012 | 35 |
| 16. | Dharmatuli to Sonapur (AS-20) | Assam | 37 | 22 | 18.5 | Nov-2005 | May-2008 | Jun-2012 | 49 |
| 17. | Dharmatuli to Sonapur (AS-19) | Assam | 37 | 25 | 19.302 | Dec-2005 | Jun-2008 | Jun-2012 | 48 |
| 18. | Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17) | Assam | 36 | 30.5 | 30.05 | Dec-2005 | Jun-2008 | Mar-2012 | 45 |
| 19. | Maibang to Lumding (AS-27) | Assam | 54 | 21 | 0 | Oct-2006 | Apr-2009 | Mar-2013 | 47 |
| 20. | Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23) | Assam | 54 | 16 | 10.2 | Aug-2006 | Feb-2009 | Mar-2013 | 49 |
| 21. | Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4) | Assam | 31 | 28 | 10 | Dec-2005 | Apr-2008 | Dec-2012 | 56 |
| 22. | Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9) | Bihar | 28 | 41.085 | 28 | Nov-2005 | Oct-2008 | Jun-2012 | 44 |
| 23. | Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4) | Bihar | 57 | 15.15 | 15.15 | Apr-2006 | Apr-2008 | Apr-2012 | 48 |
| 24. | Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10) | Bihar | 28 | 38 | 37.5 | Nov-2005 | Nov-2008 | Mar-2012 | 40 |
| 25. | Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3) | Bihar | 57 | 34.87 | 30.5 | Apr-2006 | Sep-2008 | Mar-2012 | 42 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|---|---|-------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----|
| 26. | Jhanjhapur to Darbanga (BR-7) | Bihar | 57 | 37.59 | 36 | Apr-2006 | Sep-2008 | Jun-12 | 45 |
| 27. | 2 Laning of Mokama-Munger (Approved Length 70 Km) | Bihar | 80 | 69.27 | 34.058 | May-2011 | May-2013 | Mar-2014 | 10 |
| 28. | Aurang-Raipur | Chhattisgarh | 6 | 43.485 | 42.5 | Apr-2006 | Jan-2009 | Jun-12 | 41 |
| 29. | End of Durg Bypass-Chattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border | Chhattisgarh | 6 | 82.685 | 82 | Jan-2008 | Jan-2011 | Jun-12 | 17 |
| 30. | Surat-Dahisar (Six lane) | Gujarat [118.2]/ Maharashtra [120.77] | 8 | 239 | 224.497 | Feb-2009 | Aug-2011 | Jun-12 | 10 |
| 31. | Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak | Haryana | 10 | 63.49 | 54.358 | May-2008 | May-2010 | Dec-2012 | 31 |
| 32. | Panipat-Jalandhar (Six lane) | Haryana [116]/Punjab [175.1] | 1 | 291 | 196.93 | May-2009 | May-2011 | Jun-2012 | 13 |
| 33. | Zirakpur-Parwanoo | Haryana [20]/ Himanchal Pradesh [6.69]/Punjab [2] | 22 | 28.69 | 28.6 | Feb-2008 | Aug-2010 | Mar-2012 | 19 |
| 34. | Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur (Six lane) | Haryana [64.3]/ Rajasthan [161.3] | 8 | 225.6 | 134.25 | Apr-2009 | Oct-2011 | Jun-2012 | 8 |
| 35. | Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A) | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 123 | 0 | Jun-2006 | Dec-2008 | Oct-2012 | 46 |
| 36. | Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J&K | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 15 | 14.7 | Nov-2005 | May-2008 | Mar-2012 | 46 |
| 37. | Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J&K) | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 30 | 29.65 | Sep-2005 | Feb-2008 | Mar-2012 | 49 |
| 38. | Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J&K) | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 33.65 | 33.25 | Sep-2005 | Feb-2008 | Mar-2012 | 49 |
| 39. | Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/J&K) | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 17.2 | 17.2 | Jan-2002 | Dec-2004 | Mar-2012 | 87 |
| 40. | Jammu-Udhampur | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 65 | 0 | Jul-2010 | Jul-2013 | Jun-2014 | 11 |
| 41. | 4 Laning of Belgaum-Khanpur Section (Km 0.00 to Km 30.00) and 2 Laning with paved sholders of Khanpur-Knit/ Goa border.(Km 30.00 to Km 84.120) | Karnataka | 4A | 81.89 | 0 | Mar-2011 | Sep-2013 | Jul-2014 | 10 |
| 42. | Harihara-Chitradurga | Karnataka | 4 | 77 | 77 | Oct-2008 | Jun-2010 | Mar-2012 | 21 |
| 43. | Upgradation of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section (Upgradation on existing Six Lane) | Karnataka | 7 | 22.12 | 11.35 | Nov-2010 | Nov-2012 | Apr-2013 | 5 |
| 44. | Devihalli-Hassan (Approved Length 73 Km) | Karnataka | 48 | 77.23 | 6 | Dec-2010 | May-2013 | Jun-2013 | 1 |
| 45. | Belgaum-Dharwad (Approved Length 111 Km) | Karnataka | 4 | 80 | 26.51 | Dec-2010 | Jun-2013 | Oct-2013 | 4 |
| 46. | Haveri-Harihara | Karnataka | 4 | 55 | 55 | Nov-2008 | Jul-2010 | Mar-2012 | 20 |
| 47. | New Mangalore Port | Karnataka | 13, 17 & 48 | 37 | 36.74 | Jun-2005 | Dec-2007 | Mar-2012 | 51 |
| 48. | Chitradurga-Tumkur Bypass (Approved Length 145 Km) | Karnataka | 4 | 114 | 22.235 | Mar-2011 | Aug-2013 | Dec-2013 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|---|--|-------|--------|--------|----------|------------|----------|----|
| 49. | Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli | Karnataka | 48 | 81 | 81 | Jan-2008 | Jul-2010 | Mar-2012 | 20 |
| 50. | NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam | Kerala | 47C | 172 | 15.1 | Aug-2007 | Feb-2010 | May-2012 | 27 |
| 51. | Lakhnaton to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3) | Madhya Pradesh | 7 | 56.475 | 27.73 | Dec-2007 | Jun-2010 | Oct-2012 | 28 |
| 52. | Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-I/C-9) | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 54.7 | 50.06 | Apr-2006 | Oct-2008 | Sep-2012 | 47 |
| 53. | Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1) | Madhya Pradesh | 75, 3 | 42 | 39.475 | Apr-2007 | Oct-2009 | Jun-2012 | 32 |
| 54. | Sagar -Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-I/C-6) | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 44 | 40.84 | Apr-2006 | Oct-2008 | Dec-2012 | 50 |
| 55. | Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnaton (ADB-I/C-8) | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 54 | 43 | Apr-2006 | Oct-2008 | Dec-2012 | 50 |
| 56. | Lalitpur - Sagar (ADB-I/C-4) | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 55 | 55 | Apr-2006 | Oct-2008 | Apr-2012 | 42 |
| 57. | Sagar Bypass (ADB-I/C-5) | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 26 | 24.9 | Apr-2006 | Oct-2008 | May-2012 | 43 |
| 58. | Lakhnaton to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2) | Madhya Pradesh | 7 | 49.35 | 40.11 | Mar-2007 | Sep-2009 | Oct-2012 | 37 |
| 59. | Dholpur-Morena Section (including Chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ-MP/1 | Madhya Pradesh [1]/ Rajasthan [9] | 3 | 10 | 6.22 | Sep-2007 | Sep-2010 | Dec-2012 | 27 |
| 60. | Gwalior-Jhansi | Madhya Pradesh [68.5]/ Uttar Pradesh [11.5] | 75 | 80 | 49.161 | Jun-2007 | Dec-2009 | Dec-2012 | 36 |
| 61. | Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH) | Maharashtra | 7 | 27.4 | 27 | Jun-2005 | Dec-2007 | Apr-2012 | 52 |
| 62. | Nagpur-kondhali | Maharashtra | 6 | 40 | 39.84 | Jun-2006 | Dec-2008 | Jun-2012 | 42 |
| 63. | Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH) | Maharashtra | 7 | 29 | 0 | Feb-2011 | Nov-2010 | Nov-2012 | 24 |
| 64. | Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass | Maharashtra | 7 | 95 | 58 | Apr-2010 | Jun-2012 | Oct-2012 | 4 |
| 65. | Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62) | Maharashtra | 7 | 22 | 8.5 | | TERMINATED | | 31 |
| 66. | Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I (Approved Length Pkg I & II 170 Km) | Maharashtra | 9 | 110.05 | 75 | Nov-2009 | Mar-2012 | May-2012 | 2 |
| 67. | Balasore-Bhadrak (OR-III) | Odisha | 5 | 62.64 | 62.61 | Dec-2008 | Dec-2010 | Jul-2012 | 19 |
| 68. | Bhubaneswar-Khurda (OR-I) | Odisha | 5 | 27.15 | 27.15 | Jan-2001 | Jan-2004 | Mar-2012 | 98 |
| 69. | Sunakhala-Ganjam (OR-VII) | Odisha | 5 | 55.713 | 45.79 | Oct-2009 | Oct-2011 | Jul-2012 | 9 |
| 70. | Ganjam-Iochapuram (OR-VIII) | Odisha | 5 | 50.8 | 50.67 | Jul-2006 | Nov-2008 | May-2012 | 42 |
| 71. | Amritsar-Pathankot (Approved Length 101Km) | Punjab | 15 | 106 | 20.693 | May-2010 | Nov-2012 | Jun-2013 | 7 |
| 72. | Pathankot to Jammu & Kashmir Border (NS-36/J&K) | Punjab | 1A | 19.65 | 18.1 | Nov-2005 | May-2008 | Jun-2013 | 61 |
| 73. | Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB) | Punjab [29]/ Himanchal Pradesh [11] | 1A | 40 | 39.82 | Nov-2005 | May-2008 | May-2012 | 48 |
| 74. | Chambal Bridge (RJ-5) | Rajasthan | 76 | 1.4 | 0 | Nov-2006 | Feb-2010 | Jul-2013 | 41 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|---|---------------|---------|---------|--------|----------|------------|----------|----|
| 75. | Kota Bypass (RJ-4) | Rajasthan | 76 | 26.42 | 26.35 | May-2006 | Nov-2008 | Sep-2012 | 46 |
| 76. | Trichy-Kaur | Tamil Nadu | 67 | 79.7 | 69 | Jan-2008 | Jul-2010 | Mar-2013 | 32 |
| 77. | Chennai-Tada (Six lane) | Tamil Nadu | 5 | 43.4 | 5 | Apr-2009 | Oct-2011 | Mar-2014 | 29 |
| 78. | Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06) | Tamil Nadu | 68 | 136.357 | 132.8 | Jan-2008 | Jan-2011 | May-2012 | 16 |
| 79. | Thanjarur-Trichy | Tamil Nadu | 67 | 56 | 54.2 | Dec-2006 | Jun-2009 | Nov-2012 | 41 |
| 80. | Kangayam to Coimbatore (KC-2) | Tamil Nadu | 67, KC2 | 55.2 | 54.35 | Aug-2006 | Aug-2008 | Mar-2012 | 43 |
| 81. | UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8) | Uttar Pradesh | 28 | 41.115 | 40.5 | Dec-2005 | Dec-2008 | Mar-2012 | 39 |
| 82. | Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6) | Uttar Pradesh | 25 | 5.6 | 1.64 | Dec-2005 | Sep-2008 | Jun-2012 | 45 |
| 83. | Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP) | Uttar Pradesh | 56A & B | 22.85 | 22.25 | Mar-2009 | Aug-2010 | Jun-2012 | 22 |
| 84. | New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1) | Uttar Pradesh | 23 | 32.8 | 0 | Oct-2007 | Oct-2010 | Jun-2013 | 32 |
| 85. | Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/A) | Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 50.83 | 50.76 | Mar-2002 | Mar-2005 | Jun-2012 | 87 |
| 86. | Hapur-Garhmukteshwar | Uttar Pradesh | 24 | 35 | 32.6 | Mar-2005 | Sep-2007 | Jun-2012 | 57 |
| 87. | Orai to Jhansi (UP-5) | Uttar Pradesh | 25 | 50 | 49.7 | Sep-2005 | Mar-2008 | Mar-2012 | 48 |
| 88. | Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2) | Uttar Pradesh | 25, 26 | 49.7 | 44.1 | Mar-2007 | Sep-2009 | Dec-2012 | 39 |
| 89. | Garhmukteshwar-Muradabad | Uttar Pradesh | 24 | 56.25 | 55.85 | Mar-2005 | Sep-2007 | Jun-2012 | 57 |
| 90. | Lucknow-Kanpur (EW/3B) | Uttar Pradesh | 25 | 16 | 15.3 | Feb-2010 | Aug-2011 | Jun-2012 | 10 |
| 91. | Gorakhpur Bypass | Uttar Pradesh | 28 | 32.6 | 32 | Apr-2007 | Oct-2009 | Jun-2012 | 32 |
| 92. | Bridges section (WB-III) | West Bengal | 6 | 1.732 | 0.48 | | TERMINATED | | 59 |
| 93. | Haldia Port | West Bengal | 41 | 53 | 52.482 | Sep-2008 | Sep-2010 | Mar-2012 | 18 |
| 94. | Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1) | West Bengal | 31C | 32 | 24.2 | Jun-2006 | Nov-2008 | Jun-2012 | 43 |
| 95. | Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7) | West Bengal | 31 | 26 | 18.06 | Jan-2006 | Jul-2008 | Dec-2012 | 53 |

Statement II*List of poor performing companies and action taken during last three years and current year*

| Sl.No. | Year | Name of Road Developer declared as Non-Performer | Name of project | Action Taken against non-performer road developer along with penalty imposed and legal action initiated, if any |
|--------|---------|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | 2008-09 | M/s Progressive Construction Limited (PCL) and M/s M. Venkat Rao (MVR) (JV) | Four laning of NH-28 (Gopalgarj to Muzaffarpur) of NHDP-II in the State of Bihar : Package WB-9 - Km. 360 to km. 402, Package WB-10 - Km. 402 to Km. 440 & WB-12 - Km. 480 to Km. 520 | For Package WB-9 M/s PCL & M/s MVR declared as non-performer on 2.12.2008. This was revoked on 18.04.2011 after their performance improved. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| 2 | M/s M. Venkat Rao(MVR) and M/s Progressive Construction Limited (PCL) (JV) | Four laning of NH-28 (Gopalganj to Muzaffarpur) of NHDP-II in the State of Bihar : Package WB-10 Km. 402 to Km.440 & WB-12 - Km. 480 to Km. 520 of NH-28 | M/s MVR & M/s PCL declared as non-performer on 2.12.2008. This was revoked on 18.04.2011 after their performance improved. | |
| 3 | M/s Madhucon | Four laning of NH-28 (Gopalganj to Muzaffarpur) of NHDP-II in the State of Bihar : Package WB-11 - Km. 440 to Km. 480. | M/s Madhucon is declared as non-performer on 2.12.2008 and not allowed to participate in further projects of NHAI. This was revoked on 28.10.09. A penalty of Rs. 1.2 crore was imposed on M/s. Madhucon in contract package WB 11. A penalty of Rs. 45 lakh was imposed on M/s. Madhucon in contract package BR 7 on NH 57. | |
| 4 | 2009-10 M/s IRCON | WB-7 Package-Four laning of km. 507 to km. 526- Siliguri to Islampur section of NH-31 and Islampur Bypass West Bengal of NHDP-II. | M/s IRCON was declared as non-performer on 12.2010. | |
| 5 | 2009-10 M/s MECON-GEA (JV) | Four laning and strengthening of existing 2 lanes of Tirunelveli-Tuticorin road from km. 4/300 to km. 51/200 of NH7A in Tamil Nadu (Section from Palayamkottaito Thoothukudi Port). | Declared non-performer on 8.3.2010. BG amounting to Rs. 12.68 crore encashed in work related to Cochin Port Connectivity. BGs of Rs. 26.66 crores encashed in work related to Tuticorin Port. | |
| 6 | M/s CWHEC-HCIL (JV) | Four laning of km. 0/500 to km. 52/700 of Kolaghat Haldia section of NH-41 in the State of West Bengal. | Declared non-performer on 8.3.2010. Penalty of Rs. 46.47 cr imposed and recovered through encashment of Bank Guarantees. | |
| 7 | 2010-11 | Nil | | |
| 8 | 2011-12 M/s. M.B. Patel Construction Ltd. | Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP) section of NH 7 in Andhra Pradesh | Contract for balance work terminated on 24.10.2011. However, contractor has obtained a stay order from Honble Supreme Court. | |

Armed Guards on Merchant Ships

854. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian fishermen were fired upon by Italian mariners in India's territorial water/exclusive economic zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the mariners;

(c) the details of compensation given to families of the deceased victims;

(d) whether armed guards on merchant vessels need fine tuning, and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 15th February, 2012, the security guards of an Italian flag vessel, M.T. Enrica Lexie, fired on an Indian fishing boat off the Kerala coast killing two fishermen. The Indian Coast Guard diverted the ship to Kochi. The two Italian security guards have been taken into custody by the State police.

(c) The Government of Kerala has made an ex-gratia payment of 5.00 lakhs each to the families of the deceased victims. The Government of Tamil Nadu has also made a financial assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to the family of one of the deceased who belonged to Tamil Nadu.

(d) and (e) The Government has issued guidelines for deployment of armed guards on Indian Merchant

Ships. Further, all merchant ships have been advised by Directorate General (Shipping) *vide* M.S. Notice dated 7th March, 2012 to report the presence of armed guards on-board to Indian Navy/Indian Coast Guard

[*Translation*]

Civil Areas under Cantonment Boards

855. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Cantonment Boards in the country;
- (b) the number of Cantonments which have declared their civil areas;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to declare civil areas under the Morar Cantonment, Gwalior; and
- (d) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

- (a) There are 62 Cantonment Boards in the country.
- (b) 52 Cantonments have notified civil areas.
- (c) No proposal for declaring civil area in Morar cantonment has been received by the Government.
- (d) Does not arise.

Man-Animal Conflicts

856. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI MADAM:

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

- (a) whether the incidents of man-animal conflicts are on the rise in the country including Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases reported in the country including Karnataka, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to find out a permanent solution for this menace;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The management of wild animal populations in the country is looked after by the Government of concerned State/Union Territory. Incidents of human-animal conflicts have been received in the Ministry from time to time. However, details of such conflicts are not collated in the Ministry. However, there are no reports indicating that such conflicts are on the rise in the country.

(c) to (e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to mitigate man-animal conflicts:

1. Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of "Integrated Development of Wildlife habitats", "Project Tiger" and "Project Elephant" to undertake measures for improvement of wildlife habitats and to augment availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce migration of animals from the forests to human habitations.
2. A network of Protected Areas under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been created in the country.
3. Awareness programmes are launched by the Government to sensitize the people about the Do's and Dont's in case of wild animals scare and attacks.
4. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued guidelines to State/Union Territory Governments for management of Human-Leopard conflicts.
5. Training programmes are conducted for forest staff and police to address the problems of human-wildlife conflicts.
6. Necessary infrastructure and support facilities are developed for immobilization of problematic animals through tranquilization, their translocation to the rescue centres or release back to the natural habitats.
7. Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments for construction of physical barriers such as boundary walls and solar fences around the sensitive areas to prevent wild animal attacks.

8. Ex-gratia relief is paid to the people for injuries and loss of life caused due to wild animal attacks.
9. The Chief Wildlife Warden of the State/Union Territories are empowered to permit hunting of problematic animals under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
10. Eco-development activities in villages around Protected Areas are carried out to address the grievances of people regarding human-wildlife conflicts, and also to elicit their cooperation in management of the Protected Areas.
11. Research and academic institutions and leading voluntary organizations having expertise in managing human-wildlife conflict situations are involved in ascertaining the causes of conflict and their possible remedies.

New Guidelines for Noise Pollution

857. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new guidelines have been issued by the Union Government to State Governments to control noise pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to ensure strict compliance of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 are in place since year 2000 which have been amended in January, 2010 through a Gazette Notification. Salient guidelines 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 (10.00 pm to 12.00 midnight) would be operative.

(c) A letter was written in February, 2010 to all Chief Secretaries of States and Union Territories, for ensuring compliance of above guidelines.

NH-117

858. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NH-117 was planned and decision to implement it by NHAI was taken to provide better and direct road connectivity to Sunderban area of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether despite all the necessary clearances, the work on this project is not in progress at all;

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

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

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

(c) to (e) NH-117 from Kolkata to Bakkhali in West Bengal has been declared as National Highways in February, 2004 and entrusted with State PWD, West Bengal since its declaration. The improvement of this NH to NH standard has been taken up under this Ministry's budgetary resources in phased manner through State PWD, West Bengal since its declaration/entrustment. The entire road is now improved to 2-lane standard except major bridge on river Hatania-Doania at km 112.5 near Namkhana. Presently there is no bridge across this river.

NOC for Sale of Defence Land

859. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the irregularities in issuing of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for the sale of a prime defence land to private parties in Srinagar has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons and efforts to reclaim the said land?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has

registered a Preliminary Enquiry regarding grabbing of defence land near a sensitive security zone in Srinagar. The enquiry is in final stage and out-come will be known on its finalisation.

(c) One Defence Estates Officer and one Sub Divisional Officer (Grade-I) of Defence Estates have been suspended. The land in question is already in possession of Ministry of Defence.

[Translation]

Technical Problems in Gun Systems

860. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the army has reported technical and operational problems in the existing gun systems;

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

(c) whether the Government had secured the right of transfer of technology during the purchase of Bofors Guns;

(d) if so, the reasons for not manufacturing these guns in the country; and

(e) whether any detailed work plan has been formulated for the upgradation/modernisation of ordnance factories manufacturing guns for the army?

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

(a) and (b) Madam, there are no technical problems reported. However, due to vintage and exploitation of the guns, mechanical problems of routine nature do come up from time to time. These are rectified by the repair/maintenance agencies either in situ or at the workshops established for this purpose.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Though all the technological documents as per the ToT contract were received by OFB from M/s. AB Bofors, the Transfer of Technology was not carried forward as the dealings with the technology provider, (M/s. AB Bofors) were suspended. Further, no indent was placed by Army on OFB for manufacture and supply of complete gun system.

(e) Yes, Madam. Capital expenditure of Rs. 376.55 crore has been sanctioned by the Government in March,

2012 for creation/augmentation of Large Calibre Weapon manufacturing capacity in Ordnance Factories.

Neglecting of Social Accountability

861. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies including private sector mining companies are neglecting the social accountability in mining fields in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints against private sector mining companies regarding neglecting social accountability in 'Lohardaga' district of Jharkhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) No specific instance has been brought to the notice of this Ministry regarding neglect of social accountability by the companies including private sector mining in the country during 2011-12.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) to (d) above.

Acquisition of Fleet Tanker

862. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy awarded a contract for acquisition of a fleet tanker to a foreign shipyard;

(b) if so, whether the steel to be used by the shipyard in construction met the technical specification given by the Navy;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the commercial negotiations for procurement address the issue of reasonability of pricing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Steel offered by the shipyard, M/s Fincantieri, in response to Request for Proposal (RFP) for construction of Fleet Tanker, was technically evaluated by a Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC). Based on technical clarifications offered by the shipyard, which were ratified by two classification societies, the steel offered by the shipyard was accepted by the TEC for the stated purpose.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) In order to ascertain reasonability of cost, the Contract Negotiation Committee (CNC) undertook costing for the tanker based on two separate costing models. Taking into account both the costing models, the CNC considered the cost quoted by M/s. Fincantieri of Euro 127.26 Million (Rs. 747.65 crore) as the basic cost of the ship to be reasonable.

Assistance to State Governments to Control Pollution

863. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the State Governments to control industrial and environmental pollution;

(b) if so, the details of funds provided to the State Governments during the last three years alongwith expenditure incurred by the State Governments during the said period;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the said funds are being grossly misused by the State Governments including Delhi Government;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has received any complaint in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has been implementing a number of schemes for industrial as well as environmental pollution abatement under which financial assistance is provided to the State implementing agencies. These schemes are ongoing in nature. Details of State wise and scheme wise releases made under these schemes during the last three years are given in the Statement. The funds released to the States, if not utilized during the financial year for which the funds were released, are carried forward to the next financial year.

(c) to (e) The MoEF has also released funds to Delhi Government for control of pollution. The utilization of funds under the above schemes is monitored/reviewed regularly by the Central and State Governments as well as the Central Pollution Control Board. The funds under different schemes are released to various State Governments or State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees or other agencies as the case may be, only after receipt of utilization certificates and satisfactory progress reports for previous releases. The CPCB conducts inspections of various projects and timely corrective action are taken, whenever necessary. The Government of India has not received any complaint in this regard.

Statement

State-wise and Scheme-wise releases made during the last three years

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl.No. | State/Scheme | 2008-09 Release | 2009-10 Release | 2010-11 Release |
|-----------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Assistance for Abatement of Pollution | | | |
| | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.04 | 0.12 | 00.00 |
| | Andhra Pradesh | 0.50 | 00.00 | 00.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| | Assam | 0.26 | 0.03 | 0.67 |
| | Bihar | 00.00 | 00.00 | 0.50 |
| | Chandigarh | 0.12 | 0.24 | 0.31 |
| | (Centre for Science & Environment, Delhi) | 0.10 | 00.00 | 0.24 |
| | Delhi Govt. | 0.30 | 0.69 | 00.00 |
| | NICSI (NIC) | 0.20 | 0.05 | 00.00 |
| | Gujarat | 00.00 | 0.56 | 00.00 |
| | Goa | 0.59 | 00.00 | 0.46 |
| | Himachal Pradesh | 00.00 | 00.00 | 0.07 |
| | Karnataka | 00.00 | 00.00 | 0.38 |
| | Maharashtra | 0.35 | 00.00 | 0.21 |
| | Manipur | 0.15 | 0.22 | 0.34 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 0.63 | 0.63 | 00.00 |
| | Meghalaya | 0.04 | 0.50 | 0.46 |
| | Mizoram | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.22 |
| | Nagaland | 0.25 | 0.08 | 0.69 |
| | Odisha | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.10 |
| | Punjab | 00.00 | 0.64 | 00.00 |
| | Puducherry | 00.00 | 0.09 | 00.00 |
| | Sikkim | 0.01 | 00.00 | 0.23 |
| | Tripura | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.13 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 00.00 | 00.00 | 1.00 |
| | Total | 3.84 | 4.10 | 6.01 |
| 2. | Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) | | | |
| | Andhra Pradesh | 0.72 | 0.60 | |
| | Gujarat | 0.44 | 3.05 | 4.19 |
| | Maharashtra | 3.24 | 0.50 | 1.51 |
| | Rajasthan | | 0.82 | |
| | Total | 4.40 | 4.97 | 5.70 |
| 3. | National River Conservation Plan | | | |
| | Andhra Pradesh | 25.38 | 36.89 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------|--|--------|--------|--------|
| | Bihar | 0.00 | 15.37 | 20.00 |
| | Gujarat | 1.49 | 0.00 | 0.39 |
| | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Haryana | 20.80 | 14.90 | 4.10 |
| | Karnataka | 2.25 | 0.00 | 0.96 |
| | Kerala | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 3.35 | 0.90 | 0.00 |
| | Maharashtra | 0.35 | 7.38 | 11.82 |
| | Odisha | 16.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Punjab | 0.00 | 0.00 | 45.75 |
| | Rajasthan | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| | Tamil Nadu | 9.52 | 3.10 | 0.00 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 105.60 | 112.80 | 238.59 |
| | Uttarakhand | 2.50 | 17.94 | 31.88 |
| | West Bengal | 29.60 | 57.08 | 194.13 |
| | Delhi | 45.85 | 66.50 | 83.29 |
| | Sikkim | 5.00 | 15.00 | 26.14 |
| | Total | 269.13 | 367.86 | 657.05 |
| 4. | National Lake Conservation Plan | | | |
| | Jammu and Kashmir | 12.50 | 27.85 | 17.43 |
| | Karnataka | 4.84 | 0.00 | 6.50 |
| | Maharashtra | 0.76 | 3.77 | 2.75 |
| | Rajasthan | 13.55 | 4.64 | 6.28 |
| | Uttarakhand | 3.40 | 0.00 | 3.00 |
| | West Bengal | 4.00 | 0.00 | 01.30 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 4.00 | 2.73 | 12.70 |
| | Odisha | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Nagaland | 0.00 | 5.81 | 0.00 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 0.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 44.65 | 44.80 | 49.96 |

Demand and Supply of Steel

864. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge gap between demand and supply of steel resulting in dependence on imported steel in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has increased duty on export of iron ore to discourage its export;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new National Steel Policy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) There exists a gap between domestic demand and domestic supply of steel. Due to relatively high growth in steel consumption than production, India became a net importer of steel since the year 2007-08. Certain special varieties of steel are imported to meet specific needs of end users. Import of steel also takes place to meet seasonal and sudden demands. However, with continuous increase in steel production in the country the net imports have fallen to a level of 2.503 million tonnes in first 11 months of the current financial year.

(c) and (d) The export duty on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) has been increased from 20% to 30% w.e.f. 30.12.2011 with a view to discourage its export.

(e) and (f) In view of changed economic environment, both globally as well as domestically, Ministry of Steel has initiated the process of drafting the New National Steel Policy in place of existing National Steel Policy 2005. An Apex Committee, headed by Secretary, Ministry of Steel and consisting of representatives of Planning Commission, Ministries/Departments of Central Government and concerned State Governments has been constituted for monitoring the process of formulation of the New National Steel Policy. Four Task Forces have been constituted under the Chairmanship of eminent experts to study, analyze, consult and formulate draft policy documents in different aspects of the subject.

Plans and Estimates Submitted by Gujarat

865. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plans and estimates submitted by the State Government of Gujarat for the year 2011-12;

(b) the details of the plans and estimates approved out of these till date; and

(c) the time by which remaining plans and estimates are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Nineteen estimates amounting to Rs. 324.24 crores were submitted by State Government of Gujarat against a sanction ceiling of Rs. 133.67 crores for the Year 2011-12.

(b) and (c) Against the approved sanction ceiling of Rs. 133.67 crores for Gujarat, five estimates amounting to Rs. 117.91 crores have been sanctioned and remaining estimates for Rs. 15.76 crores are under process for sanction during 2011-12.

Road Safety Funds

866. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the year 2009, 4.9 lakh road accidents were reported, which resulted in the death of 1,25,660 people and injured five lakh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any short term and long term measures have been taken by the National Road Safety Council (NRSC) to curb accidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is planning to amend Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and create road safety fund and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any progress has been made on the directive issued by the Union Law Ministry for a quantum increase in fines to promote safe driving; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (d) As per the deliberations in the 12th meeting of the National Road Safety Council (NRSC), held on 25th March, 2011, the Ministry had formed five separate working groups on four E's of Road Safety *viz.* (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) emergency care to lay out the macro and micro dimensions with potential solutions to road safety and to suggest short term and long term measures to curb road accidents in the country. NRSC in its 13th meeting held on 29th February 2012, deliberated on the recommendations of all the five working groups.

A synthesis report containing all the major recommendation of five Working Groups is now available on the Ministry's website.

(e) to (g) The Bill to amend the Motor vehicle Act, 1988, which provided, inter alia, hike in penalty for drunken driving and other traffic violations was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 15th May 2007. On the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha, the Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee, which made various suggestions. The official amendments made in the Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2007 have been approved by the cabinet in its meeting held on 01st March, 2012 and the Bill is now proposed to be introduced in the current session of Parliament. However, in the proposed amendment, there is no provision for creating road safety fund.

Statement

| Sl.No. | States/UTs | Total Number of Road Accidents in States/UTs | Total Number of Persons Killed in Road Accident in States/UTs | Total Number of Persons injured in Road Accident in States/UTs |
|--------|-------------------|--|--|---|
| | | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 43600 | 14770 | 52157 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 306 | 158 | 530 |
| 3. | Assam | 4869 | 1991 | 5522 |
| 4. | Bihar | 10065 | 4390 | 7113 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 12888 | 2865 | 13274 |
| 6. | Goa | 4165 | 321 | 2954 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 31034 | 6983 | 32944 |
| 8. | Haryana | 11915 | 4603 | 10481 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 3051 | 1140 | 5579 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5945 | 1100 | 8199 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 4996 | 2170 | 4406 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 45190 | 8714 | 61697 |
| 13. | Kerala | 35433 | 3830 | 41402 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 47267 | 7365 | 54611 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 71996 | 11396 | 47878 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16. | Manipur | 578 | 125 | 1189 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 398 | 145 | 713 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 86 | 60 | 203 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 63 | 55 | 151 |
| 20. | Odisha | 8887 | 3527 | 11296 |
| 21. | Punjab | 5570 | 3668 | 4486 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 25114 | 9045 | 32317 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 564 | 87 | 434 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 60794 | 13746 | 70504 |
| 25. | Tripura | 865 | 229 | 1342 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 1401 | 852 | 1784 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 28155 | 14638 | 20632 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 11134 | 4860 | 12186 |
| UTs | | | | |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 271 | 33 | 342 |
| 2. | Chandigarh | 424 | 171 | 321 |
| 3. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 79 | 45 | 71 |
| 4. | Daman and Diu | 63 | 33 | 69 |
| 5. | Delhi | 7516 | 2325 | 6936 |
| 6. | Lakshadweep | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 7. | Puducherry | 1698 | 218 | 1732 |
| Total | | 486384 | 125660 | 515458 |

[Translation]

Promotion of Youths to Join Forces

867. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
DR. RATNA DE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge shortage of manpower in the three Services of the armed forces;

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

(c) whether the youths of the country are not interested in joining the forces and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is lack of awareness among them about recruitment in the forces;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to launch a massive awareness drive to promote youth to join the armed forces; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) The details of shortage of manpower in the three Services of the Armed Forces are as follows:

| Army | Navy | Air Force |
|-------|-------|-----------|
| 10526 | 17711 | 8289 |

(c) to (f) Government has taken a number of measures to encourage the youth to join the Armed Forces, including conduct of Recruitment Rallies, Media Campaigns, etc. The number of youth aspiring to join the Armed Forces has shown an increasing trend over the last few years.

[*English*]

Capacity Building in Forestry Sector

868. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVADANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme for 'Capacity Building in Forestry Sector' in the country including district Banaskantha in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched a scheme for "Capacity Building in Forestry Sector", with total projected cost of Rs. 368.74 crore, with six components to be funded from the Plan Outlays, and one Externally Aided Component to be funded by the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) as a soft loan in reimbursable mode. The scheme is meant to address the Capacity Building in Forestry Sector of all levels across the country.

(b) The details and the salient features are as under:-

(i) **Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA):** This component professional induction

training of directly recruited IFS officers, skill up-gradation of officers promoted to IFS, Advanced Forest Management Courses/ Mandatory Mid-Career Trainings, refresher courses/seminars/workshops for IFS officers and sponsored courses for personnel of other services are organized.

(ii) **Directorate of Forest Education (DFE):** This component provides professional induction courses for the directly recruited State Forest Service officers and Forest Range Officers, their in service trainings, theme based seminars and workshops.

(iii) **Training of IFS officers:** Under this component one-week refresher training courses and thematic workshops are organized providing opportunities of vertical interaction amongst IFS officers. The IFS Officers are also sponsored for long-term training course.

(iv) **Training of Personnel of Other Services:** This component provides awareness programmes would be undertaken through short-term trainings, workshops and study tour for the personnel of various Departments such as Police, Revenue, Customs, etc.

(v) **Training of Other Stakeholders:** This component provides study tours, workshops and seminars for Panchayat members, elected representatives, teachers, nature clubs/eco-clubs, social activists, NGOs, media etc.

(vi) **Foreign Training of Forestry Personnel:** This component is aimed at encouraging specialization amongst the forestry personnel by sponsoring them for various short-term and long-term training courses at various Institutions abroad.

(vii) **Capacity Development for Forest Management & Training of Personnel:** This is an externally aided component shall be implemented in eleven states *i.e.* Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal aimed at improving training of frontline forestry Personnel. The proposal has two major objectives:

- ▶ To strengthen infrastructure of the forestry training schools of State Forest Departments by:
 - Improving existing State Forest Training Schools (SFTS)
 - Establishing new training Schools in those States that do not have one.
- ▶ To strengthen training of frontline forestry personnel through:
 - Syllabus revision.
 - Building up a pool of Master Trainers/ Trainers.
 - Training of frontline forest force in the States

(c) The implementation of the scheme is a continuous process.

[Translation]

Leakage of Confidential Information

869. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Defence officials have been reportedly found involved in leakage of confidential information on Facebook and other social networking sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any code of conduct has been issued by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) No Army and defence personnel has been

reported to have leaked confidential information on social networking sites such as Facebook. Cyber Security Policy which, *inter-alia*, includes the policy regarding network connected to internet, as circulated by Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, Department of Information Technology is being enforced in this Ministry and the three Services.

WPI

870. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) the details of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of food articles and their weights in urban and rural areas during the current financial year, month-wise;

(b) the details including methodology adopted and parameters included in determining WPI;

(c) whether the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has prohibited the weekly release of food inflation rate and decided to release WPI based monthly data; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures proposed to be taken for reducing the inflation especially in respect of food prices and other essential articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of All India WPI for Food Articles from April, 2011 to February, 2012 are given in the following Table. WPI is compiled on All India basis and no separate indices for urban and rural areas are estimated.

| SUB GROUP | Weight | Apr-11 | May-11 | Jun-11 | Jul-11 | Aug-11 | Sep-11 | Oct-11 | Nov-11 | Dec-11 | *Jan-12 | *Feb-12 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| FOOD ARTICLES | 14.337 | 186.8 | 186.3 | 188.8 | 192.8 | 193.7 | 197.2 | 199.3 | 196.5 | 190.9 | 191.4 | 192.3 |

*Figures are provisional.

(b) The current series of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) with Base 2004-05 = 100 is compiled based on 5482 quotations covering 676 items. It is calculated on the

principle of weighted arithmetic mean, with fixed weights during the life span of the series.

(c) and (d) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 24th January, 2012 directed that WPI may be released on a monthly basis. Government monitors the price situation regularly and it has taken appropriate action such as fiscal, administrative and monetary measures to contain high rate of inflation especially for food and essential goods. These include temporary ban on exports, zero import duty and stipulation of minimum export price to regulate exports of selected items from time to time. Government also makes additional allocations of rice, wheat, pulses and edible oils through State Governments/UTs, when required. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has used the monetary policy tools to contain inflation and anchor inflationary expectations. Government has also constituted Inter Ministerial Group to review the overall inflationary situation with particular reference to primary food articles.

Road Accidents

871. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
 SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
 SHRI A SAMPATH:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
 SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
 SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the increasing number of accidents on various National Highways/Expressways in the country particularly in rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of accidents reported/persons killed in road accidents during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any study to ascertain the reasons behind these accidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to curb accidents alongwith the details

of the programmes/new measures taken in the matter; and

(e) the other steps being taken to provide better medical aids on NHs/Expressways to handle the accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Details of State-wise/Union Territory wise number of total road accidents reported and number of persons killed in road accidents on National Highways (including Expressway) during each of the years 2008 to 2010 (the latest available data) are placed at Statement-I. State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of number of total road accidents reported and number of persons killed in road accidents on all roads during each of the years 2008 to 2010 (the latest available data) is at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects data on road accidents from all States/UTs in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). These data are analyzed and an annual publication titled "Road Accidents in India" is released every year by the Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The latest issue of the publication for the year 2010 was released in December 2011. The report contains data on road accidents and related parameters, including factors causing road accidents, for all States/UTs.

This Ministry has, been taking the following steps to prevent road accidents:

- (i) It is ensured that road safety is the integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.

- (iv) Setting up of Driving Training School in the States by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
- (v) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
- (vi) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, rear view Mirror etc.
- (vii) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance contracts.
- (viii) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

Some of the additional measures taken by the Government to contain the number of road accidents are as under:

- (i) The Government has already approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, if not already done, and to hold their meetings regularly so that the right message to curb the menace of Road Accidents reaches all concerned and due priority is given to road safety.

- (iii) As per the deliberations in the 12th meeting of the National Road Safety Council (NRSC), held on 25th March, 2011, the Ministry had formed five separate working groups on four E's of Road Safety *viz.* (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) emergency care to lay out the macro and micro dimensions with potential solutions to road safety and to suggest short term and long term measures to curb road accidents in the country. NRSC in its 13th meeting held on 29th February 2012, deliberated on the recommendations of all the five working groups. A synthesis report containing all the major recommendation of five Working Groups is now available on the Ministry's website.
- (iv) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has asked all State Govts/UTs to provide information about top 25 black spots/Accidents prone stretches for their treatment on priority basis.

(e) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under the scheme "National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme" (NHARSS), has been providing ambulances to States/UTs/NGOs for relief and rescue measures in the aftermath of road accidents by way of evacuating victims to the nearest medical aid centre. Ambulances are also provided by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) at an average stretch of 50 km on National Highways through the private concessionaires of BOT (Toll) projects. In addition, 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 140 identified State Government hospitals during the 11th five year plan to provide medical assistance to accident victims.

Statement I

| Sl.No. | States/UTs | Total Number of Road Accidents on National Highways* | | | Total Number of Persons Killed in Road Accidents on National Highways* | | |
|---------------|----------------|--|--------|--------|--|-------|-------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| States | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 12,327 | 11,856 | 12,340 | 4,172 | 4,655 | 5,122 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 101 | 113 | 91 | 28 | 49 | 33 |
| 3. | Assam | 2,683 | 2,808 | 3,209 | 1,245 | 1,275 | 1,401 |
| 4. | Bihar | 3,862 | 4,305 | 4,857 | 1,868 | 1,993 | 2,317 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4,001 | 4,622 | 4,248 | 1,002 | 1,093 | 1,037 |
| 6. | Goa | 1,593 | 1,467 | 1,576 | 134 | 125 | 122 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 7,025 | 6,640 | 6,440 | 1,857 | 1,958 | 1,953 |
| 8. | Haryana | 3,990 | 4,086 | 3,905 | 1,775 | 1,800 | 1,845 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1,080 | 1,066 | 1,306 | 258 | 324 | 369 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2,365 | 2,637 | 2,271 | 487 | 446 | 403 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1,860 | 1,894 | 1,704 | 882 | 455 | 455 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 12,949 | 13,893 | 14,013 | 2,838 | 3,147 | 3,278 |
| 13. | Kerala | 9,997 | 9,425 | 9,461 | 1,403 | 1,373 | 1,371 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 10,359 | 10,769 | 13,600 | 1,909 | 2,198 | 2,566 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 13,866 | 12,911 | 12,026 | 3,662 | 3,359 | 3,445 |
| 16. | Manipur | 292 | 320 | 361 | 81 | 61 | 96 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 186 | 235 | 320 | 73 | 100 | 108 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 58 | 45 | 47 | 35 | 30 | 23 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 36 | 37 | 16 | 31 | 28 | 20 |
| 20. | Odisha | 3,635 | 4,216 | 4,738 | 1,472 | 1,769 | 2,028 |
| 21. | Punjab | 1,903 | 1,684 | 2,087 | 1,149 | 1,140 | 1,293 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 7,811 | 7,932 | 7,520 | 3,495 | 3,432 | 3,501 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 47 | 211 | 86 | 15 | 22 | 37 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 19,158 | 21,198 | 24,083 | 4,417 | 5,282 | 6,333 |
| 25. | Tripura | 270 | 295 | 320 | 65 | 90 | 93 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 818 | 792 | 863 | 634 | 475 | 538 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 9,795 | 10,917 | 11,079 | 5,210 | 5,958 | 6,122 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 4,621 | 4,714 | 5,547 | 2,115 | 2,143 | 2,040 |
| UTs | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 37 | 54 | 117 | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| 2. | Chandigarh | 89 | 64 | 112 | 36 | 35 | 34 |
| 3. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 4. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Delhi | 875 | 796 | 886 | 278 | 329 | 343 |
| 6. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Puducherry | 306 | 509 | 700 | 38 | 69 | 130 |
| Total | | 137,995 | 142,511 | 149,929 | 42,670 | 45,222 | 48,466 |

*Includes Expressways

Statement II

| Sl.No. | States/UTs | Total Number of Road Accidents in States/UTs | | | Total Number of Persons Killed in Road Accident in States/UTs | | |
|--------|-------------------|---|-------|--------|--|-------|-------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 42657 | 43600 | 44,599 | 13812 | 14770 | 15684 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 280 | 306 | 293 | 134 | 158 | 148 |
| 3. | Assam | 4683 | 4869 | 5828 | 1807 | 1991 | 2256 |
| 4. | Bihar | 8991 | 10065 | 11033 | 3940 | 4390 | 5137 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 12945 | 12888 | 13664 | 2966 | 2865 | 2956 |
| 6. | Goa | 4178 | 4165 | 4572 | 318 | 321 | 327 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 33671 | 31034 | 30114 | 7070 | 6983 | 7506 |
| 8. | Haryana | 11596 | 11915 | 11195 | 4494 | 4603 | 4719 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2756 | 3051 | 3069 | 848 | 1140 | 1102 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5326 | 5945 | 6134 | 950 | 1100 | 1045 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 4985 | 4996 | 5521 | 1979 | 2170 | 2540 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 46279 | 45190 | 46250 | 8814 | 8714 | 9590 |
| 13. | Kerala | 37263 | 35433 | 35082 | 3901 | 3830 | 3950 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 43852 | 47267 | 50023 | 6670 | 7365 | 8085 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 75527 | 71996 | 71289 | 12397 | 11396 | 12340 |
| 16. | Manipur | 573 | 578 | 602 | 151 | 125 | 154 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 294 | 398 | 474 | 123 | 145 | 163 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 110 | 86 | 125 | 63 | 60 | 82 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 76 | 63 | 35 | 70 | 55 | 40 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 20. | Odisha | 8181 | 8887 | 9413 | 3079 | 3527 | 3837 |
| 21. | Punjab | 5115 | 5570 | 5507 | 3206 | 3668 | 3542 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 23704 | 25114 | 24302 | 8388 | 9045 | 9163 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 196 | 564 | 186 | 79 | 87 | 71 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 60409 | 60794 | 64996 | 12784 | 13746 | 15409 |
| 25. | Tripura | 767 | 865 | 901 | 221 | 229 | 231 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 1417 | 1401 | 1493 | 1073 | 852 | 931 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 25684 | 28155 | 28362 | 13165 | 14638 | 15175 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 12206 | 11134 | 14888 | 4789 | 4860 | 5680 |
| UTs | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 191 | 271 | 285 | 22 | 33 | 27 |
| 2. | Chandigarh | 482 | 424 | 456 | 148 | 171 | 138 |
| 3. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 116 | 79 | 96 | 65 | 45 | 62 |
| 4. | Daman and Diu | 50 | 63 | 48 | 29 | 33 | 31 |
| 5. | Delhi | 8435 | 7516 | 7260 | 2093 | 2325 | 2153 |
| 6. | Lakshadweep | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 7. | Puducherry | 1697 | 1698 | 1529 | 212 | 218 | 239 |
| Total | | 484704 | 486384 | 499,628 | 119860 | 125660 | 134513 |

[English]

Target for Growth Rate

872. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the growth rate target fixed for infrastructure industries has been achieved during the last year and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the growth rate of some industries has declined during the current year as compared to the last year;

(d) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and the reasons therefor alongwith estimated number of jobs lost;

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment of this slow down in industrial output; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective steps taken by the Government to achieve the targeted growth rate during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The target fixed for the growth rate of infrastructure industries and the actual achievements during the last year and current year is at Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The sector-wise details of industrial growth in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is given at Statement-II. The growth rate has declined for various industrial groups including Electrical machinery & apparatus, Machinery & Equipments, Textiles, Wearing Apparel, Chemical, Rubber and Plastic products. Factors that have accounted for decline in the industrial growth include moderation in the rate of growth of consumption expenditure, underperformance of the construction sector, hardening of interest rates and global economic uncertainty etc. No sector-wise assessment has been made of estimated number of jobs lost.

(f) Various steps have been taken by the government to boost industrial production which, *inter-alia*, include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development; and development of industry related skills. Government in November, 2011 also announced a National Manufacturing Policy with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. The policy aims at bringing down compliance burden of industry through self-regulation and help industry to become globally competitive.

Statement I

Table: Infrastructure Sector Performance during 2009-10 and 2010-11

| | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | April-Dec., 2010-11 | April-Dec., 2011-12 | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Actual | Target | Actual |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Power generation (BU) | | | | | | | |
| Thermal Generation | 648.480 | 639.706 | 690.856 | 665.001 | 484.860 | 524.362 | 517.618 |
| Nuclear Generation | 19.000 | 18.636 | 22.000 | 26.266 | 17.854 | 18.951 | 23.811 |
| Hydro Generation | 115.468 | 103.896 | 111.352 | 114.257 | 90.169 | 90.355 | 107.545 |
| Import from Bhutan | 6.564 | 5.359 | 6.548 | 5.611 | 5.360 | 5.361 | 5.057 |
| Total | 789.512 | 767.597 | 830.756 | 811.135 | 598.243 | 639.029 | 654.031 |
| 2. Coal Production (MT) | | | | | | | |
| Coal India Ltd. | 435.00 | 431.26 | 460.50 | 431.32 | 299.44 | 312.03 | 291.24 |
| Singareni | 44.50 | 50.43 | 46.00 | 51.33 | 36.33 | 37.45 | 35.26 |
| Others | 46.33 | 44.58 | 65.87 | 43.50 | 34.00 | 42.00 | 33.29 |
| Total | 525.83 | 526.27 | 572.370 | 526.150 | 369.77 | 391.48 | 359.79 |
| 3. Production of Finished Steel ('000 Tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| I. Main Producer | | | | | | | |
| (i) SAIL | 9928.6 | 10058.2 | 9901.0 | 10195.7 | 7357.0 | 7395.7 | 6564.7 |
| (ii) Tata Steel | 5103.0 | 5019.0 | 5333.0 | 5157.0 | 3825.0 | 4111.0 | 4073.0 |
| (iii) VSP | 2680.0 | 2960.0 | 2730.0 | 2928.0 | 2109.0 | 2072.0 | 2080.0 |
| Total | 17711.6 | 18037.2 | 17964.0 | 18280.7 | 13291.0 | 13578.7 | 12717.7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| II. Major (Secondary) Producer | - | 51092.8 | - | 57461.3 | 42356.0 | - | 46119.3 |
| Total (I + II) | 17711.6 | 69130.0 | 17964.0 | 75742.0 | 55647.0 | 13578.7 | 58837.0 |
| 4. Cement Production (MT) | | | | | | | |
| Cement Production (MT) | NA | 207.06 | NA | 215.98 | 156.99 | NA | 165.00 |
| 5. Fertilisers Production ('000 Tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| (i) Nitrogen | 12084.6 | 11900.4 | 12480.8 | 12156.6 | 9132.1 | 9361.5 | 9224.5 |
| (ii) Phosphate | 4131.1 | 4320.9 | 4834.3 | 4222.7 | 3283.7 | 3738.8 | 3127.7 |
| Total | 16215.7 | 16221.3 | 17315.1 | 16379.3 | 12415.8 | 13100.3 | 12352.2 |
| 6. Petroleum | | | | | | | |
| (i) Crude Oil Prod. (MT) | 38.003 | 33.690 | 37.955 | 37.711 | 28.174 | 28.647 | 28.701 |
| (ii) Refinery Prod. (MT) | 153.176 | 160.034 | 158.610 | 164.851 | 121.266 | 120.963 | 126.197 |
| (iii) Natural Gas Prod. (MCM) | 52167 | 47496 | 53589 | 52221 | 39682 | 38576 | 36195 |
| 7. Roads (Kms.) | | | | | | | |
| (a) NHA | | | | | | | |
| Widening/Strengthening/existing weak pavement to four/six/eight lanes (Kms.) | 3165.00 | 2673.94 | 2500.00 | 1784.00 | 1155.54 | 1629.64 | 1258.89 |
| (b) State PWD and Border Road Organisation (BRO) | | | | | | | |
| Improvement of low grade section (Kms.) | 20.00 | 30.67 | 0.30 | 1.29 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 10.80 |
| Strengthening of existing weak pavement (Kms.) | 1058.00 | 1012.70 | 1213.41 | 1015.82 | 687.13 | 650.00 | 448.52 |
| Widening to four lanes (Kms.) | 79.50 | 68.64 | 137.55 | 98.85 | 68.30 | 70.00 | 39.54 |
| Widening to two lanes (Kms.) | 1321.00 | 1233.85 | 1116.97 | 1042.07 | 763.53 | 700.00 | 476.79 |
| 8. Railways | | | | | | | |
| Revenue earning goods Traffic (MT) | 890.00 | 887.99 | 924.00 | 921.51 | 673.31 | 730.95 | 704.81 |
| 9. Shipping | | | | | | | |
| (i) Cargo handled at major ports (MT) | 581.330 | 561.090 | 598.280 | 569.908 | 416.581 | 451.270 | 418.184 |
| (ii) Coastal Shipment of Coal (MT) | 83.990 | 71.709 | NA | 72.755 | 53690 | NA | 58398 |
| 10. Civil Aviation | | | | | | | |
| I. Cargo handled at Airports (in Metric Tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| (i) Export Cargo | * | 599009 | * | 679459 | 628931 | 681581 | 621738 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--|---|------------|---|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| (ii) Import Cargo | * | 464234 | * | 559898 | 488687 | 659225 | 495541 |
| II. Passenger Traffic Handled at (In lakh Nos) | | | | | | | |
| (i) International Terminals | * | 231.76 | * | 258.46 | 28095156 | 30061814 | 30107221 |
| (ii) Domestic Terminals | * | 492.29 | * | 571.77 | 77469676 | 85216643 | 91055982 |
| 11. Telecommunications | | | | | | | |
| (i) Net Addition in Switching Capacity ('000 Lines) | * | 13880.220 | * | 13157.772 | 10635.771 | * | 768.119 |
| (ii) Net telephone connections provided ('000 Numbers) | * | -1007.928 | * | -2226.835 | -1866.624 | * | -2044.638 |
| (iii) Net (New) Cell phone connections ('000 Numbers) | * | 192562.833 | * | 227271.915 | 167876.633 | * | 82267.161 |
| Total connections (ii+iii) (in '000 Numbers) | - | 191554.905 | - | 225045.080 | 166010.009 | - | 80222.523 |

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

BU : Billion Unit MT : Million Tonnes MCM : Million Cubic Metres. NA : Not available

* : Monthly and cumulative targets are not fixed. \$; Pro-rata Targets

Earlier only figures of five major Airports were provided. From May 2011, the total figures of all airports (all India) are being provided.

Statement II

Table: Growth Rates in Industrial Production: 2 Digit Classification of manufacturing sector

| | | | | | | (in percent) |
|------|---|--------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Code | Industrial Groups | Weight | 2010-11 | 2010-11 (April-Jan) | 2011-12 (April-Jan) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 15 | Food products & beverages | 72.76 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 28.3 | |
| 16 | Tobacco products | 15.7 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | |
| 17 | Textiles | 61.64 | 6.7 | 6.8 | -2.6 | |
| 18 | Wearing apparel | 27.82 | 3.7 | 3.4 | -3.8 | |
| 19 | Luggage, handbags etc. | 5.82 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 4.0 | |
| 20 | Wood & wood products | 10.51 | -2.2 | -1.1 | 1.4 | |
| 21 | Paper & Paper products | 9.99 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 5.0 | |
| 22 | Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media | 10.78 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 24.2 | |
| 23 | Coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel | 67.15 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 3.0 | |
| 24 | Chemicals and chemical products | 100.59 | 2.0 | 0.7 | -0.4 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|--|--------|------|------|-------|
| 25 | Rubber and plastic products | 20.25 | 10.6 | 13.3 | -1.3 |
| 26 | Other non-metallic mineral products | 43.14 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| 27 | Basic metals | 113.35 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 9.8 |
| 28 | Fabricated metal Pro. | 30.85 | 15.3 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| 29 | Machinery and equipment n.e.c. | 37.63 | 29.4 | 30.9 | -3.0 |
| 30 | Office, accounting & computing machinery | 3.05 | -5.3 | -8.5 | 4.1 |
| 31 | Electrical machinery & apparatus | 19.8 | 2.8 | 6.3 | -21.9 |
| 32 | Radio, TV and communication equipment | 9.89 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 5.2 |
| 33 | Medical, precision & optical instruments, watches and clocks | 5.67 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 12.8 |
| 34 | Motor vehicles, trailers | 40.64 | 30.2 | 32.4 | 12.1 |
| 35 | Other transport equipment n.e.c. | 18.25 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 14.3 |
| 36 | Furniture | 29.97 | -7.5 | -6.5 | -1.8 |
| 10 | Mining & Quarrying | 141.57 | 5.2 | 6.3 | -2.6 |
| 15-36 | Manufacturing | 755.27 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 4.4 |
| 40 | Electricity | 103.16 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 8.8 |
| | General Index | 1000 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 4.0 |

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Unit Run Canteens

873. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Unit Run Canteens (URCs) in the country at present and their consolidated turnover and profits earned from sales during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the commodities sold through URCs are free from local taxes as assisted by the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) but the huge profits earned by them are allegedly not being deposited to the CFI and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) has been allegedly denied access to the

records of URCs as reported recently and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(a) There are at present 3730 Unit Run Canteens in the country. There is no centralized system to compile the annual turnover of URCs.

(b) to (d) Local taxes are paid by Canteen Stores Department's Depots as per the policy of respective State Governments in vogue from time to time and the same is charged from URCs along with the cost of items. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India in its 14th Report (2010-11) on Performance Audit of Canteen Stores Department has recommended that the URCs should be recognized as the retail outlets integral to CSD and steps be taken to bring the URCs under the accountability regime that is applicable to all operations funded by the

Consolidated Fund of India. C&AG in its report has also mentioned that Audit was denied access to records of URCs. The Public Accounts Committee to Parliament (PAC) (15th Lok Sabha) selected the subject report of C&AG for examination during the year 2010-11. The PAC presented its 48th Report on Canteen Stores Department to Parliament on 28.12.2011. The Report is under consideration in the Ministry for preparing Action Taken Notes.

Schemes for Welfare of Disabled Persons

874. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the funds allocated and released to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/implementing agencies by the Government under the various welfare schemes during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise and NGO-wise;

(b) whether any audit conducted to monitor the utilisation of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof including utilisation of funds by each NGOs/implementing agency during the said period, scheme-wise and State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of cases irregularities, misappropriations and misutilisation of funds by NGOs/implementing agencies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The major Schemes of the Ministry under which grant-in-aid is released to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for welfare of persons with disabilities are as follows: (i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme & (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP). Information of the funds allocated to NGOs under these Schemes during last three years, State/UT-wise and NGO-wise is being compiled.

The grantee organisations are required to, *inter-alia*, submit the audited statement of accounts in respect of funds released to them during the previous year while applying for grant for subsequent year.

(d) and (e) Whenever such instances are reported, they are referred to State Governments for enquiry and further release of grant-in-aid is considered only on receipt of a satisfactory report.

[Translation]

RSBY to BPL Families

875. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) the status of implementation of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) providing health insurance coverage to the families of Below Poverty Line (BPL) workers and labourers in the country including various districts of Odisha, especially Naxal-prone areas;

(b) the percentage of such families who have not received any medical facilities so far alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this scheme has succeeded in addressing the needs of BPL families and labourers in the backward regions of the country; and

(d) if so, the details of complaints from such beneficiaries in seeking the above benefits in the far flung regions and the extent upto which the same has been addressed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) providing for smart card based health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 per annum to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector is presently being implemented in 24 States/Union Territories. A Statement showing State-wise number of smart cards issued under RSBY and districts covered in Orissa State, including Naxal-prone districts, is enclosed as Statement.

(b) RSBY covers hospitalization cover. Not all the beneficiaries enrolled under the scheme require hospitalization. Out of 2.79 crore families enrolled, about 33 lakh persons have availed benefits in the hospitals.

(c) The RSBY has received good response from the States including backward regions in the country. The

Surveys conducted so far has indicated beneficiary satisfaction ratio ranging from 77% to 92%.

(d) There is a defined Grievance Redressal Mechanism both at the Centre and State level to address the complaints from stakeholders including beneficiaries and appropriate action is taken as and when such complaints are received.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Name of the State and Union Territories | Number of smart cards issued as on 29.02.2012 | Number of districts covered under RSBY in Odisha State | Number of smart cards issued in districts of Odisha State as on 29.02.2012 |
|--------|---|---|--|--|
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 39,615 | Bargarh | 54123 |
| 2. | Assam | 2,04,548 | Cuttack | 33576 |
| 3. | Bihar | 70,96,914 | Gajapati | 17411 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 4,913 | Ganjam | 98098 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 13,84,680 | Kalahandi | 109578 |
| 6. | Delhi | 1,44,518 | Kendrapada | 38492 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 18,50,643 | Khorda | 36095 |
| 8. | Haryana | 5,84,683 | Malkangiri | 53174 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2,35,131 | Nayagarh | 83283 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 9,484 | Rayagarh | 100862 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 10,60,286 | Sambalpur | 79548 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 6,80,122 | Sonapur | 36247 |
| 13. | Kerala | 17,48,471 | Sundargarh | 116264 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 21,72,918 | Deogarh | 30884 |
| 15. | Manipur | 31,921 | Jharsuguda | 34277 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 67,150 | Naupada | 47145 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 43,256 | Puri | 131736 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 77,870 | | |
| 19. | Orissa | 11,00,793 | | |
| 20. | Punjab | 2,20,486 | | |
| 21. | Tripura | 2,58,402 | | |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 41,45,925 | | |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 3,38,879 | | |
| 24. | West Bengal | 44,86,192 | | |
| | Total | 2,79,87,800 | | |

Note : In Odisha State, the districts, namely, Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagarh, Sambalpur and Deogarh are naxal prone districts.

Water Transport

876. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Waterways transportation is the cheapest mode of transport for both goods as well as passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of navigable rivers in the country along with the status of National Waterways in the country; and

(d) the steps initiated by the Government to make rivers more navigable and encourage the use of waterways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) and (b) Waterways are widely recognized as cheaper mode of transport particularly for bulk goods when compared to the rail and road modes of transport. As per a 2006 report of National Council of Applied Economic Research, on an international standard, the operational cost per tonne kilometer of a barge is Rs. 0.31 as compared to Rs. 0.78 by rail and Rs. 1.65 by road. For this, the waterways need to be developed with infrastructure, namely, navigation channel, terminals with intermodal connectivity, ware housing and navigation aids for plying of inland vessels of reasonable capacity on case to case basis.

(c) As per the report of the National Transport Policy Committee (1980), there are about 14500 km of waterways which are navigable by country boats, out of which about 5685 km of waterways are navigable by mechanized vessels.

The following waterways, totalling to 4382 km, have been declared as National Waterways (NWs):-

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km) NW-1, declared in 1986.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya - 891 km) - NW-2 declared in 1988.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals - (205 km) - NW-3 declared in 1993.

(iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km) - NW-4 declared in 2008.

(v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km) - NW-5 declared in 2008.

Of these, the NW-1, 2 & 3 are being developed for shipping and navigation by providing the required Inland Water Transport infrastructure. The developmental works include providing a navigational channel with targeted depth and width for most part of the year, aids for day and night navigation fixed/floating terminals at selected locations for berthing and loading/unloading of vessels and intermodal connectivity at a few selected locations.

Efforts to develop commercially viable stretches of NW-4 & NW-5 under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) have already been initiated on the advice of Planning Commission.

(d) For making NW-1, 2 & 3 navigable, fairway development works namely dredging and bandalling are being carried out regularly to provide and maintain targeted least available depth in various stretches thereof. Besides, various organizations controlling transportation of bulk cargo (like NTPC Ltd, Food Corporation of India, Fertilizer Companies, Cement Companies, Oil Companies, Companies engaged in construction of Hydro Power Plants etc.) are being impressed upon to transport their cargo through waterways, wherever the origin and destination points are in the vicinity of NW-1, 2 and 3.

Defence Production Policy

877. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a new Defence Production Policy in order to reduce dependence on import of defence equipment from other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private sector and foreign companies are also proposed to be involved in defence production

activities and the public sector companies will be allowed to enter into partnership with them and if so, the guidelines/rules framed and safeguards adopted in this regard;

(d) the measures being taken by the Government regarding restructuring of the Defence Research and Development Organisation and defence production units to bring about efficiency/improvement in production systems; and

(e) the extent upto which the Government is likely to achieve self-reliance in defence production?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Defence Production Policy came into effect from 1st January 2011. The policy endeavours to build up a robust indigenous defence industrial base by proactively encouraging larger involvement of the Indian private sector in design, development and manufacture of defence equipment. A copy of the Defence Production Policy is enclosed at Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Madam. Guidelines in this regard have been issued in February 2012. A copy of JV Guidelines is enclosed at Statement-II.

(d) The modernization programmes are under implementation in DPSUs & OFB.

In regard to restructuring of DRDO, the two review committees headed by Prof. P. Rama Rao and Defence Secretary respectively had submitted their recommendations. The following recommendations have been accepted by Government:-

- (i) Formation of Defence Technology Commission (DTC).
- (ii) Restructuring of DRDO Management/Re-shaping of R&D Headquarters.
- (iii) Administrative decentralization of DRDO.
- (iv) Financial decentralisation.
- (v) Revamping of HR structure.
- (vi) Creation of a Commercial Arm of DRDO.
- (vii) Continuation of major ongoing programmes.
- (viii) Selection of Industry Partner.

DRDO has initiated the process of implementation of the above recommendations.

(e) While DPP-2011 aims to achieve greater self reliance in coming years in continuous manner, no target can be fixed in this regard.

Statement I

Defence Production Policy

Self-reliance in Defence is of vital importance for both strategic and economic reasons and has therefore been an important guiding principle for the Government since Independence. Accordingly, Government have, over the years assiduously built up capabilities in Defence R&D, Ordnance factories and Defence PSUs to provide our Armed forces with weapons/ ammunition/equipment/ platforms and systems that they need for the defence of our country. Government considers that the industrial and technological growth in the past decades has made it possible to achieve this objective by harnessing the emerging dynamism of the Indian industry along with the capabilities available in the academia as well as research and development Institutions.

2. Consequently, after careful consideration and in consultation with all stakeholders, Government have decided to put in place a Defence Production Policy. The objectives of the Policy are to achieve substantive self reliance in the design, development and production of equipment/weapon systems/platforms required for defence in as early a time frame as possible; to create conditions conducive for the private industry to take an active role in this endeavour; to enhance potential of SMEs in indigenization and to broaden the defence R&D base of the country. However, while pursuing the above objectives, the overall aim of ensuring that our forces have an edge over our potential adversaries at all times - in immediate terms as well as in sustainability - will be ensured. Accordingly, Government have decided that:-

3. Preference will be given to indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment. Therefore, wherever the required arms, ammunition and equipment are possible to be made by the Indian industry within the timelines required by the Services, the procurement will be made from indigenous sources. Whenever the Indian industry is not in a position to make and deliver the equipment as per the SQRs in the requisite time frame, procurement from foreign sources would be resorted to, in accordance with the Defence

Procurement Procedure. While examining procurement cases, the time taken in the procurement and delivery from foreign sources *vis-à-vis* the time required for making it in the country, along with the urgency and criticality of the requirement will be examined as per the Defence Procurement Procedure before deciding to proceed with procurements from foreign sources.

4. Based on the approved Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), equipment/weapon systems/platforms required 10 years and further down the line will by and large be developed/integrated/made within the country. Sub-systems/equipment/components that are not economically viable or practical to be made within the country may be imported, ensuring their availability at all times. However, as far as possible, the design and integration of the platform/ system will be undertaken within the country.

5. Government will endeavour to build up a robust indigenous defence industrial base by, proactively encouraging larger involvement of the Indian private sector in design, development and manufacture of defence equipment. Towards this end, efforts would be made in progressively identifying and addressing any issue which impacts; or has the potential of impacting the competitiveness of the Indian defence industry in comparison to foreign companies.

6. In order to synergize and enhance the national competence in producing state of the art defence equipment/weapon systems/platforms within the price lines and timelines that are globally competitive; all viable approaches such as formation of consortia, joint ventures and public private partnerships etc. within the Government approved framework will be undertaken. The Academia, Research and Development Institutions as well as technical and scientific organizations of repute will be involved for achieving this objective.

7. Government will further simplify the procedures under the "MAKE" category of the Defence Procurement Procedure in such a manner that it enables the indigenous design and development of the required equipment/ weapon systems/ platforms by both public and private industry in a faster timeframe.

8. Service Headquarters (SHQs), while laying down the qualitative requirements for defence equipment/ weapon systems/ platforms to be developed/integrated/ made, will exercise due diligence at all times to keep in view feasibility and practicability of the QRs. However, it will be ensured that the systems/platforms designed/ developed/integrated in the country provide a competitive edge to our Services *vis-à-vis* our potential adversaries.

9. Government also recognizes that development of complex systems is generally a stage process with incremental changes progressing from Mk-I and Mk-II and so on. The stage process will be followed. However, at every review of such developmental projects by the Defence Production Board or Defence R&D Board as the case may be, it will be ensured that our equipment, weapons systems and platforms are such that they provide an edge to our forces over our potential adversaries. In case of delays in the realization of the projects, the corresponding proposal will be processed as per the Defence Procurement Procedure and the option of "Buy" shall be followed for the necessary numbers till indigenous production capability is established where after indigenous systems shall be procured.

10. Policies will be put in place to encourage the OFB, DPSUs and the Private Sector to strengthen their research and development wings so that constant up-gradation and improvement in systems under manufacture is possible.

11. Government will set up a separate fund to provide necessary resources to public/private sector including SMEs as well as academic and scientific institutions to support research and development of defence equipment/ systems enhancing cutting edge technology.

12. In all cases of Transfer of Technology, DDP alongwith DRDO, HQIDS and SHQs will be involved in identification and evaluation of requisite technology, and subsequently would be responsible to ensure that appropriate absorption of technology takes place in the Indian industry. Thereafter, successive generations of the weapon systems/platforms will be developed in the country.

13. Upgrades will be carried out by the Indian Industry as far as possible. DRDO, HQIDS, SHQs, OFB, DPSUs and the private sector will work in close coordination for continuous upgradation of systems.

14. The Committees set up under the Defence Procurement Procedure will process the acquisition proposals in accordance with the above policy guidelines.

15. The Raksha Mantri will hold an Annual Review of the progress in self-reliance that has been achieved during the year.

16. This Policy will come into force with immediate effect.

Statement II

**No. MOD/18(4)/GC/2011/Dir (P&C)
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Department of Defence Production**

**Guidelines for Establishing Joint Venture Companies
by Defence Public Sector Undertakings**

1. Introduction

1.1 The Ministry of Defence (MoD) has promulgated the Defence Production Policy^[1] with an objective to achieve substantive self-reliance in defence production. The Defence Production Policy states that in order to synergize and enhance the national competence in producing state-of-the-art defence products within the pricelines and timelines that are globally competitive, all viable approaches such as formation of consortia, joint ventures (JVs) and public private partnership etc. within the Government approved framework will be undertaken.

1.2 In pursuance of the policy objective of the Government of India to make the public sector more efficient and competitive, profit-making Navaratna and Miniratna Public Sector Enterprises have been granted enhanced autonomy and delegation of powers under various guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) issued from time to time.^{[ii],[iii]}

1.3 The guidelines issued by the DPE have given the requisite financial delegation to the Public Sector Enterprises. The Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) under the administrative control of the Department of Defence Production (DDP) are involved in the manufacture of Defence products that have an intrinsic relationship with matters of national security. It is therefore important that the interests of the DPSUs are fully safeguarded so that the formation of JVs does not constrain them in any manner to meet the demand of our Armed forces and that the selection of partner(s) is done in a fair and transparent manner. Hence, it is considered necessary to issue these additional guidelines in the DDP on detailed procedures for establishment of JVs by the DPSUs and supplement the existing guidelines issued by the DPE.^[iv]

[1]Defence Production Policy promulgated by Ministry of Defence w.e.f. Jan 2011.

[2]DPE OM 18(24)/2003-GM-GL.64 & 65 dated 5th Aug 2005 - Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries - The overall ceiling on such investment in all projects put together shall be 30% of the net worth. The ceiling on equity investment shall be 15% of the net

worth in one project limited to Rs. 1,000 Crores in case of Navratna companies and Rs. 500 Crores in case of Miniratna Category-I companies.

[3]DPE OM 11(32)/96-Fin dated 17th Jan 2000 - Technology joint ventures and strategic alliances by Navratna companies.

[4]For DPSUs not under Navratna or Miniratna Categories with delegated financial authority, the DPE Guidelines as issued from time to time shall remain applicable.

2. Need for Joint Ventures

2.1 The emerging dynamism of the private sector in India and increasing opportunities to obtain advanced technologies from foreign sources brings in the need for synergised approaches that can further the objective of achieving substantive self-reliance in the defence sector and production of state-of-the-art defence items within the country. The DPSUs may therefore, after a careful analysis, consider formation of suitable partnerships both with Indian as well as foreign companies in order to harness these new opportunities, keeping their interests and role in mind, so that such steps augment the national effort of producing defence products in the country within the timelines and pricelines that are globally competitive.

2.2 These partnerships could be of various kinds, such as outsourcing, subcontracting, formation of consortia, project - specific special purpose vehicles (SPVs), formation of JVs, etc. DPSUs must bear in mind that unlike other formations, SPVs and JVs will have their own legal existence that is separate from the legal existence of the partners, will require to be at an "Arm's Length" from the DPSU, and also require specific long-term commitments from the partners. DPSUs are therefore expected to make an assessment of all possible options for private sector engagement, and process JV cases only where they appear to be the best possible option as compared to other forms of partnerships.

2.3 Hence, DPSUs may enter into JVs only in cases where the complimentary capacities, infrastructure, technology or capability available with the partners requires engagement for a longer term and results in achieving either lower costs or better risk management or greater efficiency or shorter timeframes for delivery or enhancing self-reliance in the defence sector as a whole. While establishing JV Companies, the DPSUs shall ensure that their existing capacity does not idle or is left spare and their existing resources are utilised in the most optimal and best possible manner.

2.4 Formation of the JV Company should be restricted to specific product(s) or service(s) that are

required to achieve the objectives of the JV Company. Exposure of the DPSU in the JV Company should also be limited to a bare minimum time that may be required for the viability of the JV Company. Preferential treatment to the JV Company by the DPSU should also be restricted to placing orders of "Minimum Economic Quantities" (MEQs). Placement of orders upto MEQs on the JV Company would require specific prior approval of the Board of Directors of the DPSU.

3. Protection of DPSU Interests

3.1 The nature and scope of the JV must be well-defined, clearly specifying the technology, supplies, projects and/ or services to be undertaken. It is also important that the formation of a JV does not constrain the independent ability and commitment of the DPSUs to provide any defence products/services to the Government in any manner. In addition, the DPSU shall safeguard its interests in the case of any force majeure events, emergencies or any exigencies that may adversely impact their regular functioning, or that directly or indirectly impinge on national security.

3.2 A JV being a partnership between a DPSU and a Private Sector Entity, any lapses or failures of the JV may expose the DPSU to adverse criticism, even though the JV is a separate legal entity. It is therefore important that a list of affirmative rights of the DPSU should find a clear mention in the Share Holders' Agreement (SHA) of the JV Company. Thus as a shareholder of the JV Company, the Board of the DPSU should retain the right of prior approval of the key decisions of the JV Company, such as:

- (a) Amendment of Memorandum of Association (MoA) or Articles of Association (AoA);
- (b) Approval for the appointment of Chairman and/ or Managing Director;
- (c) Approval of Annual Business Plan and any material changes thereto;
- (d) Approval of and amendment to the Annual Budget;
- (e) Declaration of Dividend;
- (f) Bidding for major contracts;
- (g) Appointment of key managerial personnel;
- (h) Delegation of Authority of any of the powers of the Board of Directors of the JV Company to

any individual or to a committee of its Board of Directors;

- (i) Any restructuring, *inter-alia*, by issue or buy-back of shares and/ or securities;
- (j) Sale of substantial assets;
- (k) Decisions on loans and encumbrances; and
- (l) Formation of further JVs/subsidiaries by the JV Company.

3.3 The DPSU should also retain a right to receive management, operational and financial statements of the JV Company on a monthly/quarterly basis and such other information as may be requested or required by the DPSU from time to time. The DPSU should also retain or agree upon a right to inspect books of account of the JV Company, and to conduct special audit of the JV Company at any time.

4. Procedure for formation of a JV Company by a DPSU

4.1 In case it is decided to form a JV Company by the Board of Directors of the concerned DPSU, the process of selection of the JV partner must be fair and transparent so as to afford a fair opportunity to competing applicants and for securing best outcomes for the DPSU. In certain cases, it may become necessary to select partners for specific reasons such as propriety technologies and/or projects with the DPSU as the offset partner etc. In cases of such selection, or selection through any other procedures, the Board of the DPSU shall record adequate reasons while approving such partner(s), and report the same to the Government. Where JV is contemplated in order to obtain certain specific technologies, the DPSU shall ensure that explicit provisions regarding technology transfer have been incorporated in the Share Holders' Agreement (SHA) pertaining to the JV Company, and that such technology actually becomes available to the JV Company.

4.2 The DPSU shall ensure that the selected partner is fit and proper for the purpose of the JV as per applicable Government rules and regulations. In case the shortlisted partner is a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU), or if the share holding of the DPSU and/or the PSU is likely to be more than 50%, prior approval of the Government as per applicable rules shall be necessary. In case the shortlisted partner is a foreign entity, requisite compliance with relevant rules, regulations and policies

of the Government shall be ensured. The DPSU shall also ensure that a suitable Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) is signed with prospective partner(s) before sharing any confidential information concerning the DPSU. The selection of the best partner will be made with clear justification and with the approval of the Board of the DPSU.

4.3 The SHA should be simple and brief and it should necessarily contain provisions that are typically required for protecting the legal rights of a shareholder, such as:

- (a) Affirmative rights of the DPSU as mentioned in Para 3.2;
- (b) Comprehensive representations and warranties by Private Sector Entities;
- (c) Non-solicitation of the employees of the DPSU by the JV Company;
- (d) Indemnity clauses protecting the interest of DPSUs;
- (e) Responsibilities of the DPSUs under contracts already awarded to them;
- (f) Provisions safeguarding the interest of DPSU in relation to its intellectual property;
- (g) Diligent valuation of assets being transferred or utilized by the JV Company in an independent manner; and
- (h) Assessment of contingent liabilities.

4.4 The provisions of the approved SHA shall be incorporated in the MoA and AoA of the JV Company. Once these are approved by the Board of DPSU, the DPSU can go ahead with the necessary legal requirements for incorporating the JV Company.

4.5 The Laws of the Republic of India (including, inter alia, the Companies Act, 1956 and the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, as amended from time to time) would govern the JV Company and the corresponding SHA. In case of any deviations, provisions of the Laws of the Republic of India shall override if the terms of the JV and the SHA are not in conformity with any of the provisions. In particular, the JV Company shall comply with sections 292, 372A and other applicable

provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 as amended from time to time.

4.6 If parties to the JV Company choose to submit to arbitration as a dispute resolution mechanism in form of arbitration proceedings, such proceedings would be governed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the venue of arbitration shall be India.

4.7 In case a DPSU is a listed company, it shall ensure compliance with its disclosure obligations under the relevant listing agreement(s). If the DPSU is not a listed company, it shall ensure that approval by its Board of Directors to a SHA in respect of JV formation is promptly followed by an appropriate announcement on its website and by a press release; and that such publicity is also ensured at all subsequent important stages of JV formation, such as the final incorporation of the JV Company as a separate legal entity.

5. Exit Provisions

5.1 The DPSU will have to assess the possible recourse it would have for recovery of its investment in cases where the Board of DPSU considers it in the interest of the DPSU to exit a JV Company. The exit provisions should therefore be carefully formulated before setting up of the JV Company. The DPSU shall also ensure that suitable provisions are incorporated in the SHA and/ or the AoA, for appropriate lock-in periods on transferability of securities by the JV partners.

5.2 Any transfer of securities within the agreed lock-in-period by the Private Sector Entity shall not be valid and binding on the JV Company unless such transfer has been approved by the DPSU (as shareholder of the JV Company) on such terms and conditions (including, but not limiting to, the right of first refusal) as the DPSU may deem it fit. Subsequent to the agreed lock-in-period, the DPSU shall have the right of first refusal and/or the first right to buy-out the securities of the Private Sector Entity in the JV Company.

6. Miscellaneous

6.1 DPSUs shall ensure strict compliance with the provisions of these JV Guidelines. In case any relaxations and/ or deviations are required, DPSUs shall obtain prior approval of the DDP for such relaxations and/ or deviations.

6.2 DPSU representatives nominated to the Board of the JV, if any, would remain subject to the original conduct and disciplinary rules applicable to them within the DPSU itself.

6.3 These JV Guidelines shall come into force with immediate effect.

[English]

Buses in Rural Areas

878. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to roll out buses in rural areas to improve the availability of public transport across the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of buses to be rolled out, State-wise;

(c) the details of amount to be allocated for this purpose; and

(d) the time by which these buses will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No Madam, At present there is no such plan to purchase buses for operating in rural areas for trengthening public transport across the States.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

SEA Piracy

879. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHAGTAONKAR:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention is drawn to recent instances to pirate attacks in the Arabian Sea and

Indian Ocean posing serious threat to a large number of Indian seafarers;

(b) if so, the number of Indian merchant vessels which have been hijacked by pirates during the last three years;

(c) the number of persons who have been released with the Government efforts out of them; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the unwanted events of piracy in order to ensure the safer merchant activities?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) No Indian Merchant Ship has been hijacked during the last three years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government has initiated various preventive/mitigating security measures for combating piracy which include the following:

(i) An Inter-Ministerial Group of Officers (IMGO) has been set up to deal with hostage situation arising out of the hijacking of merchant vessels with Indian crew on board.

(ii) Issuance of Notices by Director General of Shipping detailing elaborate anti-piracy measures (Best Management Practices) including safe house/citadel.

(iii) Banning of sailing vessels to ply in waters south or west of the line joining Salalah and Male vide M.S. Notice 3/2010 dated 31/3/2010.

(iv) Naval escort provided by Indian Naval Ships in Gulf of Aden.

(v) Enhanced vigil by Indian Navy in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and estward up to 65 degree east longitude.

(vi) Active participation in International Maritime Organisation and Contact Group on Piracy off the coast of Somalia (CGPCS) and other international forums.

(vii) Submission of Document 27/9/1 at the IMO Assembly for flag states to provide information on welfare of captive crew, efforts of release and also on continued payment of their wages.

[*Translation*]

Conversion of National Highways

880. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for conversion of two lane highways into four/six/eight lanes during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/UT-wise including Maharashtra alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the State-wise details of the proposals approved during the same period alongwith the length of NHs converted /proposed to be converted into the same including Maharashtra;

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred on these projects State-wise and the time by which the said conversion is likely to be completed; and

(e) the details of the proposals pending, if any, alongwith 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 JITIN PRASADA) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of proposals received from various State Governments for conversion of two lane National Highways (NHs) into four/six/eight lanes and approved for a length of 753 km including those in the state of Maharashtra during the

last three years and the current year are at Statement-I. No separate allocation is made for these projects. However, State-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for construction/development of NHs during the last three years and the current year are at Statement-II.

(e) The upgradation of two lane highways into four/six/eight lanes is a continuous process and proposals are considered for sanction based on traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Statement I

State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of proposals received from various State Governments for conversion of two lane National Highways (NHs) into four/six/eight lanes and approved during the last three years, i.e. since 2008-09 onwards and current year

| Sl No | States/Union Territories | Number of proposals received | Number of proposals approved |
|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 5 | 3 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Assam | 8 | 1 |
| 4 | Delhi | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 15 | 10 |
| 6 | Haryana | 18 | 10 |
| 7 | Karnataka | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Madhya Pradesh | 6 | 5 |
| 9 | Maharashtra | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | Punjab | 9 | 5 |
| 11 | Rajasthan | 4 | 3 |
| 12 | Uttar Pradesh | 7 | 1 |
| 13 | Uttarakhand | 3 | 2 |

Statement II

State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereon for construction/development of National Highways during the last three years and current year

(Rs in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Allocation | | | | Expenditure | | | |
|---------|-------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|--|
| | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 [^] | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 [^] (up to February, 2012) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 192.97 | 348.39 | 254.77 | 167.99 | 196.38 | 348.39 | 254.77 | 93.91 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 88.25 | 206.29 | 177.64 | 231.43 | 87.65 | 206.29 | 177.64 | 125.25 |
| 4. | Bihar | 104.02 | 245.45 | 199.15 | 225.54 | 95.02 | 245.45 | 199.15 | 189.23 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 3.39 | 2.95 | 8.81 | 6.00 | 3.39 | 2.95 | 8.81 | 0.57 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 67.42 | 79.65 | 53.53 | 98.05 | 65.74 | 79.65 | 53.53 | 29.02 |
| 7. | Delhi | 15.80 | 17.21 | 52.58 | 8.00 | 15.80 | 17.21 | 52.58 | 5.70 |
| 8. | Goa | 34.39 | 33.16 | 30.14 | 8.00 | 34.39 | 33.16 | 30.14 | 4.79 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 102.33 | 150.26 | 111.60 | 124.96 | 101.06 | 150.26 | 111.60 | 75.48 |
| 10. | Haryana | 103.23 | 152.16 | 143.69 | 115.00 | 103.23 | 152.16 | 143.69 | 82.69 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 76.21 | 80.46 | 95.72 | 136.26 | 76.21 | 80.46 | 95.72 | 80.65 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 96.41 | 117.90 | 112.70 | 105.00 | 96.41 | 117.90 | 112.70 | 71.81 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 215.30 | 305.43 | 276.65 | 343.31 | 214.91 | 305.42 | 276.65 | 254.05 |
| 14. | Kerala | 72.53 | 141.23 | 109.00 | 173.82 | 73.20 | 141.23 | 109.00 | 118.24 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 110.14 | 150.16 | 134.24 | 96.69 | 98.35 | 150.16 | 134.24 | 63.45 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 195.18 | 326.18 | 265.53 | 286.52 | 196.87 | 326.18 | 265.53 | 164.87 |
| 17. | Manipur | 23.77 | 19.65 | 63.88 | 78.28 | 23.65 | 19.65 | 63.88 | 23.79 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 51.60 | 61.54 | 79.08 | 70.55 | 50.77 | 61.54 | 79.08 | 45.12 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 13.55 | 5.52 | 24.23 | 60.00 | 13.55 | 5.52 | 24.23 | 20.63 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 30.60 | 30.46 | 26.94 | 54.00 | 30.60 | 30.46 | 26.94 | 11.97 |
| 21. | Odisha | 209.55 | 333.70 | 230.71 | 313.28 | 208.84 | 333.70 | 230.71 | 226.52 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 2.95 | 9.22 | 3.93 | 5.00 | 2.95 | 9.22 | 3.93 | 4.05 |
| 23. | Punjab | 156.77 | 188.49 | 115.00 | 129.11 | 156.77 | 188.49 | 115.00 | 98.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 24. Rajasthan | | 214.35 | 140.24 | 147.31 | 183.08 | 216.54 | 140.23 | 147.31 | 86.96 |
| 25. Tamil Nadu | | 133.77 | 168.40 | 182.13 | 190.37 | 131.96 | 168.40 | 182.13 | 119.54 |
| 26. Uttar Pradesh | | 223.51 | 433.21 | 452.55 | 359.21 | 222.20 | 433.21 | 452.55 | 223.75 |
| 27. Uttarakhand | | 112.40 | 160.91 | 130.83 | 141.46 | 112.29 | 160.91 | 130.83 | 41.17 |
| 28. West Bengal | | 95.30 | 147.00 | 120.61 | 210.00 | 95.30 | 147.00 | 120.61 | 197.62 |
| 29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.89 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.89 | 2.13 |
| National Highways Authority of India | | 12566.47 | 11744.70 | 17918.94 | 28412.90 | 10497.21 | 9017.96 | 12563.94 | 20755.69 |
| Border Roads Organisation | | 650.00 | 756.00 | 760.00 | 620.00 | 645.80 | 723.49 | 714.31 | 367.38 |
| SARDP-NE* | | 1000.00 | 1200.00 | 1500.00 | 1600.00 | 643.72 | 658.55 | 1004.81 | 1443.86 |
| LWE* | | 0.00 | 125.00 | 750.00 | 1200.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 718.05 | 862.71 |

* The State-wise allocations are not made

^ Provisional.

[English]

Delayed National Highway Projects

881. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether many of the highway projects are running much behind the schedule and has topped the list of delayed projects including the target of 20 KM NH per day;

(b) if so, the details of these delayed projects that have missed the targeted date of completion, State-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether out of all the projects approved, most of the projects are delayed from one to sixty months; and

(d) if so, the details and the status thereof alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government to

accelerate the pace of work and the time by which these delayed projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Currently out of 221 ongoing National Highway development projects, 95 projects are delayed. Most of these projects are delayed from one to sixty months. The state wise details of delayed projects are at Statement. The projects have been delayed due to poor performance of some contractors, delays in obtaining forest/wild life/environment clearances, Road Over Bridges (ROBs) clearances from Railways, law & order problems in some states, delay in land acquisition, delay in shifting utilities etc. In order to expedite implementation of projects Regional Offices each headed by Chief General Manager have been set up by NHAI for close monitoring of implementation of projects. Measures have been taken to expedite land acquisition, shifting of utilities etc. High Powered Committee has been constituted in the States under Chief Secretary with Principal Secretaries of Public Works Department, Revenue, Power and Water Supply and other concerned State Government officials as Members. The Regional Officer/Chief General Manager of NHAI of concerned State

has been nominated as Member Secretary. The Committee's mandate is to make expeditious resolution of above mentioned issues for faster implementation of

projects. Achievement of targets is being monitored closely. Projects are periodically reviewed at field as well as at Head Quarter.

Statement

Details of projects under implementation delayed

| Sl. No. | Strech | State | NH No. | Total Length (in Km) | Completed Length (in Km) | Date of Start | Date of completion as per contract | Date of anticipated Completion | Time overrun in months |
|---------|--|----------------|--------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Length 60.25) | Andhra Pradesh | 7 | 59 | 55.607 | Feb-2010 | Feb-2012 | Apr-2012 | 2 |
| 2. | Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP) | Andhra Pradesh | 7 | 23.1 | 21.25 | TERMINATED | | | 58 |
| 3. | Chilkaluripet - Vijayawada (Six lane) | Andhra Pradesh | 5 | 82.5 | 20.7 | May-2009 | Oct-2011 | Oct-2012 | 12 |
| 4. | Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7) | Assam | 31 | 27.3 | 16.5 | Oct-2005 | Apr-2008 | Dec-2012 | 56 |
| 5. | Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9) | Assam | 31 | 21.5 | 19.4 | Dec-2005 | Jun-2008 | Mar-2012 | 45 |
| 6. | Silchar-Udarband (AS-1) | Assam | 54 | 32 | 18 | Sep-2004 | Sep-2007 | Jun-2012 | 57 |
| 7. | Brahmaputra Bridge (AS-28) | Assam | 31 | 5 | 0 | Oct-2006 | Apr-2010 | Dec-2012 | 32 |
| 8. | Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10) | Assam | 31C | 33 | 23.4 | Nov-2005 | Jun-2008 | Dec-2012 | 54 |
| 9. | Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11) | Assam | 31C | 30 | 14.19 | Nov-2005 | Jun-2008 | Jun-2012 | 48 |
| 10. | Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12) | Assam | 31C | 30 | 25.51 | Nov-2005 | Jun-2008 | Sep-2012 | 51 |
| 11. | Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6) | Assam | 31 | 25 | 21.5 | Nov-2005 | Jun-2009 | Jun-2012 | 36 |
| 12. | Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5) | Assam | 31 | 28 | 15 | Oct-2005 | Apr-2008 | Dec-2012 | 56 |
| 13. | Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8) | Assam | 31 | 30 | 27.94 | Dec-2005 | Jun-2008 | Jun-2012 | 48 |
| 14. | Nagaon to Dharmatul (AS-2) | Assam | 37 | 25 | 21 | Dec-2005 | Jun-2008 | Jun-2012 | 48 |
| 15. | Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3) | Assam | 37 | 19 | 15.5 | Sep-2005 | Jun-2009 | May-2012 | 35 |
| 16. | Dharmatul to Sonapur (AS-20) | Assam | 37 | 22 | 18.5 | Nov-2005 | May-2008 | Jun-2012 | 49 |
| 17. | Dharmatul to Sonapur (AS-19) | Assam | 37 | 25 | 19.302 | Dec-2005 | Jun-2008 | Jun-2012 | 48 |
| 18. | Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17) | Assam | 36 | 30.5 | 30.05 | Dec-2005 | Jun-2008 | Mar-2012 | 45 |
| 19. | Maibang to Lumding (AS-27) | Assam | 54 | 21 | 0 | Oct-2006 | Apr-2009 | Mar-2013 | 47 |
| 20. | Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23) | Assam | 54 | 16 | 10.2 | Aug-2006 | Feb-2009 | Mar-2013 | 49 |
| 21. | Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4) | Assam | 31 | 28 | 10 | Dec-2005 | Apr-2008 | Dec-2012 | 56 |
| 22. | Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9) | Bihar | 28 | 41.085 | 28 | Nov-2005 | Oct-2008 | Jun-2012 | 44 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|---|---|-------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----|
| 23. | Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4) | Bihar | 57 | 15.15 | 15.15 | Apr-2006 | Apr-2008 | Apr-2012 | 48 |
| 24. | Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10) | Bihar | 28 | 38 | 37.5 | Nov-2005 | Nov-2008 | Mar-2012 | 40 |
| 25. | Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3) | Bihar | 57 | 34.87 | 30.5 | Apr-2006 | Sep-2008 | Mar-2012 | 42 |
| 26. | Jhanjhapur to Darbanga (BR-7) | Bihar | 57 | 37.59 | 36 | Apr-2006 | Sep-2008 | Jun-12 | 45 |
| 27. | 2 Laning of Mokama-Munger(Approved Length 70 Km) | Bihar | 80 | 69.27 | 34.058 | May-2011 | May-2013 | Mar-2014 | 10 |
| 28. | Aurang - Raipur | Chattisgarh | 6 | 43.485 | 42.5 | Apr-2006 | Jan-2009 | Jun-12 | 41 |
| 29. | End of Durg Bypass - Chattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border | Chattisgarh | 6 | 82.685 | 82 | Jan-2008 | Jan-2011 | Jun-12 | 17 |
| 30. | Surat - Dahisar (Six lane) | Gujarat[118.2]/Maharashtra[120.77] | 8 | 239 | 224.497 | Feb-2009 | Aug-2011 | Jun-12 | 10 |
| 31. | Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak | Haryana | 10 | 63.49 | 54.358 | May-2008 | May-2010 | Dec-2012 | 31 |
| 32. | Panipat - Jalandhar (Six lane) | Haryana[116]/Punjab[175.1] | 1 | 291 | 196.93 | May-2009 | May-2011 | Jun-2012 | 13 |
| 33. | Zirakpur - Panwanoo | Haryana[20]/Himanchal Pradesh[6.69]/Punjab[2] | 22 | 28.69 | 28.6 | Feb-2008 | Aug-2010 | Mar-2012 | 19 |
| 34. | Gurgaon - Kotputli - Jaipur (Six lane) | Haryana[64.3]/Rajasthan[161.3] | 8 | 225.6 | 134.25 | Apr-2009 | Oct-2011 | Jun-2012 | 8 |
| 35. | Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A) | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 1.23 | 0 | Jun-2006 | Dec-2008 | Oct-2012 | 46 |
| 36. | Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J&K | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 15 | 14.7 | Nov-2005 | May-2008 | Mar-2012 | 46 |
| 37. | Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J&K) | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 30 | 29.65 | Sep-2005 | Feb-2008 | Mar-2012 | 49 |
| 38. | Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J&K) | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 33.65 | 33.25 | Sep-2005 | Feb-2008 | Mar-2012 | 49 |
| 39. | Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/J&K) | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 17.2 | 17.2 | Jan-2002 | Dec-2004 | Mar-2012 | 87 |
| 40. | Jammu - Udhampur | Jammu Kashmir | 1A | 65 | 0 | Jul-2010 | Jul-2013 | Jun-2014 | 11 |
| 41. | 4 Laning of Belgaum-Khanpur Section (Km 0.00 to Km 30.00) and 2 Laning with paved sholders of Khanpur-Knt/Goa border.(Km 30.00 to Km 84.120) | Karnataka | 4A | 81.89 | 0 | Mar-2011 | Sep-2013 | Jul-2014 | 10 |
| 42. | Harhar - Chitradurga | Karnataka | 4 | 77 | 77 | Oct-2008 | Jun-2010 | Mar-2012 | 21 |
| 43. | Upgradation of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section(Upgradation on existing Six Lane) | Karnataka | 7 | 22.12 | 11.35 | Nov-2010 | Nov-2012 | Apr-2013 | 5 |
| 44. | Devihalli-Hassan(Approved Length 73 Km) | Karnataka | 48 | 77.23 | 6 | Dec-2010 | May-2013 | Jun-2013 | 1 |
| 45. | Belgaum-Dharwad(Approved Length 111 Km) | Karnataka | 4 | 80 | 26.51 | Dec-2010 | Jun-2013 | Oct-2013 | 4 |
| 46. | Haveri - Harhar | Karnataka | 4 | 56 | 56 | Nov-2008 | Jul-2010 | Mar-2012 | 20 |
| 47. | New Mangalore Port | Karnataka | 13, 17 & 48 | 37 | 36.74 | Jun-2005 | Dec-2007 | Mar-2012 | 51 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|---|--|-------|--------|--------|----------|----------|------------|----|
| 48. | Chitradurga -Tumkur Bypass(Approved Length 145 Km) | Karnataka | 4 | 114 | 22.235 | Mar-2011 | Aug-2013 | Dec-2013 | 4 |
| 49. | Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli | Karnataka | 48 | 81 | 81 | Jan-2008 | Jul-2010 | Mar-2012 | 20 |
| 50. | NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam | Kerala | 47C | 17.2 | 15.1 | Aug-2007 | Feb-2010 | May-2012 | 27 |
| 51. | Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3) | Madhya Pradesh | 7 | 56.475 | 27.73 | Dec-2007 | Jun-2010 | Oct-2012 | 28 |
| 52. | Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9) | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 54.7 | 50.06 | Apr-2006 | Oct-2008 | Sep-2012 | 47 |
| 53. | Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1) | Madhya Pradesh | 75, 3 | 42 | 39.475 | Apr-2007 | Oct-2009 | Jun-2012 | 32 |
| 54. | Sagar -Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6) | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 44 | 40.84 | Apr-2006 | Oct-2008 | Dec-2012 | 50 |
| 55. | Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnadon (ADB-II/C-8) | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 54 | 43 | Apr-2006 | Oct-2008 | Dec-2012 | 50 |
| 56. | Lalitpur - Sagar (ADB-II/C-4) | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 55 | 55 | Apr-2006 | Oct-2008 | Apr-2012 | 42 |
| 57. | Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5) | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 26 | 24.9 | Apr-2006 | Oct-2008 | May-2012 | 43 |
| 58. | Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2) | Madhya Pradesh | 7 | 49.35 | 40.11 | Mar-2007 | Sep-2009 | Oct-2012 | 37 |
| 59. | Dholpur - Morena Section (including chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ-MP/1 | Madhya Pradesh [1]/Rajasthan [9] | 3 | 10 | 6.22 | Sep-2007 | Sep-2010 | Dec-2012 | 27 |
| 60. | Gwalior - Jhansi | Madhya Pradesh[68.5]/ Uttar Pradesh[11.5] | 75 | 80 | 49.161 | Jun-2007 | Dec-2009 | Dec-2012 | 36 |
| 61. | Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH) | Maharashtra | 7 | 27.4 | 27 | Jun-2005 | Dec-2007 | Apr-2012 | 52 |
| 62. | Nagpur - kondhali | Maharashtra | 6 | 40 | 39.84 | Jun-2006 | Dec-2008 | Jun-2012 | 42 |
| 63. | Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH) | Maharashtra | 7 | 29 | 0 | Feb-2011 | Nov-2010 | Nov-2012 | 24 |
| 64. | Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass | Maharashtra | 7 | 95 | 58 | Apr-2010 | Jun-2012 | Oct-2012 | 4 |
| 65. | Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62) | Maharashtra | 7 | 22 | 8.5 | | | TERMINATED | 31 |
| 66. | Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I(Approved Length Pkg I & II 170 Km) | Maharashtra | 9 | 110.05 | 75 | Nov-2009 | Mar-2012 | May-2012 | 2 |
| 67. | Balasore - Bhadrak (OR-III) | Orissa | 5 | 62.64 | 62.61 | Dec-2008 | Dec-2010 | Jul-2012 | 19 |
| 68. | Bhubaneswar - Khurda (OR-I) | Orissa | 5 | 27.15 | 27.15 | Jan-2001 | Jan-2004 | Mar-2012 | 98 |
| 69. | Sunakhala - Ganjam (OR-VII) | Orissa | 5 | 55.713 | 45.79 | Oct-2009 | Oct-2011 | Jul-2012 | 9 |
| 70. | Ganjam - Icchapuram (OR-VIII) | Orissa | 5 | 50.8 | 50.67 | Jul-2006 | Nov-2008 | May-2012 | 42 |
| 71. | Amritsar - Pathankot (Approved Length 101Km) | Punjab | 15 | 106 | 20.693 | May-2010 | Nov-2012 | Jun-2013 | 7 |
| 72. | Pathankot to Jammu & Kashmir Border (NS-36/J&K) | Punjab | 1A | 19.65 | 18.1 | Nov-2005 | May-2008 | Jun-2013 | 61 |
| 73. | Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB) | Punjab[29]/Himanchal Pradesh[11] | 1A | 40 | 39.82 | Nov-2005 | May-2008 | May-2012 | 48 |
| 74. | Chambal Bridge (RJ-5) | Rajasthan | 76 | 1.4 | 0 | Nov-2006 | Feb-2010 | Jul-2013 | 41 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|---|---------------|---------|---------|--------|----------|----------|------------|----|
| 75. | Kota Bypass (RJ-4) | Rajasthan | 76 | 26.42 | 26.35 | May-2006 | Nov-2008 | Sep-2012 | 46 |
| 76. | Trichy - Karur | Tamil Nadu | 67 | 79.7 | 69 | Jan-2008 | Jul-2010 | Mar-2013 | 32 |
| 77. | Chennai - Tada (Six lane) | Tamil Nadu | 5 | 43.4 | 5 | Apr-2009 | Oct-2011 | Mar-2014 | 29 |
| 78. | Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06) | Tamil Nadu | 68 | 136.357 | 132.8 | Jan-2008 | Jan-2011 | May-2012 | 16 |
| 79. | Thanjarur - Trichy | Tamil Nadu | 67 | 56 | 54.2 | Dec-2006 | Jun-2009 | Nov-2012 | 41 |
| 80. | Kangayam to Coimbatore (KC-2) | Tamil Nadu | 67, KC2 | 55.2 | 54.35 | Aug-2006 | Aug-2008 | Mar-2012 | 43 |
| 81. | UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8) | Uttar Pradesh | 28 | 41.115 | 40.5 | Dec-2005 | Dec-2008 | Mar-2012 | 39 |
| 82. | Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6) | Uttar Pradesh | 25 | 5.6 | 1.64 | Dec-2005 | Sep-2008 | Jun-2012 | 45 |
| 83. | Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP) | Uttar Pradesh | 56A & B | 22.85 | 22.25 | Mar-2009 | Aug-2010 | Jun-2012 | 22 |
| 84. | New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1) | Uttar Pradesh | 2,3 | 32.8 | 0 | Oct-2007 | Oct-2010 | Jun-2013 | 32 |
| 85. | Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A) | Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 50.83 | 50.76 | Mar-2002 | Mar-2005 | Jun-2012 | 87 |
| 86. | Hapur - Garhmukteshwar | Uttar Pradesh | 24 | 35 | 32.6 | Mar-2005 | Sep-2007 | Jun-2012 | 57 |
| 87. | Orai to Jhansi (UP-5) | Uttar Pradesh | 25 | 50 | 49.7 | Sep-2005 | Mar-2008 | Mar-2012 | 48 |
| 88. | Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2) | Uttar Pradesh | 25, 26 | 49.7 | 44.1 | Mar-2007 | Sep-2009 | Dec-2012 | 39 |
| 89. | Garhmukteshwar - Muradabad | Uttar Pradesh | 24 | 56.25 | 55.85 | Mar-2005 | Sep-2007 | Jun-2012 | 57 |
| 90. | Lucknow - Kanpur (EW/3B) | Uttar Pradesh | 25 | 16 | 15.3 | Feb-2010 | Aug-2011 | Jun-2012 | 10 |
| 91. | Gorakhpur Bypass | Uttar Pradesh | 28 | 32.6 | 32 | Apr-2007 | Oct-2009 | Jun-2012 | 32 |
| 92. | Bridges section (WB-III) | West Bengal | 6 | 1.732 | 0.48 | | | TERMINATED | 59 |
| 93. | Haldia Port | West Bengal | 41 | 53 | 52.482 | Sep-2008 | Sep-2010 | Mar-2012 | 18 |
| 94. | Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1) | West Bengal | 31C | 32 | 24.2 | Jun-2006 | Nov-2008 | Jun-2012 | 43 |
| 95. | Siliguri to Istampur (WB-7) | West Bengal | 31 | 26 | 18.06 | Jan-2006 | Jul-2008 | Dec-2012 | 53 |

Construction of Roads in Naxal Affected and Tribal Dominated Areas

882. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any policy/action plan for construction of roads/NHs in the next five years in tribal dominated zones/naxal hit/left wing extremism (LWE) affected areas/States including untouched zones and neglected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stretches/areas identified for the purpose especially in Odisha and neighbouring areas alongwith the allocation of budget made in this regard;

(c) whether any proposal has been submitted in the Planning Commission in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of the Planning Commission thereto;

(e) the details of on-going projects/roads constructed and financial assistance provided to the State Governments for construction of roads in such areas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise including West Bengal;

(f) the details of delayed and pending projects alongwith the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of work; and

(g) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Government has approved a programme for development of 5477 km roads in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected 34 districts in 8 States at an estimated cost of Rs. 7300 crore in February, 2009. List of 34 Districts is at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Proposal for appraisal of Road Requirement Plan-II for LWE affected areas for development of 7294 km roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,700 crore has been submitted to Planning Commission. Planning Commission has conveyed some observations on the proposal.

(e) Details of ongoing projects, roads constructed and financial assistance provided to the States during last two years (*i.e.* since the beginning of the programme) and current years are at Statement-II.

(f) and (g) The details of delayed and projects pending sanction are at Statement-III. Completion period for the projects varies from 12 to 36 months based on the size of the project. Few projects have been delayed and regular monitoring is being done by the Ministry to accelerate the pace of LWE works. All the projects are scheduled for completion by March 2015.

Statement I

(a) and (b) List of 34 Left Wing Extremism affected Districts identified for focused development:

| S. No. | State | No. of identified LWE Districts | Name of the Districts |
|--------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1 | Khammam |
| 2. | Bihar | 6 | Aurangabad, Arwal, Jehanabad, Jamui, Gaya andRohtas |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 7 | Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Narayanpur,Rajnandgaon, Sarguja and Kanker |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 11 | Latehar, Garwha, Chatra, Lohardaga, West Singbhum,East Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Gumla, Palamu, Bokaroand Ramgarh |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | Balaghat |
| 6. | Maharashtra | 2 | Gondia and Gadchiroli |
| 7. | Orissa | 5 | Sambalpur, Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada andDeogarh |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 1 | Sonbhadra |

Statement II

(e) Details of ongoing projects, roads constructed and financial assistance provided during last two years and current year:

| State | Ongoing projects | | | Road constructed in kms | | | Funds allocated in Rs. crore | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | No. | Length in km | Cost in Rs.crore | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 24 | 557 | 1054 | 0 | 77 | 204 | 50 | 130 | 271 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Bihar | 33 | 585 | 559 | 0 | 49 | 293 | 0 | 160 | 200 |
| Chhattisgarh | 30 | 1361 | 1684 | 0 | 34 | 215 | 5 | 175 | 260 |
| Jharkhand | 15 | 533 | 708 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 30 | 115 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 4 | 131 | 106 | 0 | 9 | 40 | 5 | 20 | 35 |
| Maharashtra | 22 | 365 | 612 | 0 | 66 | 105 | 5 | 80 | 135 |
| Odisha | 13 | 615 | 904 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 5 | 140 | 160 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 67 | 42 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 24 |
| Total | 143 | 4214 | 5669 | 0 | 251 | 938 | 73 | 750 | 1200 |

Statement III*(f) and (g) Detail of ongoing, delayed and pending projects:*

| State | Delayed projects | | | Pending projects | | | Reasons |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | No. | Length in Km | Cost in Rs. Crore | No. | Length in Km | Cost in Rs. Crore | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 26 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bihar | 6 | 93 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Chhattisgarh | 11 | 286 | 302 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 135 | Received recently |
| Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Maharashtra | 4 | 56 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 67 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 25 | 528 | 507 | 8 | 0 | 135 | |

*[Translation]***Trade with ASEAN Countries**

883. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN
SINGH:

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

(a) whether India has existing trade relations with all the South East Asian countries and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether India incurred economic loss due to the trade imbalance in this region;

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

(d) whether India is negotiating bilateral trade pact with the ten Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries with a view to increase the volume of trade;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the issues discussed in these negotiations and the reaction of each of countries involved; and

(f) the potential benefits which is likely to accrue to India after the conclusion of these bilateral trade pacts with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) On 13th August 2009, India and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprising Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam signed the Trade in Goods Agreement under the broader framework of Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and the ASEAN.

(b) and (c) During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, export to ASEAN countries was US\$ 18.11 billion and US\$27.28 billion respectively. During the year 2009- 10 and 2010-11, import from ASEAN countries was US\$ 25.80 billion and US\$ 30.61 billion respectively. As the Trade in Goods Agreement was fully implemented only from 1st August, 2011, it is too early to make any assessment of trade imbalance. However, there has been a reduction in trade imbalance during the year 2010-2011.

(d) and (e) India and Singapore has implemented CECA on 1st August, 2005. India and Malaysia has also implemented CECA on 1st July, 2011. India and Thailand is negotiating a Comprehensive India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement that includes Trade in Goods, Trade in Services and Agreement on Investment as a single undertaking. India and Indonesia have also agreed for negotiating India-Indonesia CECA that includes Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Agreement on Investment and Economic Cooperation.

(f) Conclusion of the bilateral trade Agreements would lead to growth in bilateral trade. Indian exporters would gain additional market access in these countries and Indian manufacturers would be able to source products at competitive prices from these markets. Investments would increase and Indian Professionals would gain

access in the Services Sectors. This will result in increased business opportunities and closer economic co-operation with these countries.

[English]

Crashes of Aircraft and Helicopters

884. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various types of fighter aircraft including Mirage-2000, Sukhoi-30 and MiG-series aircraft including MiG-21 and helicopters of Indian Air Force crashed during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the loss of lives including the pilots/ personnel in each of the incident;

(c) the reasons for each of the crash incidents as found by the inquiry and the remedial measures being taken to check recurrence of such incidents;

(d) whether the inexperience of pilots has been stated to be one of the major reasons for the crash incidents;

(e) if so, the steps being taken to improve the flying skills of the pilots indicating the flying hours being provided to them at present; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to discontinue the services of MiG series aircraft including MiG-21 as they have outlived their service life and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) During the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and current year 2011-12 (upto 13.3.2012) 33 fighter aircrafts which includes 01 Jaguar, 02 Mirage-2000, 03 Sukhoi-30 and 27 MIG series aircraft (including 16 MIG-21 series) and 10 helicopters of Indian Air Force (IAF) have crashed.

(b) In the above accidents 26 defence personnel including 13 pilots have lost their lives. In addition 06 civilians have also lost their lives.

(c) Majority of the above accidents were on account of Human Error (HE) and Technical Defect (TD). Every IAF aircraft accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (Col) to ascertain the cause of accident. Remedial measures are taken accordingly to check their recurrence in future.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. However, improvement of skills of pilots is a continuous process. Several steps have been taken by the Government in this regard. These include increased use of simulators to practice procedures and emergency actions, focused and realistic training with additional emphasis on the critical aspects of mission, introduction of Crew Resource Management and Operational Risk Management to enable safe mission launches, Aviation Psychology courses and introduction of Aerospace Safety capsules in the ab-initio training of aircrew.

(f) Decision to phase out aircrafts are taken based on various factors including residual life of the aircraft and operational considerations and is reviewed by the Government from time to time. This is a continuous process.

[*Translation*]

FDI

885. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow is less than the sanctioned FDI during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and State-wise during the above period;

(c) whether the rank of India in respect of FDI has been slipped during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government to make India a more attractive destination for FDI as compared to other countries;

(e) the details of investment made by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) during the last three years;

(f) whether the Government has noticed any delay in starting the projects and violation of agreements with the State Governments;and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for delay and action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The statement of Foreign Direct Investment (equity) inflows, sector-wise and state-wise, as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Regional Office wise, during the last three years, is enclosed as Statement.

The break-up is as per receipts by the regional offices of the RBI in the country and cannot be fully equated with State-wise inflows, as companies having headquarters in one State may have operations in one or more States and some RBI Regional Offices cover more than one State.

(c) According to the UNCTAD's World Investment Report, 2011, India's global ranking, in terms of FDI inflows, was thirteenth in 2008, eighth in 2009 and fourteenth in 2010.

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

(e) Separate data on NRI Investment is not maintained by RBI. However, the details of FDI equity inflows, including investment from Non Resident Indians, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), under the head NRI (as individual investor), during the last three financial years are as under:

| Sl No | Year (Apr-Mar) | FDI (Rs crore) | FDI (US\$ million) |
|-------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2008-09 | 7,314.18 | 1,603.82 |
| 2 | 2009-10 | 1,691.96 | 354.75 |
| 3 | 2010-11 | 1,074.75 | 241.23 |

(f) and (g) Under the extant FDI policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) can be brought into India either through the automatic route or the Government approval route. Most of the sectors/activities are open to FDI under the automatic route and there is only a limited list of sectors in which FDI is allowed with prior approval of the

Government. FDI in sectors/activities, to the extent permitted under the automatic route, does not require any prior approval by the Government. The procedure for according approvals for Foreign Direct Investment does not involve agreements with State Governments.

Statement

**FINANCIAL YEAR WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOWS
FROM APRIL, 2008 TO DECEMBER, 2011**

(Amount in Rs crore & US\$ million)

| Sl. No. | Sector | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|---|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Apr-Mar | | Apr-Mar | | Apr-Mar | | Apr-Dec | |
| | | Rs | US\$ | Rs | US\$ | Rs | US\$ | Rs | US\$ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES | 4,152.56 | 959.94 | 1,999.30 | 419.88 | 5,023.34 | 1,098.14 | 6,881.17 | 1,495.25 |
| 2. | MINING | 161.09 | 34.16 | 829.92 | 174.40 | 357.42 | 79.51 | 614.42 | 136.64 |
| 3. | POWER | 4,033.47 | 907.66 | 6,138.32 | 1,271.79 | 5,796.22 | 1,271.77 | 6,639.34 | 1,447.39 |
| 4. | NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY | 602.88 | 125.88 | 2,872.41 | 622.52 | 977.71 | 214.40 | 1,353.48 | 281.97 |
| 5. | COAL PRODUCTION | 1.07 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS | 1,633.36 | 349.29 | 1,296.90 | 265.53 | 2,543.14 | 556.43 | 920.47 | 196.07 |
| 7. | BOILERS AND STEAM GENERATING PLANTS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.48 | 3.96 | 2.87 | 0.63 | 155.74 | 31.62 |
| 8. | PRIME MOVER (OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL GENERATORS) | 341.51 | 74.88 | 182.99 | 39.50 | 758.13 | 166.44 | 1,092.51 | 223.09 |
| 9. | ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS | 1,931.46 | 417.35 | 3,484.32 | 728.27 | 698.85 | 153.90 | 1,830.11 | 400.00 |
| 10. | COMPUTER SOFTWARE & HARDWARE | 6,740.41 | 1,543.34 | 4,126.76 | 871.86 | 3,551.24 | 779.81 | 2,625.55 | 563.93 |
| 11. | ELECTRONICS | 659.25 | 147.51 | 246.73 | 52.14 | 274.75 | 59.72 | 813.98 | 179.81 |
| 12. | TELECOMMUNICATIONS | 11,684.81 | 2,548.63 | 12,269.66 | 2,539.26 | 7,542.04 | 1,664.50 | 8,968.77 | 1,988.72 |
| 13. | INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (INCLUDING PRINT MEDIA) | 3,378.28 | 735.04 | 2,340.55 | 490.83 | 1,887.17 | 412.11 | 1,531.27 | 328.32 |
| 14. | AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY | 5,218.03 | 1,150.03 | 5,892.61 | 1,236.27 | 5,864.18 | 1,299.41 | 2,785.30 | 609.58 |
| 15. | AIR TRANSPORT (INCLUDING AIR FREIGHT) | 281.79 | 61.37 | 111.47 | 23.73 | 620.83 | 136.60 | 126.98 | 27.50 |
| 16. | SEA TRANSPORT | 231.35 | 50.21 | 1,343.58 | 284.85 | 1,370.27 | 300.51 | 447.82 | 100.17 |
| 17. | PORTS | 2,019.87 | 493.15 | 304.61 | 65.41 | 49.84 | 10.92 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| 18. | RAILWAY RELATED COMPONENTS | 77.41 | 18.01 | 160.27 | 34.43 | 318.50 | 70.66 | 164.18 | 35.25 |
| 19. | INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY | 514.31 | 110.54 | 1,594.83 | 341.88 | 2,109.07 | 467.92 | 1,992.04 | 432.51 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|---|-----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 20. | MACHINE TOOLS | 206.45 | 45.66 | 640.06 | 133.83 | 53.01 | 11.63 | 159.89 | 35.10 |
| 21. | AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY | 22.43 | 5.57 | 8.70 | 1.88 | 2.21 | 0.49 | 9.30 | 2.07 |
| 22. | EARTH-MOVING MACHINERY | 10.80 | 2.27 | 75.69 | 15.62 | 8.12 | 1.77 | 62.71 | 13.88 |
| 23. | MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICAL & ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES | 635.43 | 142.31 | 725.18 | 149.59 | 493.96 | 108.67 | 5,580.56 | 1,239.52 |
| 24. | COMMERCIAL, OFFICE & HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENTS | 53.66 | 12.63 | 371.28 | 78.98 | 115.14 | 25.12 | 68.94 | 15.36 |
| 25. | MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES | 352.03 | 75.42 | 789.51 | 167.35 | 146.66 | 32.22 | 660.91 | 134.09 |
| 26. | INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS | 83.65 | 17.48 | 36.85 | 7.61 | 115.55 | 25.48 | 17.79 | 3.99 |
| 27. | SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS | 3.56 | 0.83 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 11.16 | 2.49 | 19.02 | 4.07 |
| 28. | MATHEMATICAL,SURVEYING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 29. | FERTILIZERS | 623.96 | 133.75 | 38.46 | 8.20 | 83.77 | 18.18 | 160.48 | 32.55 |
| 30. | CHEMICALS (OTHER THAN FERTILIZERS) | 2,950.68 | 651.22 | 1,726.24 | 365.94 | 1,811.53 | 398.28 | 2,807.13 | 610.39 |
| 31. | PHOTOGRAPHIC RAW FILM AND PAPER | 4.44 | 1.05 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 3.60 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | DYE-STUFFS | 5.62 | 1.17 | 19.53 | 4.02 | 24.25 | 5.37 | 0.44 | 0.08 |
| 33. | DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS | 20,614.14 | 4,246.76 | 1,006.29 | 213.08 | 961.09 | 209.38 | 14,405.31 | 3,192.82 |
| 34. | TEXTILES (INCLUDING DYED,PRINTED) | 756.52 | 157.52 | 714.82 | 150.27 | 588.95 | 129.65 | 444.34 | 93.44 |
| 35. | PAPER AND PULP (INCLUDING PAPER PRODUCTS) | 1,181.59 | 272.51 | 76.39 | 16.42 | 30.15 | 6.53 | 1,580.63 | 310.82 |
| 36. | SUGAR | 22.68 | 5.01 | 0.48 | 0.10 | 0.79 | 0.17 | 19.95 | 4.44 |
| 37. | FERMENTATION INDUSTRIES | 628.42 | 144.70 | 536.70 | 112.02 | 262.28 | 57.71 | 251.66 | 53.15 |
| 38. | FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES | 455.59 | 102.71 | 1,314.23 | 278.89 | 858.03 | 188.67 | 602.64 | 125.93 |
| 39. | VEGETABLE OILS AND VANASPATI | 196.13 | 42.88 | 338.09 | 69.74 | 267.35 | 58.07 | 294.50 | 60.40 |
| 40. | SOAPS, COSMETICS & TOILET PREPARATIONS | 105.94 | 22.03 | 117.27 | 24.58 | 463.98 | 102.90 | 801.71 | 160.02 |
| 41. | RUBBER GOODS | 400.71 | 84.88 | 114.62 | 24.12 | 78.71 | 17.21 | 599.62 | 127.50 |
| 42. | LEATHER,LEATHER GOODS AND PICKERS | 15.56 | 3.32 | 23.71 | 5.06 | 42.10 | 9.26 | 24.85 | 5.55 |
| 43. | GLUE AND GELATIN | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.26 | 0.27 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 30.68 | 5.84 |
| 44. | GLASS | 103.86 | 23.16 | 13.28 | 2.83 | 35.48 | 7.60 | 66.12 | 14.63 |
| 45. | CERAMICS | 850.44 | 198.43 | 33.60 | 7.21 | 54.06 | 12.00 | 45.22 | 9.87 |
| 46. | CEMENT AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS | 3,143.53 | 724.80 | 159.07 | 33.80 | 2,911.03 | 637.68 | 877.06 | 183.19 |
| 47. | TIMBER PRODUCTS | 55.75 | 11.27 | 30.62 | 6.54 | 7.19 | 1.58 | 54.19 | 11.58 |
| 48. | DEFENCE INDUSTRIES | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 17.44 | 3.66 |
| 49. | CONSULTANCY SERVICES | 1,211.47 | 256.59 | 1,623.57 | 341.31 | 1,257.69 | 274.84 | 1,157.58 | 251.94 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------------|---|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 50. | SERVICES SECTOR | 28,691.79 | 6,183.48 | 19,944.85 | 4,176.21 | 15,053.94 | 3,296.09 | 21,430.99 | 4,575.18 |
| 51. | HOSPITAL & DIAGNOSTIC CENTRES | 1,019.96 | 239.71 | 639.26 | 135.57 | 1,177.33 | 256.00 | 506.04 | 108.12 |
| 52. | EDUCATION | 1,033.36 | 214.52 | 300.50 | 63.35 | 173.24 | 37.94 | 278.58 | 59.79 |
| 53. | HOTEL & TOURISM | 2,098.23 | 463.92 | 3,566.32 | 753.02 | 1,405.15 | 308.05 | 3,867.81 | 816.36 |
| 54. | TRADING | 2,761.01 | 639.72 | 3,509.69 | 739.62 | 2,252.72 | 498.46 | 2,368.69 | 501.28 |
| 55. | RETAIL TRADING (SINGLE BRAND) | 20.45 | 4.00 | 47.52 | 10.28 | 116.53 | 25.84 | 11.49 | 2.57 |
| 56. | AGRICULTURE SERVICES | 24.61 | 5.35 | 5,922.29 | 1,222.22 | 202.60 | 43.90 | 213.47 | 46.46 |
| 57. | DIAMOND,GOLD ORNAMENTS | 388.46 | 83.50 | 145.59 | 31.08 | 89.36 | 19.59 | 153.60 | 32.45 |
| 58. | TEA AND COFFEE (PROCESSING & WAREHOUSING COFFEE & RUBBER) | 175.00 | 37.08 | 37.60 | 8.15 | 14.40 | 3.12 | 16.87 | 3.76 |
| 59. | PRINTING OF BOOKS (INCLUDING LITHO PRINTING INDUSTRY) | 141.12 | 31.61 | 337.65 | 70.51 | 168.42 | 36.63 | 141.43 | 30.84 |
| 60. | COIR | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.19 | 0.25 | 0.46 | 0.10 | 2.89 | 0.55 |
| 61. | CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES | 8,666.57 | 1,996.67 | 13,483.54 | 2,855.33 | 4,978.75 | 1,103.02 | 7,634.94 | 1,602.15 |
| 62. | HOUSING & REAL ESTATE | 12,758.91 | 2,833.55 | 14,027.29 | 2,935.37 | 5,600.31 | 1,226.60 | 2,544.32 | 550.86 |
| 63. | MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES | 6,691.46 | 1,549.70 | 5,407.13 | 1,147.66 | 6,852.85 | 1,484.45 | 3,084.46 | 673.71 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 142,828.90 | 31,395.97 | 123,119.65 | 25,834.41 | 88,519.53 | 19,426.93 | 112,019.40 | 24,187.77 |

**FINANCIAL YEAR WISE FDI EQUITY INFLOWS
FROM APRIL, 2008 TO DECEMBER, 2011**

(Amount in Rs crore & US\$ million)

| Sl. No. | Sector | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | |
|---------|-----------|--|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Apr-Mar | | Apr-Mar | | Apr-Mar | | Apr-Dec | | |
| | | Rs | US\$ | Rs | US\$ | Rs | US\$ | Rs | US\$ | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 1. | HYDERABAD | ANDHRA PRADESH | 5,405.70 | 1,237.81 | 5,710.05 | 1,202.74 | 5,753.27 | 1,262.38 | 3,433.67 | 728.06 |
| 2. | GUWAHATI | ASSAM, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, MANIPUR, MEGHALAYA, MIZORAM, NAGALAND, TRIPURA | 176.47 | 41.54 | 50.93 | 10.89 | 36.50 | 8.11 | 4.45 | 0.94 |
| 3. | PATNA | BIHAR, JHARKHAND | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 24.80 | 5.46 | 33.34 | 6.43 |
| 4. | AHMEDABAD | GUJARAT | 12,747.46 | 2,825.76 | 3,876.30 | 807.00 | 3,294.12 | 724.19 | 3,740.93 | 806.23 |
| 5. | BANGALORE | KARNATAKA | 9,143.39 | 2,026.38 | 4,852.22 | 1,029.21 | 6,133.32 | 1,332.10 | 5,655.84 | 1,216.32 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
|-------------|-------------------------|--|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 6. | KOCHI | KERALA, LAKSHADWEEP | 355.22 | 81.87 | 606.48 | 127.97 | 167.16 | 36.81 | 1,708.42 | 358.23 |
| 7. | BHOPAL | MADHYA PRADESH, CHATTISGARH | 209.36 | 44.47 | 254.56 | 54.22 | 2,092.69 | 450.97 | 527.06 | 114.37 |
| 8. | MUMBAI | MAHARASHTRA, DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI, DAMAN & DIU | 57,065.76 | 12,430.57 | 39,408.89 | 8,249.18 | 27,668.81 | 6,096.94 | 37,857.49 | 8,194.06 |
| 9. | BHUBANESHWAR | ORISSA | 42.39 | 8.68 | 701.76 | 148.93 | 67.61 | 14.69 | 122.15 | 27.23 |
| 10. | JAIPUR | RAJASTHAN | 1,656.12 | 342.86 | 148.74 | 31.10 | 230.30 | 50.95 | 74.08 | 15.98 |
| 11. | CHENNAI | TAMIL NADU, PONDICHERRY | 7,756.73 | 1,724.14 | 3,653.25 | 773.80 | 6,115.38 | 1,351.91 | 5,005.73 | 1,085.12 |
| 12. | KANPUR | UTTAR PRADESH, UTTRANCHAL | 0.00 | 0.00 | 226.85 | 48.25 | 513.60 | 112.31 | 600.40 | 132.65 |
| 13. | KOLKATA | WEST BENGAL, SIKKIM, ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS | 2,089.46 | 489.17 | 531.25 | 115.32 | 426.42 | 94.59 | 1,723.47 | 375.32 |
| 14. | CHANDIGARH | CHANDIGARH, PUNJAB, HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,038.10 | 223.91 | 1,892.41 | 416.07 | 193.43 | 42.42 |
| 15. | NEW DELHI | DELHI, PART OF UP AND HARYANA | 7,942.61 | 1,868.09 | 46,196.52 | 9,694.59 | 12,183.59 | 2,676.51 | 29,016.86 | 6,321.37 |
| 16. | PANAJI | GOA | 133.96 | 28.58 | 807.74 | 168.99 | 1,376.24 | 302.20 | 119.06 | 25.51 |
| 17. | REGION NOT INDICATED | REGION NOT INDICATED | 38,104.29 | 8,246.05 | 15,056.00 | 3,148.30 | 20,543.32 | 4,490.73 | 22,203.01 | 4,737.53 |
| Grand Total | | 142,828.90 | 31,395.97 | 123,119.65 | 25,834.41 | 88,519.53 | 19,426.93 | 112,019.40 | 24,187.77 | |

* The above State-wise inflows are classified as per RBI's Region-wise inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai.

[English]

Irregularities in Ration Supply

886. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of alleged irregularities in supply of ration to the army personnel as reported recently and food items being served to them were found to be expired;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the officials found guilty;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to ensure supply of high quality ration to the personnel and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the ration supply system and link supply depots and supply centres with computerized system in order to check malpractices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (e) Government always takes cognizance of alleged irregularities in supply of ration to the army personnel

whenever it comes to the notice and takes corrective measures. Food items are supplied on the basis of approved specification and mechanisms are in place for testing quality of food items before they are supplied.

Improvement of rations is an ongoing procedure. Based upon the feedbacks received from troops, a number of measures have been recently introduced for providing better variety and quality of rations to the troops. These are enumerated below:-

- (i) Increase in Scale of Eggs and Fruits Fresh for JCOs/OR.
- (ii) Increase in Scale of Meat/chicken (broiler) Dressed for JCOs/OR
- (iii) Authorization of Frozen Meat/Chicken (Broiler) Dressed as substitute to meat/chicken (broiler) dressed.
- (iv) Authorization of Special Ration to Troops Deployed above 12000 feet.
- (v) Sanction of certain items of Special Rations for troops deployed in Counter Insurgency Operations.
- (vi) Authorization of Goat/Sheep meat as per preference of troops.
- (vii) Procurement of soft drinks in lieu of aerated water.
- (viii) Authorization of special scale of rations to students attending Ghatak Courses.
- (ix) Procurement of branded wheat atta whole meal instead of grinding wheat into atta.
- (x) Procurement of branded refined salt.
- (xi) Introduction of ready to eat vegetables in retort pouches with longer shelf life instead of vegetable dehydrated.
- (xii) Upgradation of specifications of Rice.
- (xiii) Upgradation of specifications of pulses and tea.

An advanced and modern computerized system is currently under development. The Pilot projects are planned for testing at Delhi and Chandigarh. The computerized system is aimed to assist in the estimation and monitoring of stocks of food supplies and management of the shelf life of these supplies.

[Translation]

Import/Export and Prices of Cement

887. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) the details of import/export of cement during the last three years and the current year, country-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has noticed rise in prices of cement during the last year and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government for ample availability of cement particularly for the construction companies;

(d) whether the Government has noticed excessive rise in the prices of cement and paper has led to increase in the profit of these industries in the country during the recent years;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government for availability of raw material used in the production of cement and paper at reasonable prices; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to regulate the quality of cement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of Import and Export of cement, country-wise and quantity-wise for the last three years and for the current year (April, 2011 - November, 2011) are at Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) to (d) The price of paper is governed by the market forces of demand and supply. The control over price and distribution of cement has been removed since 1989. The industry was de-licensed in 1991 under the policy of economic liberalization. Cement has also been removed from the list of essential commodities. The price of cement is governed by the market forces of demand and supply. The average price of cement for the last and the current year in major consumption centres in the country is at Statement-III. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for cement is at Statement-IV.

During the last four years (2007-2008 to 2010-2011), 114.90 million tonnes of cement capacity has been added as a result of the measures taken by the Government.

The production and consumption of cement during the last year and the current year is as under:

(In Million Tonnes)

| Year | Production of cement | Consumption of Cement |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2010-11 | 210.69 | 207.90 |
| 2011-12(April-January) | 181.15 | 178.78 |

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Cement is covered under compulsory BIS certification, which implies that no person can manufacture, sell or distribute cement which does not conform to the

specified standard and which does not bear the standard mark. The standards are developed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). The BIS and the State Governments have powers and responsibility to ensure compliance with the standards.

Statement I

Import of Cement for the year 2008-09 (country-wise)

| Country | QTY(KGS) | Value (INR) |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| AUSTRALIA | 64 | 3413 |
| AUSTRIA | 1200 | 21813 |
| BANGLADESH | 101971000 | 430301588 |
| BELGIUM | 35 | 167601 |
| BHUTAN | 1992450 | 6967769 |
| CHINA P RP | 97141825 | 273167293 |
| CROATIA | 21100 | 569165 |
| FRANCE | 602496 | 14176038 |
| GERMANY | 1248321 | 19337203 |
| GREECE | 225 | 20078 |
| INDONESIA | 38501000 | 23927025 |
| ITALY | 3700 | 183771 |
| JAPAN | 5660 | 774854 |
| KOREA RP | 3000 | 68584 |
| MALAYSIA | 2132000 | 6942620 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| NEPAL | 425000 | 1929092 |
| NETHERLAND | 478914 | 18959661 |
| NORWAY | 230 | 87166 |
| PAKISTAN | 739164614 | 2513755460 |
| SINGAPORE | 7231 | 309231 |
| SWEDEN | 63000 | 1578646 |
| SWITZERLAND | 200 | 26548 |
| THAILAND | 34990000 | 97181665 |
| UARAB EMTS | 6526478 | 36699860 |
| UK | 84159 | 2252534 |
| USA | 24984 | 370603 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 442000 | 1363349 |
| Total | 1025830886 | 3451142630 |

Import of Cement for the year 2009-10
(Country-wise)

| Country | QTY(KGS) | Value (INR) |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| AUSTRALIA | 140 | 13025 |
| BANGLADESH PR | 169586312 | 624565233 |
| BHUTAN | 3060500 | 9519829 |
| CHINA P RP | 568756808 | 1371538100 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 79 | 3518 |
| FRANCE | 1010370 | 29933916 |
| GERMANY | 1161413 | 18592534 |
| INDONESIA | 113389500 | 256724128 |
| ITALY | 3825 | 301931 |
| JAPAN | 390483970 | 868779522 |
| KOREA RP | 97197400 | 225438726 |
| MALAYSIA | 17854000 | 51762105 |
| NEPAL | 76273 | 18874322 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| NETHERLAND | 975882 | 25525215 |
| OMAN | 83 | 4063 |
| PAKISTAN IR | 652059073 | 1936300423 |
| SINGAPORE | 2009 | 252282 |
| SWEDEN | 2007 | 410701 |
| TAIWAN | 34650000 | 71220428 |
| THAILAND | 55264150 | 124940544 |
| TURKEY | 100000 | 2049391 |
| UARAB EMTS | 5983315 | 38777486 |
| UK | 265689 | 6707137 |
| USA | 15174 | 360505 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 100000 | 675000 |
| Total | 2111997972 | 5683270064 |

Import of Cement for the year 2010-11
(Country-wise)

| Country | QTY(KGS) | Value (INR) |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| AFGHANISTAN TIS | 1320460 | 2625462 |
| BANGLADESH PR | 289083500 | 1056092027 |
| BELGIUM | 1200 | 80603 |
| BHUTAN | 3277400 | 12367063 |
| CANADA | 4000 | 411151 |
| CHINA PRP | 177999296 | 542014046 |
| CROATIA | 21000 | 693128 |
| DENMARK | 921 | 5265 |
| FR GUIANA | 63000 | 2154600 |
| FRANCE | 993668 | 28767064 |
| GERMANY | 7421633 | 74223176 |
| GUINEA | 420000 | 957443 |
| HONG KONG | 139 | 13852 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| IRELAND | 700000 | 1928946 |
| ISRAEL | 100000 | 339660 |
| ITALY | 23360 | 1455410 |
| JAPAN | 20 | 28206 |
| KOREA RP | 1913928 | 4679631 |
| MALAYSIA | 8896185 | 29920340 |
| NETHERLAND | 1264128 | 24779017 |
| NEW ZEALAND | 20000 | 848610 |
| PAKISTAN IR | 594481109 | 1688540540 |
| SEYCHELLES | 280000 | 800946 |
| SINGAPORE | 24822 | 1939024 |
| SRI LANKA DSR | 700000 | 2042861 |
| SWITZERLAND | 500 | 23950 |
| THAILAND | 15690 | 753309 |
| TURKEY | 19380 | 662621 |
| UARAB EMTS | 4799600 | 31086216 |
| UK | 307344 | 6759839 |
| USA | 778416 | 5089262 |
| UGANDA | 100 | 5514 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 693000 | 4296789 |
| Total | 1095623799 | 3526385571 |

Import of Cement for the period April, 2011 to Nov, 2011
(Country-wise)

| Country | Qty (KGS) | VAL(INR) |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| AFGHANISTAN TIS | 3053680 | 6352608 |
| AUSTRALIA | 140000 | 416346 |
| BANGLADESH PR | 143296000 | 549865000 |
| BELGIUM | 844006 | 2688494 |
| BENIN | 700000 | 2142451 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| BHUTAN | 539000 | 2003700 |
| CANADA | 560000 | 1819435 |
| CHINA P RP | 11324014 | 151297577 |
| DENMARK | 500 | 48846 |
| FRANCE | 626000 | 21363895 |
| GERMANY | 2657188 | 40685735 |
| GHANA | 980000 | 3068421 |
| GUINEA BISSAU | 1400000 | 4421654 |
| HONG KONG | 1520000 | 4882343 |
| HUNGARY | 75 | 12763 |
| INDONESIA | 1000 | 95319 |
| ITALY | 700577 | 1971024 |
| JAPAN | 492181 | 1695006 |
| KOREA RP | 633055 | 3288944 |
| MALAYSIA | 3555400 | 18077668 |
| NETHERLAND | 1044564 | 18429116 |
| NETHERLAND ANTIL | 20000 | 826950 |
| NORWAY | 5000 | 30117 |
| OMAN | 2524 | 14153 |
| PAKISTAN IR | 316527620 | 980272265 |
| QATAR | 71400 | 2183805 |
| RUSSIA | 330000 | 1585934 |
| SAUDI ARAB | 1064000 | 2636873 |
| SINGAPORE | 304200 | 1526696 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 28000 | 74439 |
| SPAIN | 480 | 35158 |
| SRI LANKA DSR | 3024000 | 8941262 |
| SWEDEN | 24000 | 703885 |
| TAIWAN | 270366 | 15107904 |
| THAILAND | 128000 | 1225025 |
| TURKEY | 290 | 9606 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| UARAB EMTS | 3366437 | 23360517 |
| UK | 68311 | 2292160 |
| USA | 1163427 | 4727167 |
| UGANDA | 2000 | 6819 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 7417225 | 32813820 |
| Total | 507884520 | 1913000900 |

Statement II

Export of Cement for the year 2008-09
(Country-wise)

| Country | QTY(KGS) | Value (INR) |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ANGOLA | 328000 | 2231919 |
| BAHARAIN IS | 34075077 | 91301033 |
| BANGLADESH | 9318508 | 21149604 |
| BELGIUM | 27554297 | 82791784 |
| BHUTAN | 3101485 | 9264567 |
| CAMEROON | 87363 | 588060 |
| CANADA | 12488082 | 42196257 |
| CHAD | 84000 | 311220 |
| CHINA P RP | 259103 | 1276519 |
| COLOMBIA | 54880 | 384786 |
| CONGO P REP | 103310 | 856734 |
| DJIBOUTI | 3021000 | 4356495 |
| ECUADOR | 28000 | 163302 |
| ETHIOPIA | 24500 | 87959 |
| GAMBIA | 28000 | 200612 |
| GERMANY | 388 | 1570 |
| GUINEA | 194000 | 1235088 |
| INDONESIA | 50 | 600 |
| IRAN | 12904 | 31863 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| IRAQ | 463702992 | 1312906615 |
| ISRAEL | 150 | 7931 |
| ITALY | 798 | 541 |
| JAPAN | 679 | 3707 |
| KENYA | 2198563 | 11438244 |
| KUWAIT | 204900100 | 511298955 |
| LEBANON | 15000 | 19861 |
| LIBERIA | 51800 | 1138525 |
| MADAGASCAR | 76617 | 418555 |
| MALAWI | 196196 | 1335910 |
| MALDIVES | 3969484 | 17165103 |
| MAURITIUS | 22003300 | 56374888 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 8549549 | 26822489 |
| MYANMAR | 55000 | 308256 |
| NEPAL | 721438974 | 1894683812 |
| NETHERLAND | 200 | 498 |
| NEW ZEALAND | 143379 | 591477 |
| NIGERIA | 6867760 | 37019589 |
| OMAN | 74266026 | 222961302 |
| PAKISTAN | 100000 | 314307 |
| QATAR | 488148000 | 1273007077 |
| SAUDI ARAB | 1699194 | 7562924 |
| SENEGAL | 83000 | 754462 |
| SEYCHELLES | 48786 | 132736 |
| SIERRA LEONE | 28000 | 217171 |
| SOMALIA | 1902000 | 5399420 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 11056687 | 57126449 |
| SPAIN | 23400000 | 57798000 |
| SRI LANKA | 98379351 | 264150443 |
| SUDAN | 144096635 | 381711441 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| SWITZERLAND | 201 | 2000 |
| TAIWAN | 52940 | 229182 |
| TANZANIA REP | 44978370 | 124963402 |
| THAILAND | 1724000 | 9083626 |
| TUNISIA | 6500 | 33156 |
| UARAB EMTS | 470834580 | 1279074152 |
| UK | 2993 | 85760 |
| USA | 856200 | 5627134 |
| UGANDA | 8000 | 34312 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 82000 | 584364 |
| YEMEN REPUBLIC | 373555000 | 988426226 |
| ZAMBIA | 21933 | 191845 |
| Total | 3260263884 | 8809435819 |

Export of Cement for the year 2009-10
(Country-wise)

| Country | QTY(KGS) | Value (INR) |
|---------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ANGOLA | 19614757 | 66143160 |
| AUSTRALIA | 55526 | 247214 |
| BAHARAIN IS | 782294 | 3363872 |
| BANGLADESH PR | 54904935 | 131463683 |
| BELARUS | 28000 | 129640 |
| BELGIUM | 208524 | 1402389 |
| BENIN | 89000 | 559670 |
| BHUTAN | 1479415 | 5187363 |
| CAMEROON | 533000 | 4308813 |
| COMOROS | 6321000 | 16110990 |
| CONGO PREP | 72119 | 376611 |
| DJIBOUTI | 299000 | 2100257 |
| ECUADOR | 41564 | 209461 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| EGYPT A RP | 17335000 | 33292000 |
| ETHIOPIA | 118440 | 1054683 |
| FRANCE | 8010000 | 18353447 |
| GABON | 3920 | 11575 |
| GAMBIA | 5 | 109 |
| GERMANY | 15165 | 10858 |
| GUINEA | 331000 | 1903807 |
| HONG KONG | 28000 | 140372 |
| INDONESIA | 343 | 1176 |
| IRAN | 174000 | 168633 |
| IRAQ | 175150100 | 474169207 |
| ITALY | 920 | 46220 |
| KENYA | 3978682 | 18810651 |
| LEBANON | 4008 | 22000 |
| LIBERIA | 136136 | 988635 |
| MADAGASCAR | 41736000 | 78179311 |
| MALAWI | 106646 | 767036 |
| MALDIVES | 21934904 | 56445776 |
| MAURITIUS | 47000 | 27420 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 65037860 | 122069262 |
| MYANMAR | 55000 | 270976 |
| NEPAL | 1351941685 | 3416817437 |
| NEW ZEALAND | 73104 | 339956 |
| NIGERIA | 5313402 | 28877830 |
| NORWAY | 22400 | 218440 |
| OMAN | 91940000 | 213125749 |
| PAKISTAN IR | 155586 | 580816 |
| PHILIPPINES | 55000 | 281711 |
| POLAND | 217 | 1437 |
| QATAR | 207289000 | 442424419 |
| SAUDI ARAB | 9883565 | 39789663 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| SEYCHELLES | 3082379 | 10927271 |
| SIERRA LEONE | 38027 | 229349 |
| SINGAPORE | 833 | 6000 |
| SOMALIA | 4035390 | 16312519 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 28079223 | 115624174 |
| SRI LANKA DSR | 206250255 | 442858282 |
| SUDAN | 31386549 | 92532320 |
| SWITZERLAND | 1410 | 53149 |
| SYRIA | 10000 | 159004 |
| TAIWAN | 2062709 | 8770595 |
| TANZANIA REP | 1225261 | 6229628 |
| THAILAND | 3928000 | 18114571 |
| TRINIDAD | 11000 | 46344 |
| UARAB EMTS | 50636470 | 157718786 |
| UK | 100 | 810 |
| USA | 318449 | 2784170 |
| UGANDA | 26000 | 132713 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 824000 | 4560742 |
| VIETNAM SOC REP | 10000 | 52659 |
| YEMEN REPubLC | 272255700 | 599359285 |
| Total | 2689487977 | 6657266106 |

Export of Cement for the year 2010-11
(Country-wise)

| Country | Qty(KGS) | Val(INR) |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ANGOLA | 387083 | 3182679 |
| ARGENTINA | 37912280 | 66226563 |
| BAHARAIN IS | 1495004 | 6525523 |
| BANGLADESH PR | 20603963 | 52922239 |
| BELGIUM | 101355 | 1706563 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| BENIN | 243100 | 704542 |
| BHUTAN | 785000 | 3196725 |
| BRAZIL | 300000 | 644725 |
| C AFRI REP | 200000 | 1671780 |
| CAMEROON | 102000 | 556619 |
| CANADA | 144235 | 455105 |
| CHILE | 7532540 | 13841106 |
| CONGO P REP | 66610 | 963873 |
| COTE D' IVOIRE | 33000 | 185609 |
| DJIBOUTI | 485000 | 2731988 |
| EAST TIMOR | 579800 | 2046274 |
| EGYPT A RP | 65658000 | 104618200 |
| ETHIOPIA | 51433 | 770700 |
| FRANCE | 1306 | 14902 |
| GAMBIA | 27000 | 167670 |
| GERMANY | 19237 | 28604 |
| GUINEA | 112000 | 698692 |
| HONG KONG | 52000 | 274630 |
| INDONESIA | 7264 | 32577 |
| IRAN | 1098400 | 7360388 |
| IRAQ | 189982136 | 472490283 |
| ITALY | 902 | 3564 |
| JAPAN | 74 | 470 |
| KENYA | 4181948 | 21178037 |
| LIBERIA | 26400 | 999029 |
| LIBYA | 13452000 | 25894427 |
| MADAGASCAR | 58421000 | 108353055 |
| MALAWI | 276287 | 2049434 |
| MALDIVES | 49947574 | 181315564 |
| MAURITANIA | 11164290 | 54965775 |
| MAURITIUS | 21050 | 49006 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| MOROCCO | 41346 | 169965 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 52560388 | 108453081 |
| MYANMAR | 9709000 | 28367712 |
| NEPAL | 1769938443 | 5236139051 |
| NETHERLAND | 300000 | 4336782 |
| NEW ZEALAND | 123552 | 556417 |
| NIGERIA | 6638904 | 36637196 |
| OMAN | 359100 | 3247600 |
| PHILIPPINES | 193000 | 963461 |
| QATAR | 27000 | 743002 |
| RWANDA | 27046 | 116715 |
| SAUDI ARAB | 38617638 | 162460247 |
| SEYCHELLES | 3112034 | 11738759 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 69037558 | 214157140 |
| SRI LANKA DSR | 917503834 | 1841619950 |
| SUDAN | 8227011 | 28015189 |
| SWITZERLAND | 2819 | 790 |
| TAIWAN | 2947669 | 13158790 |
| TANZANIA REP | 44435371 | 80393176 |
| THAILAND | 6144089 | 32453220 |
| TUNISIA | 120000 | 362526 |
| TURKEY | 20176 | 175195 |
| UARAB EMTS | 51511601 | 135914525 |
| UK | 4 | 26 |
| USA | 334630 | 2079874 |
| UGANDA | 33326 | 89030 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 8604000 | 20998468 |
| VIETNAM SOC REP | 5000 | 76063 |
| YEMEN REPUBLC | 37822334 | 69792568 |
| ZAMBIA | 45791 | 284213 |
| Total | 3493913935 | 9172327651 |

Export of Cement for the period April, 2011 to Nov, 2011
(Country-wise)

| Country | Qty(KGS) | VAL(INR) |
|----------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ANGOLA | 276710 | 4046277 |
| AUSTRALIA | 29128057 | 63246712 |
| BAHARAIN IS | 329265 | 2517090 |
| BANGLADESH PR | 6775655 | 25710976 |
| BELGIUM | 340000 | 5283862 |
| BHUTAN | 46200514 | 300667113 |
| C AFRI REP | 751082 | 9731986 |
| CAMEROON | 2010 | 72983 |
| CANADA | 94810 | 65634 |
| CHINA P RP | 28000 | 142713 |
| COMOROS | 6482980 | 18497162 |
| CONGO P REP | 43900 | 745289 |
| COTE D' IVOIRE | 140000 | 793905 |
| DJIBOUTI | 75025 | 1331554 |
| ETHIOPIA | 82029 | 894491 |
| FINLAND | 80 | 825 |
| GERMANY | 82418 | 2795333 |
| GHANA | 25022 | 176160 |
| GUINEA | 56000 | 378831 |
| HONG KONG | 2678 | 160522 |
| INDONESIA | 10700 | 112720 |
| IRAN | 60000 | 3213502 |
| ITALY | 160818 | 5343447 |
| KENYA | 3029218 | 25125864 |
| MADAGASCAR | 43228369 | 87614769 |
| MALAWI | 58416 | 429653 |
| MALDIVES | 21568687 | 119030308 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 19727340 | 79227845 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| MYANMAR | 24656 | 127694 |
| NEPAL | 583779897 | 1427476481 |
| NETHERLAND | 420000 | 6560640 |
| NEW ZEALAND | 107114 | 685589 |
| NIGERIA | 3860181 | 34823127 |
| OMAN | 112056 | 842625 |
| PHILIPPINES | 167256 | 1176669 |
| QATAR | 254942 | 5269013 |
| REUNION | 43120000 | 93181000 |
| RWANDA | 625 | 11075 |
| SAUDI ARAB | 2223786 | 10656266 |
| SENEGAL | 152248 | 3766753 |
| SEYCHELLES | 12949603 | 35063972 |
| SIERRA LEONE | 40000 | 443912 |
| SINGAPORE | 2960 | 2890 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 33231142 | 252979979 |
| SRI LANKA DSR | 660654110 | 2903816110 |
| SUDAN | 965360 | 5782458 |
| SWEDEN | 100000 | 1419222 |
| SWITZERLAND | 2776 | 7419 |
| TAIWAN | 1018196 | 9641344 |
| TANZANIA REP | 1681509 | 14290291 |
| THAILAND | 3082224 | 32819478 |
| UARAB EMTS | 8831702 | 56171082 |
| USA | 254667 | 2152830 |
| UGANDA | 4006 | 144931 |
| UNSPECIFIED | 798722 | 2066946 |
| ZAMBIA | 21136 | 287231 |
| Total | 1536620657 | 5659024553 |

Statement III*Average price of cement in major consumption centres per bag of 50 kg (in Rs)*

| Region/Centre | Apr.'10 | May'10 | June'10 | July'10 | Aug'10 | Sep'10 | Oct.'10 | Nov'10 | Dec.'10 | Jan'11 | Feb'11 | Mar'11 | Average |
|------------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delhi | 251 | 245 | 248 | 241 | 234 | 228 | 236 | 231 | 226 | 232 | 261 | 280 | 243 |
| Karnal | 246 | 245 | 247 | 244 | 240 | 238 | 240 | 230 | 223 | 233 | 255 | 275 | 243 |
| Chandigarh | 258 | 258 | 256 | 253 | 247 | 245 | 250 | 249 | 242 | 252 | 276 | 290 | 256 |
| Jaipur | 227 | 225 | 226 | 225 | 221 | 215 | 225 | 221 | 214 | 224 | 256 | 267 | 229 |
| Rohtak | 238 | 240 | 240 | 239 | 235 | 233 | 237 | 227 | 219 | 221 | 240 | 261 | 236 |
| Bhatinda | 253 | 249 | 249 | 246 | 242 | 235 | 242 | 244 | 239 | 239 | 261 | 286 | 249 |
| Ludhiana | 260 | 260 | 259 | 256 | 251 | 248 | 252 | 251 | 245 | 254 | 277 | 290 | 259 |
| Jammu | 319 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 319 | 318 | 325 | 328 | 330 | 333 | 361 | 371 | 330 |
| Shimla | 269 | 270 | 270 | 269 | 264 | 260 | 259 | 259 | 261 | 261 | 272 | 286 | 267 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kolkata | 266 | 261 | 258 | 253 | 241 | 218 | 223 | 219 | 196 | 208 | 236 | 265 | 237 |
| Patna | 258 | 257 | 255 | 252 | 250 | 241 | 241 | 245 | 231 | 225 | 238 | 251 | 245 |
| Bhubaneshwar | 283 | 282 | 278 | 275 | 264 | 245 | 257 | 254 | 232 | 237 | 266 | 287 | 263 |
| Guwahati | 265 | 265 | 265 | 259 | 255 | 255 | 249 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 250 | 250 | 254 |
| Muzaffarpur | 255 | 255 | 255 | 252 | 249 | 245 | 248 | 250 | 245 | 238 | 249 | 254 | 250 |
| Silchar | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mumbai | 265 | 263 | 258 | 258 | 255 | 250 | 256 | 258 | 252 | 254 | 269 | 288 | 260 |
| Ahmedabad | 221 | 206 | 205 | 196 | 185 | 173 | 192 | 213 | 211 | 223 | 251 | 278 | 213 |
| Nagpur | 236 | 237 | 230 | 218 | 202 | 198 | 219 | 234 | 226 | 230 | 253 | 264 | 229 |
| Pune | 254 | 250 | 235 | 214 | 209 | 223 | 241 | 243 | 234 | 249 | 270 | 286 | 242 |
| Rajkot | 221 | 202 | 199 | 191 | 182 | 166 | 186 | 207 | 205 | 224 | 253 | 266 | 208 |
| Baroda | 229 | 207 | 206 | 199 | 187 | 176 | 191 | 213 | 212 | 225 | 253 | 274 | 214 |
| Surat | 230 | 209 | 206 | 198 | 188 | 177 | 192 | 215 | 214 | 225 | 258 | 278 | 216 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chennai | 271 | 254 | 236 | 208 | 190 | 225 | 266 | 260 | 249 | 260 | 260 | 264 | 245 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 280 | 271 | 259 | 235 | 225 | 255 | 301 | 305 | 300 | 305 | 310 | 314 | 280 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|
| Muzaffarpur | 256 | 253 | | | | | | | | | | | 255 |
| Silchar | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mumbai | 292 | 294 | 294 | | | | | | | | | | 293 |
| Ahmedabad | 277 | 261 | 242 | | | | | | | | | | 260 |
| Nagpur | 266 | 266 | 264 | | | | | | | | | | 265 |
| Pune | 289 | 294 | 287 | | | | | | | | | | 290 |
| Rajkot | 266 | 253 | 230 | | | | | | | | | | 250 |
| Baroda | 273 | 260 | 238 | | | | | | | | | | 257 |
| Surat | 276 | 264 | 240 | | | | | | | | | | 260 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chennai | 278 | 283 | 283 | 290 | 278 | 283 | 286 | 290 | 290 | | | | 285 |
| Thiruvanantha- puram | 320 | 323 | 323 | 323 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 320 | 320 | | | | 319 |
| Bangalore | 291 | 290 | 288 | 300 | 295 | 295 | 298 | 305 | 305 | | | | 296 |
| Hyderabad | 269 | 273 | 263 | 263 | 258 | 258 | 261 | 270 | 270 | | | | 265 |
| Calicut | 323 | 323 | 323 | 323 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 320 | 320 | | | | 320 |
| Visakhapatnam | 274 | 278 | 268 | 270 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 280 | 280 | | | | 272 |
| Goa | 295 | 295 | 288 | 288 | 270 | 288 | 291 | 295 | 295 | | | | 289 |
| Central Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lucknow | 267 | 253 | 250 | 232 | 218 | 237 | 271 | 274 | 264 | 266 | | | 253 |
| Meerut | 276 | 268 | 258 | 252 | 243 | 248 | 278 | 282 | 277 | 280 | | | 266 |
| Faizabad | 273 | 257 | 247 | 235 | 226 | 232 | 270 | 283 | 270 | 263 | | | 256 |
| Bareilly | 271 | 265 | 259 | 250 | 239 | 241 | 273 | 276 | 261 | 255 | | | 259 |
| Bhopal | 247 | 242 | 232 | 229 | 223 | 227 | 253 | 263 | 260 | 257 | | | 243 |
| Average | 280 | 276 | 267 | 266 | 255 | 261 | 278 | 286 | 283 | 270 | | | 272 |

Source: Cement Manufacturers' Association. ACC Ltd and Ambuja Cement Ltd.

Statement IV

| Month/Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2011 | 147.9 | 150.9 | 153.8 | 154.4 | 155.3 | 153.6 | 153 | 151.7 | 152.2 | 157.9 | 160.8 | 161.7 |
| 2012 | 160.7 | 160.3 | | | | | | | | | | |

(Source: Office of Economic Adviser, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)

Funds for Maintenance and Development of NHs

888. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
 SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:
 SHRI RATAN SINGH:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 DR. BALIRAM:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) the total number of NHs in the country alongwith their length in km, Statewise/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the survey/study conducted by the Government with regard to road conditions/dilapidated NHs alongwith the details of NHs that are in a dilapidated condition, State-wise especially in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(c) the State-wise details of the proposal received for repairing of NHs/roads in the country during the last three years and the current year alongwith the funds released/allocated/utilized for the purpose including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the details of National Highways/roads repaired during the said period, State-wise/UT-wise;

(e) the State-wise details of complaints,if any, with regard to non-compliance of norms fixed by the Government for maintenance/repairing of NHs alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) the time-frame fixed for repairing of these NHs and the details of contract signed with the contractors in this regard as well as the time by which NHs under construction in Bihar are likely to be completed?

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

PRASADA): (a) The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of National Highways (NHs) in the country is at Statement-I.

(b) to (f) The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Periodic assessments of the conditions of NHs are being carried out by the executive agencies for taking up remedial measures taking note of the type and extent of damages. Accordingly, the NHs in the country, including those in the States of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, are being kept in traffic worthy condition from time to time within the available resources based upon the assessment of their conditions depending upon traffic density and inter-se priority of works.

The non-plan allocations that are annually provided by the Ministry of Finance to this Ministry for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of NHs are of the order of about 40% of the actual requirements as per the Ministry's stipulated norms. Accordingly, it is not possible to allocate sufficient funds for M&R of NHs as per the requirement projected by the State Governments.

The Ministry endeavors to ensure optimum utilization of the available funds for maintenance by allocating funds on the basis of length of NH network and the condition of the NHs.

The State/UT-wise details of proposals received, approved and completed during last three years and the current year for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of NHs are at Statement-II.

The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for M&R of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year are at Statement-III.

All the ongoing development works on NHs and State roads in the State of Bihar under various programmes of this Ministry are likely to be completed in phases by May, 2014.

Statement I*The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of National Highways (NHs) in the country*

| Sl. No. | Name of State/ Union Territory | National Highway No. | Total Length (km) |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 18A, 43, 63, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221, 222 & 234 | 4537 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------------|--|------|
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 52, 52A, 153, 229, 52B Ext, 52C & 37 Ext. | 2027 |
| 3. | Assam | 31, 31B, 31C, 31E, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 52C, 53, 54, 61, 62, 151, 152, 153 & 154 | 2940 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2, 2C, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 31F, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 80A, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 104A, 105, 106, 107, 107A & 110 | 4106 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 21 | 24 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 78A, 200, 202, 216, 217, 111, & 221 | 2289 |
| 7. | Delhi | 1, 2, 8, 10, 24 & 236 | 80 |
| 8. | Goa | 4A, 17, 17A & 17B | 269 |
| 9. | Gujarat | NE-I, 3B, 6, 6A, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 8F, 14, 15, 59, 76A, 113 & 228 | 4032 |
| 10. | Haryana | 1, 2, 8, 10, 10A, 21A, 22, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 72, 73, 73A, 71B, 236 & NE-II | 1633 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 1A, 20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 22A, 70, 72, 72B, 88 & 73A | 1506 |
| 12. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1A, 1B, 1C & 1D | 1245 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 2, 2D, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 75, 78, 78A, 80, 80A, 98, 99 & 100 | 2170 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218 & 234 | 4396 |
| 15. | Kerala | 17, 47, 47A, 47C, 49, 208, 212, 213, & 220 | 1457 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 3, 7, 12, 12A, 14A, 25, 26, 26A, 26B 27, 59, 59A, 69, 69A, 75, 76, 78, 86 & 92 | 5064 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 3, 3B, 4, 4B, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 26B, 50, 69, 204, 211 & 222 | 4257 |
| 18. | Manipur | 39, 53, 150 & 155 | 959 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 31E, 40, 44, 51 & 62 | 1171 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 54C, 150 & 154 | 1027 |
| 21. | Nagaland | 36, 39, 61, 150 & 155 | 494 |
| 22. | Odisha | 5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217 & 224 | 3704 |
| 23. | Puducherry | 45A & 66 | 53 |
| 24. | Punjab | 1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72 & 95 | 1557 |
| 25. | Rajasthan | 3, 3A, 8, 10A, 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 14A, 14B, 15, 65, 65A, 71B, 76, 76A, 76B, 79, 79A, 89, 89A, 90, 113, 112, 114, 116 & 116A | 7130 |
| 26. | Sikkim | 31A & 31G | 149 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------------------|--|--------|
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | 4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 45D, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226, 226E, 227, 230 & 234 | 4943 |
| 28. | Tripura | 44 & 44A | 400 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 87 Ext. & 125 | 2042 |
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh | 2, 2A, 3, 3A, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235 & NE-II | 6788 |
| 31. | West Bengal | 2, 2B, 2B Ext., 2D, 6, 31, 31A, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 41, 41A, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81 & 117 | 2681 |
| 32. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 223 | 300 |
| Total | | | 75,430 |

Statement II

The State/Union Territory-wise details of proposals received, approved and completed during last three years and the current year for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of NHs

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | Details of proposals for M&R of NHs | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | Received | | Approved | | Completed | |
| | | No. | Cost (` Crore) | No. | Cost (` Crore) | No. | Cost (` Crore) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 21 | 66.75 | 21 | 66.75 | 19 | 57.01 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 7 | 26.20 | 6 | 23.70 | 6 | 23.70 |
| 3. | Assam | 89 | 340.53 | 60 | 152.98 | 54 | 138.53 |
| 4. | Bihar | 128 | 256.68 | 111 | 213.45 | 98 | 159.10 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 3 | 1.88 | 3 | 1.88 | 3 | 1.74 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 50 | 106.59 | 32 | 61.22 | 30 | 57.70 |
| 7. | Delhi | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Goa | 6 | 15.70 | 3 | 5.68 | 3 | 4.77 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 48 | 167.24 | 48 | 147.42 | 36 | 185.16 |
| 10. | Haryana | 28 | 61.45 | 21 | 47.65 | 20 | 42.15 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 57 | 149.28 | 51 | 119.74 | 37 | 47.13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3 | 3.59 | 3 | 3.59 | 3 | 3.59 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 27 | 87.25 | 20 | 57.26 | 12 | 35.31 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 34 | 155.94 | 24 | 117.27 | 20 | 81.51 |
| 15. | Kerala | 13 | 66.61 | 12 | 61.59 | 9 | 38.41 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 53 | 139.57 | 41 | 113.73 | 34 | 88.93 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 51 | 206.74 | 51 | 203.72 | 42 | 164.11 |
| 18. | Manipur | 14 | 31.30 | 13 | 15.49 | 7 | 9.41 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 18 | 91.09 | 18 | 105.32 | 7 | 18.17 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 36 | 264.09 | 20 | 101.47 | 12 | 33.74 |
| 21. | Nagaland | 35 | 91.85 | 35 | 91.85 | 19 | 27.49 |
| 22. | Odisha | 106 | 193.00 | 71 | 153.74 | 57 | 126.70 |
| 23. | Puducherry | 2 | 2.02 | 2 | 1.80 | 2 | 1.80 |
| 24. | Punjab | 18 | 62.63 | 18 | 62.63 | 17 | 49.65 |
| 25. | Rajasthan | 166 | 573.78 | 82 | 227.62 | 85 | 163.61 |
| 26. | Sikkim | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | 36 | 144.22 | 20 | 99.02 | 19 | 86.11 |
| 28. | Tripura | 8 | 16.21 | 8 | 15.61 | 5 | 13.88 |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | 146 | 362.02 | 125 | 276.09 | 125 | 218.87 |
| 30. | Uttarakhand | 56 | 116.18 | 46 | 116.23 | 35 | 73.61 |
| 31. | West Bengal | 23 | 61.63 | 23 | 50.93 | 21 | 40.48 |
| 32. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 12 | 31.14 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |

Statement III

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for M&R of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year

(Amount in `Crore)

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 ¹ | |
|---------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | Allocation | Expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 83.25 | 97.70 | 56.25 | 63.89 | 67.06 | 64.13 | 65.37 | 46.33 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.82 | 0.02 | 0.91 | 2.73 | 26.53 | 27.07 | 6.41 | 4.16 |
| 3. | Assam | 40.20 | 40.47 | 78.85 | 67.19 | 111.36 | 99.04 | 62.90 | 39.32 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------------|--|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 4. | Bihar | 44.50 | 38.02 | 69.51 | 50.92 | 93.84 | 79.06 | 81.04 | 46.01 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 0.68 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.67 | 0.66 | 0.31 | 0.68 | 0.37 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 27.26 | 27.76 | 33.40 | 31.94 | 22.66 | 22.66 | 24.91 | 9.82 |
| 7. | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Goa | 5.01 | 4.61 | 5.35 | 4.93 | 4.85 | 1.66 | 9.04 | 1.08 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 42.04 | 41.92 | 43.03 | 41.68 | 82.74 | 82.21 | 66.05 | 54.09 |
| 10. | Haryana | 19.64 | 19.79 | 18.97 | 18.61 | 30.06 | 28.15 | 21.62 | 20.50 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 18.84 | 20.94 | 31.37 | 26.43 | 22.25 | 21.69 | 37.39 | 30.97 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 20.38 | 18.56 | 28.97 | 18.23 | 33.20 | 32.92 | 18.18 | 10.52 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 71.24 | 67.04 | 64.76 | 66.98 | 77.61 | 61.43 | 52.59 | 32.38 |
| 14. | Kerala | 21.75 | 30.12 | 28.50 | 60.45 | 52.08 | 41.88 | 34.62 | 12.89 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 48.66 | 50.37 | 57.15 | 59.53 | 45.39 | 43.30 | 35.46 | 11.75 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 62.92 | 53.04 | 66.98 | 65.38 | 104.40 | 99.50 | 99.33 | 80.84 |
| 17. | Manipur | 10.24 | 9.72 | 7.24 | 7.61 | 18.68 | 17.46 | 25.30 | 7.70 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 17.53 | 17.41 | 14.78 | 17.79 | 48.92 | 44.93 | 47.22 | 22.74 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 9.20 | 7.40 | 3.58 | 2.22 | 39.69 | 37.44 | 24.42 | 8.13 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 10.78 | 12.55 | 12.30 | 10.72 | 14.57 | 12.77 | 51.40 | 36.74 |
| 21. | Odisha | 52.56 | 61.88 | 59.50 | 61.83 | 80.77 | 80.77 | 37.48 | 26.17 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 1.10 | 1.47 | 1.63 | 0.89 | 3.46 | 1.64 | 1.51 | 0.19 |
| 23. | Punjab | 25.58 | 27.47 | 23.00 | 26.86 | 21.38 | 16.13 | 19.45 | 14.28 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 72.35 | 75.06 | 76.53 | 48.39 | 85.72 | 77.30 | 101.05 | 81.82 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 49.40 | 46.55 | 32.62 | 41.21 | 54.36 | 53.90 | 51.21 | 28.32 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 55.22 | 61.04 | 73.93 | 84.83 | 97.50 | 97.11 | 103.02 | 69.86 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 21.87 | 20.86 | 25.31 | 23.40 | 73.59 | 59.46 | 64.79 | 27.60 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 31.49 | 21.69 | 27.15 | 36.70 | 57.65 | 54.75 | 26.41 | 17.72 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.42 | 0.00 |
| 30. | National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) [§] | 70.00 | 70.00 | 87.94 | 87.94 | 617.65 | 617.65 | 92.00 | 92.00 |
| 31. | Border Roads Organization (BRO) [§] | 26.35 | 21.68 | 24.00 | 23.73 | 65.00 | 44.50 | 55.00 | 40.86 |
| Grand Total | | 961.86 | 965.94 | 1,058.76 | 1,053.68 | 2,053.63 | 1,920.82 | 1,318.43 | 875.16 |

‡ - As on February, 2012.

§ - State-wise allocations are not made for NHAI and BRO.

*[English]***Modernisation of Armed Forces**

889. DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken several measures for the modernization of armed forces including the Coast Guard;

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

(c) the total amount of funds allocated for modernization of the forces including the Army during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the details of financial allocation for the modernization projects sanctioned for the financial year 2011-12 under various heads;

(e) whether a certain amount of financial support has been withdrawn in the same year; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Madam, modernization of the Armed Forces

including the Coast Guard is a continuous process based on threat perception, operational challenges, technological changes and available resources. The process is based on a 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), five year Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). Procurement of equipment and weapon systems is carried out as per the AAP in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure.

(c) The budgetary allocations on capital acquisition for modernization of Armed Forces including Army, Navy, Air Force, Joint Staff and Coast Guard during the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 are as under:

| Year | Budget Allocations (Rs.in Crore) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 2008-09 | 38,515.24 |
| 2009-10 | 41,671.59 |
| 2010-11 | 44,899.25 |
| 2011-12 | 54,598.02 |

(d) to (f) The budget estimates and revised estimates for modernization of Armed Forces during the year 2011-12 under various heads are as under:

| Service/ Head of budget | Budget Estimates (BE) 2011-12 (Rs. in Crore) | Revised Estimates (RE) 2011-12 (Rs. in Crore) | Difference (BE-RE) Increase (+) Decrease (-) (Rs. in Crore) |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| Army | 10,740.02 | 4,950.02 | 5,790.00(-) |
| Navy | 13,149.02 | 16,040.27 | 2,891.25(+) |
| Air Force | 28,412.74 | 26,033.92 | 2,378.82(-) |
| Joint Staff | 696.24 | 385.24 | 311.00(-) |
| Coast Guard | 1,600.00 | 1,600.00 | 0.00 |
| Total: | 54,598.02 | 49,009.45 | 5,588.57(-) |

The allocation of funds for modernization has been revised based on funds provided by Ministry of Finance in RE in 2011-12 in the Capital segment of Defence Services estimates. However, additional allocation of Rs.2585 crore has been made for other capital requirements of Army including supply of capital equipment from ordnance factories.

Package to Weavers

890. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

- (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any action plan/ evaluation of the progress of the schemes to improve the living conditions of the handloom weavers/ craftsmen in the country and to arrest the declining trend of the weavers to create employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith special packages/schemes for development of handloom weavers/ craftsmen particularly some traditional textile products such as Banarsi Saree of Uttar Pradesh and Kosa Saree of Chhattisgarh in the country;

(c) the number of weavers and craftsmen benefited under the ongoing development and welfare schemes including Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any representation from various States including Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh to review the financial assistance provided to the weavers and craftsmen community; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the concrete steps taken by the Government for development of the sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SMT. PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government of India is aware of the difficulties faced by the handloom weavers, who face stiff competition from international markets, powerloom and mill sector and Government is constantly making concerted efforts to arrest the declining trend of the weavers. Towards this end, the Government is implementing following 5 schemes in the 11th Plan for handloom weavers:

The Government is also implementing following 6 schemes in the 11th Plan for overall development of handicraft artisans:

- (i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)
- (ii) Marketing Support & Services
- (iii) Design & Technology Upgradation
- (iv) Research & Development
- (v) Human Resource Development; and
- (vi) Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

Regular monitoring of the schemes is being done through field visits, calling for physical and financial progress reports and quarterly meetings with the State Directors in-charge of Handlooms so as to ensure effective implementation of the schemes and optimum utilization of funds for the benefit of handloom weavers.

(b) The Government has taken the following steps for the development of traditional textiles including Banarasi Saree of Uttar Pradesh and Kosa of Chhattisgarh:

- (i) The import duty on raw silk yarn has been reduced from 30% to 5%, in order to bring down the prices of different types of silk yarn in the country.
- (ii) The reference price (benchmark) for antidumping duty on imported Chinese silk fabric has been

increased with effect from 5.12.2011 as indicated

in the table below:

Reference Price for the Chinese Silk Fabric originated in or exported from China PR

| Major Products | Weight (gms/meter) | Earlier Reference Price (US \$/meter) | Sunset Review Reference Price w.e.f. 5.12.11 (US\$/meter) |
|----------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| Crepe | 40 | 2.1 | 3.1 |
| | 60 | 2.8 | 4.3 |
| | 80 | 3.7 | 5.7 |
| Georgette | 40 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| | 60 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Others | 40 | 2.1 | 3.6 |
| | 50 | 2.5 | 4.2 |

This measure will prevent dumping of cheap Chinese silk fabric.

- (iii) The Government of India has approved Financial Package for loan waiver of overdues of weavers' coop. societies and individuals as on 31-3-2010 with a total outlay of Rs.3884 crore. This will open the choked credit lines of about 15000 weavers' cooperative societies and 3 lakh individual weavers.
- (iv) Further, for easy credit availability to handloom weavers not covered under financial package, the Government will provide margin money assistance @ Rs 4200/- per weaver, interest Subvention of 3% per annum for 3 years from the date of first disbursement /and credit guarantee for 3 years by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) for which the Government will pay the required guarantee fee and annual service fee.
- (v) For availability of cheap hank yarn, 10% price subsidy on silk and cotton hank yarn has been approved by the Government to ensure supply of subsidized yarn to handloom sector.
- (vi) The Government has further approved enhancement in the freight reimbursement for transportation of different types of yarn used by the handloom sector in order to offset the increase in fuel cost.
- (vii) Banarasi Saree and Kosa saree, both items have been registered under the Geographical Indications of the Goods (Registration and Protection Act, 1999) to give legal protection and to prevent unauthorized use of these products by others.
- (c) The state-wise number of weavers and craftsmen benefitted under the ongoing development and welfare scheme is given at Statement-"A" and Statement-"B" respectively.
- (d) No specific proposals for enhancement of financial assistance provided to weavers have been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. However, various representations have been received regarding loan waiver of handloom weavers' cooperative societies and weavers, providing subsidized yarn etc.
- (e) To address the issue of loan waiver for handloom sector, Government has approved financial package of Rs. 3884 crore for loan waiver of overdues of weavers' coop. societies and individuals as on 31.3.2010. To address the two critical needs of the handloom sector, *viz.*, institutional credit and availability of yarn at reasonable rates, a Comprehensive Package of Rs. 2362.15 crore for the current financial year 2011-12, and for the 12th Plan has also been approved.

Statement I

Statement showing number of handloom weavers benefitted under Clusters, Groups, Marketing Incentive component of Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/Organizations | Total number of beneficiaries covered under Clusters, Group, MI during 2010-11 | Number of beneficiaries enrolled under HIS during policy period December, 2010 to November, 2011 | Number of beneficiaries covered under MGBBY during 2010-11 |
|---------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 106391 | 140000 | 84966 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 13750 | 1787 | - |
| 3. | Assam | 311377 | 355322 | 34322 |
| 4. | Bihar | 5898 | 46300 | - |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4810 | 4900 | 1816 |
| 6. | Delhi | 460 | 500 | 638 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 16001 | 5000 | 5062 |
| 8. | Goa | - | - | - |
| 9. | Haryana | 752 | 23100 | - |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 22611 | 11900 | 5501 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3875 | 15000 | 200 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 16081 | 15001 | - |
| 13. | Karnataka | 182836 | 45000 | 36298 |
| 14. | Kerala | 22074 | 18900 | 15154 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 21891 | 18030 | 1459 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 68459 | 1527 | 676 |
| 17. | Manipur | 18989 | 34587 | 1062 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 6058 | 30000 | 2920 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 1883 | 1129 | 59 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 15800 | 50000 | - |
| 21. | Odisha | 69248 | 48300 | 31362 |
| 22. | Puducherry | - | - | 2112 |
| 23. | Punjab | - | - | - |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 9265 | 4965 | 2255 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 25. | Sikkim | 630 | 400 | - |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 246521 | 314253 | 250880 |
| 27. | Tripura | 31278 | 52988 | 1548 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 112493 | 200032 | 12999 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 5826 | 4000 | 1108 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 274021 | 352079 | 28434 |
| 31. | Others Organizations | 501437 | | |
| Total: | | 2090715 | 1795000 | 520831 |

Statement II

Statement showing number of Artisans benefitted under Baba Saheb Amedekhar Hastashilp Vikas Yojana, Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme(RGSSBY), Janashree Bima Yojana, Design & Technology Up-gradation, Marketing Support & Services and Human Resource Development Scheme.

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/ Organizations | Total number of beneficiaries covered under Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Yojana (AHVY) during 2010-11 | No. of beneficiaries under Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (RGSSBY) during 2010-11 | No. of beneficiaries covered under Janshree Bima Yojana during 2010-11 | No. of beneficiaries covered under Design & Technology Up-gradation during 2010-11 | No. of beneficiaries covered under Marketing Support & Services during 2010-11 | No. of beneficiaries covered under Human Resource Development Scheme during 2010-11 |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4720 | - | - | 520 | 2830 | 390 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 300 | 25 | - | 160 | 15 | 520 |
| 3. | Assam | 4100 | 7110 | 5038 | 2400 | 3365 | 1960 |
| 4. | Bihar | 4215 | - | 2732 | 440 | 1890 | 410 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 700 | - | - | 30 | 450 | 223 |
| 6. | Delhi | 300 | 2418 | 64 | 360 | 1651 | 1822 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 3400 | - | 536 | 320 | 1170 | 440 |
| 8. | Goa | - | - | - | - | 165 | - |
| 9. | Haryana | 1200 | 2550 | - | 240 | 700 | 350 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 800 | 941 | 4543 | 160 | 1540 | 110 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2670 | 3589 | 15401 | 960 | 840 | 470 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 12. | Jharkhand | 1650 | 1842 | - | 240 | 675 | 305 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 1025 | - | 2012 | 120 | 1160 | 340 |
| 14. | Kerala | 900 | - | 24432 | 440 | 910 | 490 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 2300 | - | - | 1440 | 2565 | 1240 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 2270 | - | - | 640 | 1215 | 630 |
| 17. | Manipur | 3877 | 1025 | - | 1920 | 2130 | 900 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 1500 | 251 | - | 30 | 165 | 490 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 507 | - | - | 30 | - | - |
| 20. | Nagaland | 3505 | 150 | - | 240 | 390 | 260 |
| 21. | Odisha | 2054 | - | 1221 | 600 | 3645 | 570 |
| 22. | Puducherry | - | - | - | - | 300 | 40 |
| 23. | Punjab | 600 | 2810 | 27932 | 360 | 520 | 450 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 1700 | - | 12338 | 520 | 1215 | 807 |
| 25. | Sikkim | - | - | - | - | 150 | 40 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 1400 | - | 4210 | 280 | 1640 | 450 |
| 27. | Tripura | 2767 | 4633 | - | 280 | - | 1390 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 9726 | - | 20518 | 2600 | 2550 | 2990 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 1893 | 4358 | 6064 | 320 | 330 | 149 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 4080 | 4337 | 10726 | 600 | 1500 | 506 |
| 31. | Chandigarh (UT) | - | - | - | - | 150 | - |
| 32. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | - | - | - | - | - | 50 |
| Total | | 64159 | 36039 | 137765 | 16250 | 35826 | 13707 |

Cleaning of Rivers

891. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated to various States under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for cleaning of river water during the last three years, Statewise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the improvement in the quality of river water, in the aftermath of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include more rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP);

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

(f) whether the Government is contemplating to seek any kind of foreign assistance for conservation of rivers and making them pollution free in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The details of funds released by the Ministry for pollution abatement works in rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) during the last three years, Statewise and year-wise are at Annexure.

(b) and (c) The water quality, in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) values for major rivers is reported to have improved as compared to the water quality before taking up pollution abatement works under NRCP. However, the levels of bacterial contamination in terms of fecal coliform are reported to be exceeding the maximum permissible limit at a number of locations along various rivers.

(d) and (e) The river conservation programme started with the launching of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I in the year 1985. Inclusion of additional rivers/towns under the Plan is a continuous process based on

proposals received from State Governments, the funds available under the Plan, degree of pollution, and the State Governments' commitment for contribution of matching share of costs. NRCP presently covers 40 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 States, details of which are at Statement.

(f) and (g) External assistance from bilateral/multilateral agencies is availed of from time to time by the Government for conservation of rivers. For the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) Phase-I, loan assistance of Yen 17.77 billion was provided by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Government of Japan and loan assistance of Yen 13.33 billion has been extended for YAP Phase-II from the agency. JICA has further agreed to provide a loan assistance of Yen 32.571 billion for the next phase of the Programme.

For pollution abatement of the river Ganga at Varanasi, loan assistance of 11.184 billion Yen is being availed from JICA. A project with World Bank assistance for abatement of pollution of river Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 7000 crore has been approved in April, 2011 with the World Bank contribution of US \$ 1 billion for the project.

Statement

State-wise and Year-wise funds released by the Central Government during 2008 to 2011 under National River Conservation Plan.

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | River | Funds Released | | |
|---------|----------------|---|----------------|---------|---------|
| | | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Godavari & Musi | 25.38 | 36.89 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Bihar | Ganga | 0.00 | 15.37 | 20.00 |
| 3. | Jharkhand | Damodar, Ganga & Subarnarekha | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Gujarat | Sabarmati | 1.49 | 0.00 | 0.39 |
| 5. | Goa | Mandovi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Karnataka | Bhadra, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga & Pennar | 2.25 | 0.00 | 0.96 |
| 7. | Maharashtra | Krishna, Godavari, Tapi & Panchganga | 0.35 | 7.38 | 11.82 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|----------------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal & Mandakini. | 3.35 | 0.90 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Orissa | Brahmini & Mahanadi | 16.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Punjab | Satluj & Beas | 0.00 | 0.00 | 45.75 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | Chambal | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Tamilnadu | Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai & Tambarani | 9.52 | 3.10 | 0.00 |
| 13. | Delhi | Yamuna | 45.85 | 66.50 | 83.29 |
| 14. | Haryana | Yamuna | 20.80 | 14.90 | 4.10 |
| 15. | Uttar Pradesh | Yamuna, Ganga & Gomti, Ramganga | 105.60 | 112.80 | 238.59 |
| 16. | Uttarakhand | Ganga | 2.50 | 17.94 | 31.88 |
| 17. | West Bengal | Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda | 29.60 | 57.08 | 194.13 |
| 18. | Kerala | Pamba | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Sikkim | Rani Chu | 5.00 | 15.00 | 26.14 |
| 20. | Nagaland | Diphu & Dhansiri | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | | | 269.13 | 367.86 | 657.05 |

[*Translation*]

Minimum Monthly Pension

892. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide fixed minimum pension to all the employees who are covered under Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the minimum amount the Government is planning to give to the pensioners;

(c) whether the Government has decided to revise the existing scheme in view of the demands of the workers for a reasonable hike in their EPF pension;

(d) if so, the time by which the enhanced pension is likely to be disbursed; and

(e) the number of employees who are getting pension benefits from the EPFO at present?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) The Pension Implementation Committee, a sub committee of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund [CBT (EPF)], has recommended that the minimum monthly pension under EPS, 1995 be increased to Rs. 1000/- per month as an interim measure. The issue was placed for consideration of the CBT(EPF) in its 198th meeting held on 22.02.2012 wherein the Board decided to defer the discussion.

(e) As on 31st March, 2011, the number of employees getting pension benefits from the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is 36,00,089.

*[English]***Study Conducted by TERI on Yamuna River**

893. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether the recent study conducted by the Tata Energy and Research Institute (TERI) supported by UNICEF reported the presence of high levels of heavy metals in water and soil near Yamuna;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines to the State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to prevent the contamination of Yamuna water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) In the recent study entitled "Heavy Metal Contamination in Delhi segment of Yamuna Basin" conducted by The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI) and funded by the United National International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), moderate to high levels of heavy metals contamination, at some of the sampling sites in certain stretches of river Yamuna, have been reported.

(b) and (c) The Ministry supplements the efforts of State Government in addressing the problem of pollution in various rivers including Yamuna by providing funds under the National River Conservation Plan. For this purpose, detailed guidelines have been issued for enabling the State Governments for preparation of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

(d) In addition to the scheme indicated in parts (b) and (c) above, for addressing the problem of pollution of Yamuna River, external financial assistance has been obtained from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) Phase-I and YAP Phase-II. Further, under YAP-III project for Delhi, an amount of Rs. 1656 crores has been approved, which includes assistance from JICA.

*[Translation]***Participation of Craftsmen in International Markets**

894. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the name of places where Indian craftsmen have participated in the international exhibitions/fairs during the last two years and the current year alongwith rules/norms for participation in such exhibitions;

(b) whether the Union Government has conducted any study to formulate a new scheme for promotion of handicrafts works in the country including Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government for the development of traditional handicraft industry in the country including Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SMT. PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The places where Indian Craftsmen participated the International exhibitions/fairs during the last two years and current year is as under:-

Budapest (Hungary), Berlin, Frankfurt & Munich (Germany), Milan (Italy), Bogota (Colombia), Dubai (UAE), Chicago, Las Vegas, Atlanta New York (USA), Sao Paulo (Brazil), Zegreb (Croatia), Hongkong, Buenos Aires (Argentina), Thessaloniki (Greece), Thimpu (Bhutan), Birmingham (U.K.), Madrid (Spain), Melbourn (Australia), Moscow (Russia), Viena (Austria), Guadalazara, (Mexico), Muscat (Oman), Johannesburg, (South Africa).

The Indian craftsmen participate in International Exhibitions/Fair under the different provisions of the Marketing Support & Services Scheme as given below:-

1. Craft Exchange Programme

2. International Marketing Events:-

i. Participation in International Fairs and Exhibition abroad.

- ii. Stand Alone shows/Road Shows etc.
- iii. Cultural Exchange Programme.

(b) No such study has been conducted. However two new schemes related to infrastructure and North Eastern Region are proposed to be introduced in 12th Plan.

(c) This office has been implementing various schemes like Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) for integrated development of selected craft clusters; Marketing Support & Services; Design & Technology Ugradation; Research & Development; Human Resource Development and Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, for promotion and Development of Handicrafts & Protection of Traditional handicrafts in the country including Odisha.

Rise in Steel Prices

895. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in the prices of steel during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of times the prices have been increased during the said period, year-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the prices of the steel have been affected by the reduction in the rate of rebate by the steel companies and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the impact of the rise in the prices of steel on the profits of steel companies alongwith their working capacity and the general demand of steel in the country particularly by the construction and realty sector; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the prices of steel and to increase its demand in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The prices of steel in the domestic

market were at peak during April to July 2008. During the last three years, the prices of steel items in the domestic market have been fluctuating in accordance with the market conditions, including demand supply scenario, price movement of raw materials, etc. A table indicating quarterly price movement in respect of representative category of steel items in market is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Rebate is a commercial decision of individual companies, taken in view of the prevailing market conditions.

(d) Price of steel items is one of the various factors which affect profitability of a steel company, its working capacity and demand of steel.

(e) The prices of steel in the country are deregulated and are decided by the individual producers based on the market conditions such as demand supply scenario, movement in international steel market prices, cost of raw materials and other input costs. Considering the increasing steel demand in the domestic market, Government has taken various fiscal steps to maintain a steady supply position in the domestic market and also to boost steel production in the country. These are:

- (i) Import duty on raw materials such as Coking Coal and Steel Melting Scrap is NIL.
- (ii) Export duty of 30% ad valorem has been imposed on export of all grades and varieties of iron ore (except pellets).
- (iii) Import duty on Steel items is 5% to 10%.

Statement

Retail Steel price Movement in Delhi Market during June 2008 to February 2012

| Month | Rs./tonnes | |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | Hot Rolled Coils 2.0mm | TMT 10mm |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| June 2008 | 50045 | 47451 |
| Sept 2008 | 45327 | 41934 |
| Dec. 2008 | 36498 | 36565 |
| April 2009 | 34450 | 34262 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| June 2009 | 34289 | 35479 |
| Sept. 2009 | 35653 | 32818 |
| Dec. 2009 | 35310 | 32290 |
| March 2010 | 36240 | 35100 |
| June 2010 | 44660 | 39210 |
| Sept. 2010 | 43320 | 36350 |
| Dec. 2010 | 44840 | 36930 |
| March 2011 | 45540 | 41990 |
| June 2011 | 43330 | 43220 |
| Sept 2011 | 43210 | 43870 |
| December 2011 | 47430 | 46370 |
| February 2012 | 47550 | 46790 |

Indicative price in Delhi market inclusive of transportation, taxes & duties (Source:JPC)

Export of Herbal Medicines

896. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

(Rs. In crores)

| Category | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ayush | 666.77 | 741.15 | 710.8 |
| Herbals | 594.87 | 570.76 | 607 |
| Grand Total | 1261.64 | 1311.91 | 1317.8 |

(c) Exports of herbal medicines to top exporting destinations during the last 3 years were as follows:-

(Rs. In crores)

| COUNTRY | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| USA | 250.28 | 203.70 | 222.40 |
| Pakistan | 48.09 | 60.65 | 63.51 |

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether India's share in the total global export of herbal medicines is very low;

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

(c) the details of the total export of herbal medicines during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise and value-wise; and

(d) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to boost the export of herbal medicines and to increase India's share in the global export of herbal medicines?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) (a) and (b) Main official source to analyze the global pharmaceutical exports trends is UN Comtrade which does not give information separately on herbal medicines. As such, no comments can be given on India's share in the total global exports of herbal medicines.

The exports from India pertaining to AYUSH, which includes herbal medicines also, during the last 3 years, were as follows:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Germany | 35.07 | 32.94 | 37.29 |
| Japan | 30.06 | 47.16 | 32.46 |
| Bangladesh | 10.59 | 13.96 | 24.27 |
| Viet Nam | 11.28 | 13.19 | 19.48 |
| Italy | 10.34 | 8.78 | 19.31 |
| France | 12.21 | 7.96 | 13.78 |
| China | 18.29 | 7.47 | 13.25 |
| UK | 22.94 | 14.54 | 12.48 |

(d) Financial assistance is provided to Pharmexcil, Export Promotion Council for pharmaceutical products and other trade bodies for participating in major international fairs, organizing business meets, etc. A separate panel for Ayush products has been created in Pharmexcil to popularize and boost exports of herbal medicines from India.

[English]

Status of SEZs

897. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) the total number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) sanctioned, operational, notified and pending with the board of approval across the country, state-wise and location-wise;

(b) the reasons for not promoting setting up of SEZs in the backward regions including the state of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of the financial assistance including tax waivers provided by the government and the performance in terms of employment generation and export from these SEZs during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the government has introduced any resettlement and rehabilitation policy regarding the land acquisition for setting up of the SEZs and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the government proposes to review the guidelines and the policy on the SEZ including advising for non acquisition of fertile agricultural lands for the purpose relaxing the coastal regulation zone norms and green belt to allow land acquisition for SEZs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) In addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 587 proposals out of which 380 SEZs have been notified. A total of 154 SEZs are already exporting. Statement containing state wise distribution of SEZs is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Proposals for setting up of SEZs are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Govt. SEZs being set up under the Act are primarily private investment driven.

In addition to Indore SEZ setup by the State Government, formal approval has been accorded to 15 SEZs out of which 5 have been notified in Madhya Pradesh and one SEZ is already exporting, as on date.

(c) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in built into the SEZ Act, 2005. These

exemptions are in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. Exports

made in the last three years and direct employment generated by SEZs are as under:

| Years | Value of exports in (Rs. crore) | Direct Employment (number of persons) |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--|
| 2008-2009 | 99,689 | 384957 |
| 2009-2010 | 2,20,711 | 503611 |
| 2010-2011 | 3,15,868 | 676608 |

(d) Insofar as resettlement and rehabilitation package for any affected person is concerned, these vary from State to State depending upon the provisions of the State policies.

(e) and (f) Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. To the extent part of the land under SEZs has been acquired this has been done by the State Government agencies concerned.

Statement

State wise distribution of approved SEZs

| State | Formal Approvals | Notified SEZs | Exporting SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the Act, 2005) |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 110 | 76 | 37 |
| Chandigarh | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Delhi | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Goa | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| Gujarat | 47 | 30 | 16 |
| Haryana | 46 | 35 | 3 |
| Jharkhand | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Karnataka | 61 | 38 | 20 |
| Kerala | 29 | 20 | 6 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 15 | 5 | 1 |
| Maharashtra | 103 | 63 | 18 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Nagaland | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Odisha | 10 | 5 | 1 |
| Puducherry | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Punjab | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Rajasthan | 10 | 9 | 4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 70 | 55 | 31 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 34 | 21 | 8 |
| Uttarakhand | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| West Bengal | 22 | 11 | 6 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 587 | 380 | 154 |

Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

898. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12(upto 14.3.2012) is given in the Statement.

(d) For the year 2011-12 Budget Allocation of Rs. 145.00 crore has been provided under the Scheme of "Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana".

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

(a) the number of hostels setup in various States for the school going and college going SC students under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more such hostels in near future;

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

(d) the financial assistance/grants earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Central Assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste(SC) students under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana". A Statement of State/UT wise number of hostels sanctioned under the Scheme during the years

Statement

| Sl.No. | State/UT | Total number of hostels sanctioned during 2007-08 to 2010-11 & 2011-12(upto 14.3.2012) |
|--------|------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 10 |
| 2. | Assam | 9 |
| 3. | Bihar | 14 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 48 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 4 |
| 6. | Jammu & Kashmir | 2 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 12 |
| 8. | Haryana | 5 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|----------------|-----|
| 10. | Karnataka | 27 |
| 11. | Kerala | 5 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 40 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 46 |
| 14. | Odisha | 167 |
| 15. | Punjab | 1 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 87 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 31 |
| 18. | Tripura | 1 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 21 |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | 3 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 19 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 2 |
| TOTAL | | 559 |

Land Acquisition for Widening of NHs

899. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

(a) The present status of land acquisition for widening of National Highways in Karnataka as on 31 December 2011;

(b) Whether the process of alignment for by-passes on the said National Highway have been completed; and

(c) If so, the time by which construction works on the said National Highways are likely to be completed along with their mode of construction including Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Build- Operate-Transfer (BOT)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Project | Total addl. Land to be Acquired (in Ha.) | Cumulative progress | | | Whether, process of alignment for by-passes have been completed | Comp-leted/ likely to be completed | Mode of construction | |
|---------|--|--|---------------------|--------|-------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| | | | 3A | 3D | 3G | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Four-laning from km.110/0 to km.189/500 of Devihalli-Hassan section of NH-48 (Package-II) | 236.41 | 236.41 | 236.41 | 8.10 | 228.31 | Yes | Jun-13 | BOT |
| 2. | 4-Laning of Mulbagal-AP/ Karnataka Border section of NH-4 (from km.216/932 to km.238/0) | 49.60 | 49.60 | 49.60 | 49.60 | -- | Yes | Concession agreement yet to be signed | BOT |
| 3. | Upgradation, operation and Maintenance of Km.534.720 to km.556.840 of Hyderabad-Bangalore section under NHDP Phase-VII | 44.85 | 44.85 | 44.85 | 33.26 | 11.59 | Yes | completed | BOT |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|---|-----|
| 4. | Widening of existing to laning to four laning of Hoskote-Dobespet-Dodaballapur section of NH-207 from km. 57.740 to km.138.175 under NHDP IVB | 395.5 | - | - | - | - | Yes | Under bidding process Project yet to be awarded | BOT |
| 5. | Hassan-BC section of NH-48 from km.189/500 to 328/000 | 138.5 (Provisional) | | - | - | - | - | Alignment yet to be finalised | |
| 6. | Six laning of NH-4 from Tumkur (km.75/000) to Chitradurga (km.189+000) Total length 114.000 km. excluding Tumkur & Chitradurga bypasses, in the State of Karnataka under NHDP Phase-V | 6.8880 | 6.8880 | 6.8880 | - | - | Yes | Dec.13 | BOT |
| 7. | 4/6/laning of NH-4A from Belgaum-KNT/Goa border (total length-84kms.) in the State of Karnataka under NHDP Phase-III | 307 (208Pvt.+99 forest land) | 208 | 208 | 188 | 113 | Yes | July14 | BOT |
| 8. | Four laning of NH-13 from Bijapur to Hangund from km.102.00 to km.202.00 (100kms.) in the State of Karnataka under NHDP Phase-III | | | | | | Yes | Completed | BOT |
| 9. | 4 laning of NH-13 from Hungund to Hospet from km.202.00 to km.299.00 (97 km.) in the State of Karnataka under NHDP Phase-III | 384 | 384 | 384 | 344.00 | 344.00 | | | |
| 10. | Six-laning of Dharwad Balgau, Section of NH-4 (80 kms.) in the State of Karnataka under NHDP Phase-V | 3.445 | 3.445 | 3.445 | - | - | Yes | Oct.13 | BOT |
| 11. | Widening/4laning of NH-63 from Hospet-Bellary-AP Border Section in the State of Karnataka | 423.29 | 423.29 | - | - | - | Yes | Concession agreement | BOT |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|--|-------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | yet to be signed | |
| 12. | Widening/2 lane with paved shoulder of NH-63 from Hubli-Hospet in the State of Karnataka | 529 | 473 | - | - | - | Yes | Yet to be awarded | BOT |
| 13. | Widening/2 lane with paved shoulder of NH-63 from Ankola-Hubli in the State of Karnataka | 315.88 | 295 | - | - | - | Yes | Yet to be awarded | BOT |
| 14. | Widening/2 lane with paved shoulder of NH-13 from Hospet - Chitradurga in the State of Karnataka | 443.79 | 443.79 | - | - | - | Yes | Concession agreement yet to be signed | BOT |
| 15. | Widening of Sholapur - Sangareddy section of NH-9 in the States of Karnataka & AP (Karnataka portion) | 279.81 (KNT) | 279.81 | - | - | - | Yes | Concession agreement yet to be signed | BOT |
| 16. | Bijapur-Gulbarga - Humnabad section of NH-218 | 125 | - | - | - | - | Yes | Yet to be awarded | BOT |
| 17. | 4 laning of Kundapur - Surathkal & Nantoor to Talapady (Kerala border) of NH-17 under NHDP Phase - III | 170.32 | 136.75 | 127 | 71.85 | | Yes | Mar 13 | BOT |
| 18. | New Mangalore Port road connectivity | 11.54 | 11.54 | 11.54 | 11.54 | 10.84 | Yes | May 12 | SPV |
| 19. | 4/6 laning of Goa Karnataka Border to Kundapur | 257 (provisional) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | Under bidding process. Project yet to be awarded | BOT |
| 20. | World Bank Assistance Project From Km 19.80 (B.C. road) to Km 149.20 (Mulabagal) | 19.01 | Competent Authority appointed under Section 3 (a) | | | | DPR under finalisation | DPR submitted by the Consultant and it is too early to indicate | World Bank Assistance |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
|-----|--|-------|-------|-------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | completion date of project. | | |
| 21. | World Bank Assistance From Km 343.80 (Madhugiri) to Km 508.375 (Andhra Pradesh Border) - | 36.36 | | | | | Competent Authority appointed under Section 3 (a) | DPR under finalisation | DPR submitted by the Consultant and it is too early to indicate completion date of project. | World Bank Assistance |
| 22. | Special Project From Km 147.935 (Belur) to Km 194.555 (Banavara) | 19.2 | | | | | Competent Authority appointed under - Section 3 (a) | September | Special 2013 | Project |
| 23. | Special Project From Km 243.30 (Huliyar) to Km 290.20 (Sira). | 13.7 | | | | | Competent Authority appointed under Section 3 (a) | - | Under Bidding Process | Special Project |
| 24. | Widening of NH-13, Chitradurga-Shimoga Section from Km 422.00 to Km 528.30 under NHDP-IV A | 58.33 | 58.33 | 58.33 | - | - | Yes | | Necessary action for PPPAC approval has been initiated. | BOT |
| 25. | Widening of NH-212 Kozhikode-Kollegal Section from Km 117.80 to Km 268.40 under NHDP-IV A | 34.69 | 34.69 | - | - | - | Yes | | The work will be taken up after necessary approval. It is too early to comment on the completion of the project. | BOT |

*[Translation]***Ban on Clearances of Mining in Western Ghats**

900. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) whether the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel has recommended an indefinite moratorium on new

environmental clearances for mining in the Ecologically Sensitive Zone (ESZ) in Goa and Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts in Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether it has also recommended a ban on new licences for quarrying and sand mining; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel constituted by the Ministry of Environment

and Forests has submitted its report to the Ministry. The Ministry is consulting the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries and has not yet taken any view on the recommendations contained in the report.

[*English*]

Environmental Clearances to Projects

901. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a fast track mechanism for according environmental clearance to various projects for rapid industrial development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the total number of environmental clearance proposals pending with the Government till now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment & Forests 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 and time frame prescribed there under. For the purpose, meetings of the Expert Appraisal Committees, sector-wise are held every month for 2-3 days.

(d) As on February, 2012, 760 projects are awaiting environment clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests.

(e) Efforts are made to adhere to the time limit prescribed in the Notification by holding regular and longer duration meetings of Expert Appraisal Committees.

[*Translation*]

Eunuch Data

902. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether eunuchs have not been provided basic facilities and thereby they are facing difficulties in getting identity cards, mobile numbers, opening bank accounts, getting Voter IDs and the situation is such an worst that there is no place provided for eunuchs in Adhar Card where it has place for Male and Female;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make proper arrangement for providing them facilities like common citizens and ensure them a respectable space in the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Election Commission of India has issued direction under the provisions of Rule 4 of the registration of Electors Rules, 1960 that in the Forms (Forms 6, 7 & 8) relating to enrolment in the electoral roll, eunuchs/transsexual may include their sex as "others" where they do not want to be described as male or female. All persons, including "others" enrolled in the electoral rolls are entitled to get an Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC).

Unique Identification Authority of India is also sensitive to the issue and has provided such provision while enrolment.

[*English*]

Study of Rivers

903. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to study climate change and hydrologic response of river system in the country;

(b) if so, the details of study of major rivers in the country;

(c) whether latest study on river channelisation, catchments area processes and stream flow of all the major rivers have been done by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Basin wise studies for assessing impact of climate change on water resources have been initiated by Ministry of Water Resources under the National Water Mission as part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change.

[English]

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed by the Government in July, 2010 with a consortium of seven Indian Institute of Technology for preparation of a comprehensive River Basin Management Plan for Ganga.

Irregularities in Purchase of Tatra Trucks

904. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irregularities in purchase of components of the Tatra trucks for army have been reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted inquiry into the incident;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the officials found guilty?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

High Value NH Projects

905. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has cleared a slew of high value National Highways (NH) projects worth more than Rs. 16000 crore under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the projects that are located in West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand States; and

(c) the time-frame fixed for execution and completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Cabinet Committee on infrastructure in its meeting held on 16.11.2011 cleared 15 projects for highway construction totaling to 1,742 kms at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,680 crores including cost of pre-construction activities. The details of projects are furnished at enclosed Statement, which includes two projects in the State of Odisha;

(c) Completion period for projects is 18 to 30 months.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Project Name (To be executed in BOT (Toll/Annuity) mode on DBFOT/PPP basis) | Length (in Km) | Cost (in Crore) |
|---------|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Four laning of Obedullaganj - Betul Section NH-69 in the State of Madhya Pradesh under NHDP Phase - III. | 121.360 Km (87.860 Km 4-laning with Paved Shoulder and 33.500 Km 2-laning with Paved Shoulder) | 1165.60 |
| 2. | Four laning of Maharashtra/Karnataka Border-Sangareddy Section NH-9 in the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh under NHDP Phase-III. | 145.000 | 1318.66 |
| 3. | Four laning of Hospet-Chitradurga Section on National Highway NH-13 in the State of Karnataka under NHDP Phase-III. | 120.030 | 1165.37 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|--|---------|----------|
| 4. | Four laning of Cuttack-Angul Section NH-42 in the State of Orissa under NHDP Phase-III. | 112.000 | 1236.57 |
| 5. | Four laning of Rampur-Kathgodam Section NH-24 and NH-87 in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand under NHDP Phase-III. | 93.226 | 856.384 |
| 6. | Four laning of Angul-Sambalpur Section NH-42 in the State of Orissa under NHDP Phase-IV-A. | 153.00 | 1340.09 |
| 7. | Four/six laning of Raipur-Bilaspur Section on NH-200 in the State of Chhatisarh under NHDP Phase-IV-A. | 126.525 | 1371.73 |
| 8. | Four laning of Lucknow-Raebareilly Section on NH-24B in the State of Uttar Pradesh under NHDP Phase-IV-A. | 70.000 | 705.394 |
| 9. | Six laning of Agra-Etawah Bypass Section on NH-2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh under NHDP Phase-V. | 124.520 | 1343.82 |
| 10. | Six laning of Etawah-Chakeri (Kanpur) Section on NH-2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh under NHDP Phase-V. | 160.210 | 1652.385 |
| 11. | Development and Operation Chittorgarh-Neemach section of NH-79 and Nimbahera-Pratapgarh Section on NH-113 in the State of Rajasthan. | 116.997 | 548.89 |
| 12. | Two laning with paved shoulders of Bikaner Suratgarh Section of NH-15 in the state of Rajasthan | 172.38 | 506.08 |
| 13. | Four laning with paved shoulder of Sidhi to Singrauli section of NH-75 E in the state of Madhya Pradesh | 102.60 | 954.47 |
| 14. | Four laning of Bhopal-Biaora section on NH-12 in the state of Madhya Pradesh. | 107.300 | 776.23 |
| 15. | Four laning of Rewa-MP/UP Border section on NH-7 in the state of Madhya Pradesh. | 89.3 | 736.72 |
| Total | | 1742 | 15680 |

[*Translation*]

Centrally Aided NGOs

906. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally aided NGOs functioning in States including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the areas in which they are functioning and the nature of their functions;

(c) the amount of funds provided to all the NGOs by the Government and the State Government every year

and the items of works for which it is provided;

(d) whether the accounts of the said NGOs are audited regularly if so, by which department;

(e) whether incidents of irregularities have been reported in spending of the funds by these NGOs; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice &

Empowerment provides Grants in Aid (GIA) to NGOs for as follows:
implementing Central Sector Schemes for its target groups

| Sl. No. | Target Groups | Main purposes for which GIA is provided to NGOs |
|---------|----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Scheduled Castes | Setting up of educational, health and vocational centre e.g. mobile dispensary, residential/non residential school, 10 bedded hospital, computer training centre etc. |
| 2. | Other Backward Classes | Imparting vocational training. |
| 3. | Persons with Disabilities | To assist needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances, projects for providing educational and vocational training and rehabilitation to persons with mental disabilities etc. |
| 4. | Senior Citizens | Establishing and maintaining old age homes, day care centres, mobile medicare units etc. Setting up/running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for addicts, Regional Resource and Training Centres, holding awareness-cum-de-addiction camps and Workplace prevention programmes etc. |
| 5. | Victims of Substance Abuse | Scheme-wise, State-wise details of number of NGOs and amount released to them varies from year to year. However, details for the last financial year 2010-11, are given in the enclosed Statement. |

(d) Yes, Madam. The accounts of NGOs are required to be audited by the Chartered Accountants.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Whenever such incidents are reported, they are

referred to the State Government for enquiry. In case of proven irregularities, the NGOs are blacklisted and concerned State Government is directed to take action for recovery. During the last three years i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11, two NGOs have been blacklisted.

Statement

Scheme-wise, Year-wise details of number of NGOs and amount released during last 2010-11

(Rs. In lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | GIA to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes | | Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for welfare of OBCs | | Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/ fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme) | | Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) | | Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse | | Integrated Programme for Older Persons | | Total | |
|---------|----------------------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|---------|---|--------|--|--------|-------|--------|
| | | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| States | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 18 | 163.1 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 41.00 | 94 | 2063.86 | 14 | 133.63 | 79 | 423.82 | 207 | 2825 |
| 2. | Bihar | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.85 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 100.57 | 10 | 105.37 | 2 | 1.73 | 20 | 209 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----|--------|----|-------|----|--------|----|---------|----|--------|----|--------|-----|------|
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 20.07 | 2 | 7.80 | 3 | 7.76 | 9 | 36 |
| 4. | Goa | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 14.05 | 1 | 7.50 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 22 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 8 | 13.18 | 2 | 5.38 | 3 | 101.70 | 8 | 50.88 | 1 | 22.66 | 0 | 0.00 | 22 | 194 |
| 6. | Haryana | 3 | 17.62 | 3 | 11.20 | 2 | 14.00 | 11 | 107.58 | 10 | 98.34 | 13 | 56.73 | 43 | 305 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 12.84 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 52.39 | 1 | 4.35 | 1 | 9.51 | 8 | 79 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | 25.71 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 4.00 | 3 | 21.92 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 52 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 17.00 | 2 | 24.02 | 1 | 1.40 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 42 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 26 | 359.99 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 21.00 | 58 | 1057.62 | 21 | 246.50 | 35 | 233.40 | 141 | 1919 |
| 11. | Kerala | 1 | 2.04 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 49 | 789.99 | 19 | 190.73 | 2 | 21.07 | 71 | 1004 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 20 | 126.75 | 6 | 19.72 | 1 | 6.71 | 20 | 175.81 | 5 | 38.60 | 3 | 7.25 | 55 | 375 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 43 | 560.1 | 11 | 26.55 | 9 | 179.34 | 19 | 217.50 | 42 | 398.35 | 26 | 99.05 | 150 | 1481 |
| 14. | Odisha | 28 | 392.61 | 4 | 8.43 | 5 | 198.79 | 35 | 591.15 | 22 | 226.18 | 44 | 355.50 | 138 | 1773 |
| 15. | Punjab | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 8.33 | 12 | 130.28 | 13 | 283.12 | 6 | 15.87 | 33 | 438 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 41 | 300.81 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 309.00 | 21 | 179.45 | c | 124.65 | 5 | 14.89 | 78 | 929 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 1 | 7.79 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 98.00 | 40 | 421.49 | 25 | 253.12 | 47 | 263.80 | 115 | 1044 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 34 | 401.5 | 5 | 7.39 | 11 | 335.01 | 46 | 612.36 | 21 | 188.85 | 19 | 118.68 | 136 | 1662 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 4 | 18.19 | 1 | 4.99 | 3 | 14.00 | 11 | 132.60 | 3 | 43.38 | 2 | 12.01 | 24 | 225 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 6 | 93.98 | 1 | 9.78 | 4 | 46.36 | 31 | 591.74 | 5 | 62.42 | 26 | 142.82 | 73 | 947 |
| NER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 3.36 | 1 | 9.78 | 1 | 1.49 | 3 | 15 |
| 22. | Assam | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 11.34 | 8 | 337.48 | 15 | 184.57 | 4 | 33.55 | 15 | 102.32 | 47 | 669 |
| 23. | Manipur | 10 | 66.79 | 15 | 38.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 14 | 305.91 | 17 | 238.76 | 24 | 140.73 | 80 | 790 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 9 | 43.16 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 73.60 | 1 | 11.25 | 0 | 0.00 | 15 | 128 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 40.45 | 6 | 65.75 | 0 | 0.00 | 8 | 106 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 48.97 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 49 |
| 27. | Tripura | 1 | 3.11 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 6.20 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 13.75 | 6 | 23 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 4.98 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 5 |
| Union Territories | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Delhi | 25 | 334.02 | 6 | 21.37 | 2 | 19.00 | 13 | 249.67 | 7 | 80.91 | 3 | 25.29 | 56 | 730 |
| 31. | Puducherry | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 6.55 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----|---------|----|--------|----|---------|-----|---------|-----|--------|------|---------|------|----------|
| 32. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 5.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | |
| 35. | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 3.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | | 280 | 2943.29 | 60 | 165.03 | 61 | 1751.72 | 530 | 8225.64 | 267 | 2930.9 | 359 | 2067.47 | 1557 | 18084.05 |

Inclusion of Caste in OBC Category

907. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan to include Siddha Caste in OBC Category;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Exemption from Toll-tax

908. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons/categories of vehicles are exempted from paying toll-tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government maintains any data in respect of these persons/categories of vehicles that are exempted from paying toll-tax; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The provision of exemption is laid out at Rule 11 of National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008. The details are enclosed at Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

"11. Exemption from payment of fee-(1) No fee shall be levied and collected from a mechanical Vehicle

(a) transporting and accompanying-

(i) the President of India;

(ii) the Vice-President of India;

(iii) the Prime-Minister of India;

(iv) the Governor of a State;

(v) the Chief Justice of India;

(vi) the Speaker of the House of People;

(vii) the Cabinet Minister of the Union

(viii) the Chief Minister of a State;

(ix) the Judge of the Supreme Court;

(x) the Minister of State of the Union;

(xi) the Lieutenant Governor of a Union territory;

- (xii) the Chief of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank;
 - (xiii) the Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State;
 - (xiv) the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of a State;
 - (xv) the Chief Justice of a High Court;
 - (xvi) the Judge of a High Court;
 - (xvii) the Member of Parliament;
 - (xviii) the Army Commander or Vice-Chief of Army Staff and equivalent in other services;
 - (xix) the Chief Secretary to a State Government within concerned State;
 - (xx) the Secretary to the Government of India;
 - (xxi) the Secretary, Council of States;
 - (xxii) the Secretary, House of People;
 - (xxiii) the Foreign dignitary on State visit;
 - (xxiv) The Member of Legislative Assembly of a State and the Member of Legislative Council of a State within their respective State, if he or she produces his or her identity card issued by the concerned Legislature of the State;
 - (xxv) the awardee of Param Vir Chakra, Ashok Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, Kirti Chakra, Vir Chakra and Shaurya Chakra, if such awardee produces his or her photo identity card duly authenticated by the appropriate or competent authority for such award;
- (b) used for official purposes by-
- (i) the Ministry of Defence including those which are eligible for exemption in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Toll (Army and Air Force) Act, 1901 and rules made thereunder, as extended to Navy also;
 - (ii) the Central and State armed forces in uniform including para military forces and police;
 - (iii) an executive Magistrate;
 - (iv) the fire-fighting Department or organisation;

- (v) the National Highways Authority of India or any other Government organisation using such vehicle for inspection, survey, construction or operation of national highways and maintenance thereof;

(c) used as ambulance; and

(d) used as funeral van".

[English]

Schemes for Transgender

909. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated population of the transgender in the country;

(b) whether transgender community are not entitled to access all the public schemes;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to bring this marginalized minority to the sociopolitical mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) At present there is no data available in this regard.

(b) to (d) The Constitution of India guarantees right to equality to all citizens of the country and prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Accordingly, all citizens, including transgenders, are entitled to enjoy the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

Election Commission of India has issued directions under the provisions of Rule 4 of the registration of Electors Rules, 1960 that in the Forms (Forms 6, 7 & 8) relating to enrolment in the electoral roll eunuchs/transsexual may include their sex as 'others' where they do not want to be described as male or female. The Commission has also directed the Chief Electoral Officers of all States/UTs to make necessary modifications in the format of electoral roll and all the forms relating to enrolment in this regard.

Toll-tax Complaints

910. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the complaints regarding toll-tax collection on NHs are constantly increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a system by using the information technology to address the continuous complaints regarding toll-tax on NHs;

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

(e) whether the Government is also considering to set up a new authority for monitoring of tolls and introduce uniform toll collection throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, as and when a complaint is received regarding toll collection,

the same is promptly investigated and necessary action is being taken.

(c) and (d) Ministry/NHAI is using Face-Book to redress the grievances regarding toll tax. Steps are also being taken to initiate Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) which will provide transparency in the process of user fee collection.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal for setting up of new authority for monitoring of tolls. The toll rates on National Highways are as per uniform policy guidelines throughout whole country. The existing toll rates are as per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 as amended from time to time for which the contracts have entered into on or after 5/12/2008. For contracts entered into before 5/12/2008, NH Fee Rules, 1997 are applicable. NH (Fee) Rules, 1997 were to be reviewed after every five years based on wholesale price index and fixed in multiple of rupees five. But the revision could not take place. If, these rates would have been revised periodically they would have been almost at par with the rates fixed by 2008 rules. A statement on the effect is given in Statement. To remove discrepancy of rates and bring 1997 rates at par with 2008 rates a transition plan has already been notified on 12.10.2011 which is available on this Ministry's website. www.morth@nic.in.

Statement

Comparison of base rate as per 1997 rules & 2008 rules.

| Category of Vehicles | Rate as per 1997 rules (WPI 131.4) | Base rate as on 01/04/2007 (WPI 208.7) | Base rate as per rule, 2008 | % change |
|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|----------|
| Car/ Jeep/ Van | 0.40 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 2.312 |
| LCV | 0.70 | 1.11 | 1.05 | -5.558 |
| Bus/ Truck | 1.40 | 2.22 | 2.20 | -1.061 |
| MAV (three to six axles) | 1.40 | 2.22 | 3.45 | 55.154 |
| HCM/EMV | 3.00 | 4.76 | 3.45 | -27.595 |
| Over sized (7 or more axles) | 1.40 | 2.22 | 4.20 | 88.884 |

Widening of Single Lane Highways to Two Lanes

(d) if so, the details thereof?

911. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has a plan to widen single lane highways into two lanes with Government's funding;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NHAI has received requests from various State Governments in this regard; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Out of the National Highways entrusted to NHAI for widening 1785 km are single lane/intermediate lane. Widening of these roads will be taken up for 2/4/6 lane as per traffic volume under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) as per details at enclosed Statement.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement*Details of single/intermediate lane NHs entrusted with NHAI*

| Sl. No. | Stretch | NH No. | Length of single lane/intermediate lane (in km) | State |
|---------|---|--------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Lunka-Lumbding-Silchar | 54 | 263 | Assam |
| 2 | Ladpura - Bhilwara -Gangapur-Rajsamand | 758 | 160 | Rajasthan |
| 3 | Uniara-Nainwa-Hindole-Jahapur-Shahpura-Gulabpur | 148D | 190 | Rajasthan |
| 4 | Ladnu-Khaatu-Degana-Mertacity-Lambia-Jaitaran-Raipur-Bheem-Parasoli-Gulabpura | 458 & 148 D | 300 | Rajasthan |
| 5 | Udaipur-Kamdal Naya Kheda-Jhadol-Som-Nalwa-Daiya(Gujarat Border)-Idar | Extension of NH 58 | 180 | Rajasthan |
| 6 | Uncha Nagla-Khanuawa-Roppas-Dholpur | 123 | 80 | Rajasthan |
| 7 | Dhuppguri-Falakata | 31D | 11.12 | West Bengal |
| 8 | Sonapur-Alipurdwar | 31D | 6.235 | West Bengal |
| 9 | Forbesganj to Jogbani | 57A | 9.28 | Bihar |
| 10 | Patna to Baxur | 84 | 66 | Bihar |
| 11 | Muzaffarpur to Sonbarsa | 77 | 58 | Bihar |
| 12 | Gopalganj to Chhapra | 85 | 94.7 | Bihar |
| 13 | Mokama to Munger | 80 | 42 | Bihar |
| 14 | Dhule-Aurangabad | 211 | 7.7 | Maharashtra |
| 15 | Chandikhole-Duburi-Talcher | 200 | 70.36 | Odisha |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|--|-------|---------|----------------|
| 16 | km 161 to 181 | 59A | 20 | Madhya Pradesh |
| 17 | km 191 to 201 | 59A | 10 | Madhya Pradesh |
| 18 | km 201 to 215 | 59A | 14 | Madhya Pradesh |
| 19 | Km 42 to 77and Km 127 to 126 | 59A | 39 | Madhya Pradesh |
| 20 | Km 104.340 to 126.140 | 26B | 21.8 | Madhya Pradesh |
| 21 | Km 130.00 to 156.32 and Km 157.5 to 188.52 | 86 | 57.34 | Madhya Pradesh |
| 22 | Villupuram-Pondicherry-Nagapattinam section | 45A | 13.35 | Tamil Nadu |
| 23 | Belgaum-Khanpur Khanpur-Knt/Goa border section | 4A | 28.12 | Karnataka |
| 24 | Barabanki-Baharaich-Rupaidiha | 28C | 43 | Uttar Pradesh |
| | | Total | 1785.00 | |

[Translation]

Unorganised Sector Labourers

912. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) the number of workers engaged in the unorganised sector in the country including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the number of welfare schemes implemented for the said workers during the last three years alongwith the budget allocation for each schemes during the said years;

(c) the utilisation of funds as against the Budget allocated for such schemes and the total number of beneficiaries therefrom, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the extent to which the interests of the workers of the unorganised sector are being protected?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total employment in both the organized and the unorganized sectors in the country was 45.9 crore, of which 43.3 crore (about 94%)

were in the unorganized sector. In Chhattisgarh State, the number of unorganised workers was 1.05 crore.

(b) to (d) Recognizing the need to provide social security to unorganised workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level which shall recommend formulation of 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. Similar Social Security Boards shall be constituted at the State Level also.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 01.10.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector.

The Government has launched the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) to provide insurance against death and disability to landless rural households. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme (IGNOAPS) was expanded by revising the eligibility criteria. The persons living below poverty line and above the age of 60 year are eligible for old age pension of Rs. 200 per month. For persons above the age of 80 years the amount of pension has been raised to Rs. 500 per month

The States are provided part premium funding by the Central Government on the basis of number of smart cards issued. Hence, there is no State-wise allocation under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). Under Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY), there is a corpus fund. There is a combined allocation for National Social

Assistance Programme of which IGNOAPS is a component. The number of beneficiaries covered under RSBY, AABY and IGNOAP for the last three years are at Statements-I to III respectively. Statement-IV showing the central share of premium released under RSBY, State-wise during the last three years is enclosed.

Statement I

Number of smart cards issued under RSBY

| S.No. | Name of the State/ Union Territory | 2009-2010 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (as on 29.02.2012) |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | - | 15711 | 39615 |
| 2. | Assam | 81565 | 204465 | 204548 |
| 3. | Bihar | 2038909 | 5101901 | 7096914 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 5407 | 4913 | 4913 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 927672 | 1230378 | 1384680 |
| 6. | Delhi | 218055 | 113608 | 144518 |
| 7. | Goa | 3505 | Discontinued the scheme | |
| 8. | Gujarat | 682354 | 1919086 | 1850643 |
| 9. | Haryana | 682354 | 621741 | 584683 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 115828 | 237946 | 235131 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 434762 | 1329254 | 9484 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 36971 | 157405 | 1060286 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1173388 | 1796315 | 1748471 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 1440407 | 1516687 | 2172918 |
| 15. | Manipur | - | 18259 | 31921 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 22579 | 59055 | 67150 |
| 17. | Mizoram | | 15240 | 43256 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 39301 | 39290 | 77870 |
| 19. | Odisha | 341653 | 433079 | 1100793 |
| 20. | Punjab | 169306 | 193541 | 220486 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 149520 | Discontinued the scheme | |
| 22. | Tripura | 145780 | 258402 | 258402 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | 4296865 | 4233626 | 4145925 |
| 24. | Uttarakhand | 53940 | 335424 | 338879 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 802974 | 3527137 | 4486192 |
| Total | | 13865338 | 23362463 | 27987800 |

Statement II*Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY)*

| Sr.No. | State | Cumulating upto at 31 March 2009-10 | Cumulating 2010-11 | New Lives added during 2011-12 Upto Feb 2012 |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1. | Himachal Pradesh | 5000 | 5000 | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 5368797 | 7292606 | 208992 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | 985927 | 1608818 | 1390249 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 382398 | 860053 | |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 1297 | 1297 | 936 |
| 6. | Jammu and Kashmir | 86097 | 91740 | |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 1364232 | 1381965 | 89696 |
| 8. | Bihar | 1161154 | 1921604 | |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 37546 | 37546 | 19274 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 604687 | 745843 | |
| 11. | Kerala | 299624 | 393160 | |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh | 1869176 | 2234849 | 285665 |
| 13. | Chhattisgarh | 333870 | 333870 | 38336 |
| 14. | West Bengal | 397409 | 662987 | 45993 |
| 15. | Puducherry | 148452 | 148452 | |
| 16. | Punjab | 0 | 19013 | |
| 17. | Assam | 0 | 8677 | 45868 |
| TOTAL | | 13045666 | 17747480 | 2125009 |

Statement III

Number of Beneficiaries under IGNOAPS

| S.No | State/Union Territory | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 919230 | 971709 | 1011153 |
| 2. | Bihar | 2369656 | 2341267 | 3203771 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 513829 | 530193 | 586882 |
| 4. | Goa | 2734 | 2734 | 2136 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5. | Gujarat | 238550 | 298519 | 320110 |
| 6. | Haryana | 137666 | 130306 | 131326 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 91440 | 90619 | 94220 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 129000 | 129000 | - |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 676003 | 650145 | 640044 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 834405 | 782538 | 933891 |
| 11. | Kerala | 176064 | 185316 | 185316 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 1056881 | 1166199 | 1215452 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 1086027 | 1072113 | 1071000 |
| 14. | Odisha | 643400 | 1193176 | 1777083 |
| 15. | Punjab | 159292 | 159292 | 159048 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 480040 | 574828 | 629906 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 919069 | 1014172 | 1019232 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 3274780 | 3274780 | 3380290 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 168221 | 191168 | 252827 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 1252795 | 1271631 | 1728948 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 17500 | - | 31209 |
| 22. | Assam | 628949 | 598965 | - |
| 23. | Manipur | 72514 | 50714 | - |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 44586 | 48112 | 48112 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 23747 | 23747 | 23747 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 40462 | 40462 | 46483 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 18916 | 15169 | - |
| 28. | Tripura | 136592 | 136592 | 136592 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 861 | 1063 | - |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 4357 | 4094 | 3863 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 944 | 944 | - |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 125 | 130 | - |
| 33. | NCT Delhi | 194150 | 94000 | 372793 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 36 | 36 | - |
| 35. | Puducherry | 20757 | 15523 | 23607 |
| Total | | 16333578 | 17059756 | 19029041 |

Statement IV*Release of premium under RSBY*

| Sr.No. | Name of State | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (upto 14.03.2012) |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Gujarat | 87713545 | 343142968 | 582872061 |
| 2. | Punjab | 59448426 | 58851448 | 46227695 |
| 3. | Tamil Nadu | 26874987 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 16424305 | 68137697 | 55822579 |
| 5. | Haryana | 270959665 | 180955446 | 250395488 |
| 6. | Bihar | 319840734 | 558609116 | 1160251051 |
| 7. | Kerala | 183391322 | 526891880 | 659251112 |
| 8. | West Bengal | 200796334 | 506335682 | 1633281747 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 371772336 | 339225072 | 511612267 |
| 10. | Uttarakhand | 24325476 | 36686084 | 69210580 |
| 11. | Uttar Pradesh | 690965169 | 1623383206 | 1485459777 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 89129799 | 114855777 | 236582256 |
| 13. | Chandigarh | 2044616 | 2085200 | 0 |
| 14. | Delhi | 14662950 | 74651575 | 38978918 |
| 15. | Chhattisgarh | 160628600 | 225204806 | 536193013 |
| 16. | Assam | 7670286 | 74309260 | 64174547 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 23982349 | 22908242 | 38508639 |
| 18. | Tripura | 66789826 | 68098618 | 63664819 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 7713085 | 12420030 | 9555827 |
| 20. | Goa | 0 | 1517920 | 0 |
| 21. | Karnataka | 0 | 49107797 | 9620460 |
| 22. | Odisha | 0 | 204357326 | 36315270 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 4296529 |
| 23. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 20588713 |
| Total | | 2625133810 | 5091735150 | 7512863348 |

Green Credit Scheme

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

(a) Whether the Union Government has recently received a proposal 'Green Credit' from the Government of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Green Credit scheme submitted by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of Gujarat proposes advancing the obligatory compensatory afforestation in forest diversion cases.

(c) The proposal has been examined and requires approval of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

NH-24

914. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to widen the National Highway No. 24 (Hapur Bypass) within the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the widening of the road is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government proposes to widen NH-24 under NHDP VI as Delhi-Meerut Expressway Project. The stretch of the road from Nizamuddin bridge to Delhi/UP border will be widened as 8 lane central carriageway with 4 lane service road on either side; the stretch of the road from Delhi /UP border to Dasna as 8 lane central carriageway and 3-lane service road on either side; and the stretch of the road from Dasna to Hapur will be six laned under this project.

(c) Public Private Partnership Approval Committee (PPPAC) proposal has been received from NHAI and the same is under examination. On approval of PPPAC and

thereafter by Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI), the completion date of the Project could be finalized.

Carbon Emission

915. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the per capita carbon emissions have been on a rise over the past decade; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ease the effect of increasing carbon emissions in the environment and to move on a low carbon growth path?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per reports prepared by the Government, India's per capita Carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent emissions including Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) have grown from 1.3 tons/capita in 1994 to 1.5 tons/capita in 2007.

(b) The Government has launched a National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008 to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change. The NAPCC includes eight Missions in specific area of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change.

The objectives of these Missions are to support India's policies for sustainable development by way of promotion of energy efficiency, appropriate mix of fuels and primary energy sources including nuclear, hydro and renewable sources, energy pricing, pollution abatement, afforestation, mass transport. Besides, the Government has announced the domestic goal of reducing emissions intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with 2005 level. The strategy for meeting the goal is reflected in the programmes and schemes included in the 12th Five Year Plan.

Scarcity of Raw Material

916. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scarcity of iron ore and high prices of coking coal are forcing steelmakers especially smaller ones, into debt restructuring;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to ease the situation for the benefit of both the manufacturers as well as the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The production of iron ore in the country during 2010-11 (provisional) was about 208 million tonnes as against its domestic consumption of about 111 million tonnes and export of about 97.66 million tonnes. Therefore, overall, there is no scarcity of iron ore in the country. Besides, the prices of coking coal have fallen in the international market over the past few months.

The steel sector is a deregulated sector and the decisions regarding financing of steel projects are taken by individual entrepreneurs, based on availability of funds, resource mobilization, prevailing interest rates etc. Ministry of Steel has no direct role to play in the matter of financing of individual projects, including debt restructuring, if any.

(c) For improving availability of iron ore to the domestic iron and steel industry at affordable price, the Government has increased export duty on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) from 20% to 30% ad valorem with effect from 30.12.2011.

Agro Processing SEZs

917. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote agro processing Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for value addition to domestic agriculture produce, dairy and poultry processing;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to allow domestic sale from agro processing SEZs to domestic tariff areas without charging any custom duty on processing of raw materials procured from within the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to make domestic agriculture produce units competitive in the free trade era?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) A Special Economic Zone may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone including agro processing SEZs. Proposals for setting up of SEZs are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Govt. SEZs being set up under the Act are primarily private investment driven.

Fiscal concessions and duty benefits are extended to SEZ Developers as well as units as per the provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 and Rules made thereunder.

Maritime Development Programme

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

(a) the details about the National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) being implemented by the Government for the expansion/development/modernisation of major ports in the country;

(b) the details of such projects that have been awarded or proposed to be awarded under Public-Private Partnership mode, port-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the quantum of funds required for implementation of the said project, port-wise;

(d) the works undertaken at various major ports under NMDP, major port-wise so far;

(e) whether the progress of such projects is moving at a slow pace; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government for the speedy completion of such awarded projects and the execution of the remaining projects, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Under National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP), 276 projects have been taken up for implementation over the period from 01.04.2005 to 31.03.2012 and the total investment involved under the programme is Rs. 55,804 crores for the Port Sector.

(b) The details of the projects awarded or proposed to be awarded is at Statement-I.

(c) No funds are allocated for Projects of National Maritime Development Programme by the Government.

(d) The details of work undertaken at various Major Ports under NMDP is at Statement-II.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The delay in award of port projects is generally due to various reasons namely delay in completion of

Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), Discharge of Tenders, delay in grant of Security Clearance in respect of short listed bidders by the security agencies, delay in fixation of upfront tariff, litigation, environment clearance etc. However, several measures have been taken to speed up the implementation of projects which include formulation of standard bidding documents like RFQ, RFP and MCA which have ushered in uniformity and transparency in the bidding process. Further, an Empowered Committee has been set up to clear the projects from Security angle.

Statement I

STATUS OF PPP PROJECTS UNDER NMDP (AS ON JANUARY, 2012)

(A) LIST OF PROJECTS AWARDED & COMPLETED

| Sl. No. | Port | Total No. of Projects | Name of Project | Estimated Cost (Rs. In Crores) | Capacity Addition (in MMT) | Investment thru private Sector (Rs. in Crores) |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | HALDIA | 1 | Multipurpose berth (No. 13) inside the impounded dock | 39.56 | 1.00 | 39.56 |
| | | 2 | Equipping of berths No. 2 & 8 for enhancing operational productivity. | 300.00 | 8.00 | 300.00 |
| 2. | ENNORE | 1 | Development of a Marine Liquid Terminal to handle LPG, POL, Chemicals and other liquids, (Capacity 3 MTPA) | 200.00 | 3.00 | 200.00 |
| | | 2 | Development of a Coal Terminal to handle coal for users other than TNEB | 399.13 | 8.00 | 399.13 |
| | | 3 | Development of an Iron Ore Terminal | 480.00 | 12.00 | 480.00 |
| 3. | CHENNAI | 1 | Second Container Terminal | 492.00 | 0.08 | 492.00 |
| 4. | COCHIN | 1 | Crude Oil handling for Kochi Refineries Ltd | 743.60 | 7.50 | 743.60 |
| 5. | NEW MANGALORE | 1 | Development of Marshalling yard | 40.00 | - | 30.00 |
| | | 2 | Development of Coal Handling Facilities for captive user | 230.00 | 3.00 | 230.00 |
| 6. | MORMUGAO | 1 | Transhippers for Iron Ore export | 140.00 | 9.00 | 140.00 |
| 7. | JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU | 1 | Redevelopment of Bulk Terminal into Container Terminal | 1078.60 | 15.60 | 1078.60 |
| 8. | KANDLA | 1 | Construction of 12lh Cargo Berth including Back-up area & setting up of state-of-art-Container Terminal through Bot at 11th & 12lh Cargo Berth with back up area of 40 hec. | 446.77 | 7.20 | 330.77 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|--------|-------|--------|
| | | 2 | Setting up of marine terminal by M/s VotL at Vadinar for M/s Essar Oil Ltd. | 750.00 | 12.00 | 750.00 |

**STATUS OF PPP PROJECTS UNDER NMDP
(AS ON JANUARY, 2012)**

(B) LIST OF PROJECTS AWARDED & ON-GOING

| Sl. No. | Port | Total No. of Projects | Name of Project | Estimated Cost (Rs. In Crores) | Capacity Addition (in MMT) | Investment thru private Sector (Rs. in Crores) |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | KOLKATA | 1 | Setting up of IWT Terminals, development of Mechanised loading/ unloading facilities at the IWT Wharves | 100.00 | - | 60.00 |
| 2. | PARADIP | 1 | Construction of Deep Draught Iron Ore Berth on BOT basis | 591.35 | 10.00 | 591.35 |
| 3. | VISAKHAPAT-NAM | 1 | Mechanized cargo handling facilities at GCB at Outer Harbour | 444.10 | 10.18 | 444.10 |
| | | 2 | Allotment development of WQ6 berth in the inner Harbour for Alumina exports | 114.50 | 2.10 | 114.50 |
| | | 3 | Second State - Deepening of Inner harbour entrance channel and turning circle from 11.0 m to 12..5 m | 70.00 | 1.20 | 70.00 |
| | | 4 | Development of East docks in the inner harbour (4 berths and ancillary facilities) to cater to 14 m draft vessels (renames as | | | |
| | | | 1. Development of EQ1A on south side of East Quay under DBFOT | 313.39 | 7.36 | 313.39 |
| | | | 2. Development of EQ1 berth on south side of East Quay on DBFOT | 323.18 | 6.41 | 323.18 |
| 4. | ENNORE | 1 | Development of a Container Terminal (1000 m length) (Capacity 1.5 MTEUPA) | 1407.00 | 18.00 | 1407.00 |
| 5. | COCHIN | 1 | International Container Transhipment Terminal (ICTT) | 2118.00 | 12.50 | 2118.00 |
| | | 2 | Port based Special Economic Zone | 850.00 | - | 750.00 |
| | | 3 | LNG Re-gasification Terminal | 3200.00 | 2.50 | 3200.00 |
| 6. | NEW MANGALORE | 1 | Setting up of mechanized Iron Ore handling facilities (at berth no. 14) BOT | 296.03 | 2.00 | 296.03 |
| 7. | MUMBAI | 1 | Construction of two off-shore container terminal. Development of two container berths of total quay length of 700 mtrs and related upgradation for handling vessels of 6000 TEUs capacity. Capacity (0.8 MTEUs) | 1460.52 | 9.60 | 1015.66 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|--------|---|--|--------|------|--------|
| 8. | KANDLA | 1 | Construction of 15th to 18th Cargo Berth on BOT Basis including mechanization (Renamed as Construction of 13th to 16th Cargo berth on BOT basis including Mechanisation) | 755.00 | 8.00 | 728.50 |

**STATUS OF PPP PROJECTS UNDER NMDP
(AS ON JANUARY, 2012)**

(C) LIST OF PROJECTS YET TO BE AWARDED

| Sl. No. | Port | Total No. of Projects | Name of Project | Estimated Cost (Rs. In Crores) | Capacity Addition | Investment thru private Sector |
|---------|---------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | PARADIP | 1 | Development of Container Terminal for 0.5 MTEU | 150.00 | - | 150.00 |
| | | 2 | Construction of berths for clean cargo on BOT basis | 138.00 | - | 138.00 |
| 2. | VISAKHAPATNAM | 1 | Construction of berth WQ8 in the Inner harbour for Alumina exports | 208.87 | 4.56 | 208.87 |
| | | 2 | Mechanized facilities at WQ7 berth for captive user for Alumina exports | 244.66 | 5.66 | 244.66 |
| 3. | TUTICORIN | 1 | Conversion of Berth 8 as Container Terminal (BOT) | 150.0 | 4.80 | 150.00 |
| 4. | NEW MANGALORE | 1 | Container Terminal for transshipment at N.M.P. | 275.82 | 4.41 | 275.82 |
| 5. | MORMUGAO | 1 | Development of Iron ore Terminal at west of breakwater (in lieu of Installation of wagon handling system) | 721.00 | 8.00 | 721.00 |
| 6. | KANDLA | 1 | Creation of Berthing and allied facilities off Tekra near Tuna (outside Kandla Creek) | 1058.16 | 14.00 | 818.16 |

Statement II

**STATUS OF THE NATIONAL MARITIME DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
WORKS UNDERTAKEN MAJOR PORTS-WISE AS ON 31-01-2012**

| Sl. No. | Name of Port | Total No. of project | Name of the Project | Estimated Cost (Rs. In crores) | Capacity Addition (in MT) | Funding Agreement (Rs. in crores) | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------|
| | | | | | | Budgetary Support | Internal Resources | Private | Others |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | KOLKATA | 1. | Setting up of IWT Terminals, development of Mechanised loading/unloading facilities at the IWT Wharves | 100.00 | - | - | 40.00 | 60.00 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----|---------------|----|--|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | TOTAL: | 1 | | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.00 | 60.00 | 0.00 |
| 2. | HALDIA | 1. | Development of Road Infrastructure including drainage, etc. inside and outside dock (in phases) | 30.00 | 1.00 | | 30.00 | | |
| | TOTAL: | 1 | | 30.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | PARADIP | 1. | Deepening of channel to handle 1,25,000 DWT vessels | 253.36 | | 45.00 | 208.36 | | - |
| | | 2. | Extension of break-water Ph.I | 6.00 | | - | 6.00 | - | - |
| | | 3. | Illumination of Storage Area | 10.00 | | - | 10.00 | - | - |
| | | 4. | Enhancement of rail connectivity (Haridaspur-Paradip) | 598.00 | | - | 27.50 | - | 570.50 |
| | | 5. | Construction of Deep Draught Iron Ore Berth on BOT basis | 591.35 | 10.00 | - | - | 591.35 | - |
| | | 6. | Improvement of pollution control system including sewage disposal & solid waste management | 30.00 | | | 30.00 | | |
| | | 7. | Enhancement of draught at existing dock system to cater to Panamax vessels | 40.00 | 5.00 | 40.00 | | - | |
| | | 8. | Up-gradation of power supply and distribution system | 21.51 | | - | 21.51 | - | |
| | TOTAL: | 8 | | 1550.22 | 15.00 | 85.00 | 303.37 | 591.35 | 570.50 |
| 4. | VISAKHAPATNAM | 1. | Improvement to road infrastructure with road bridges/fly over bridges-Phase:I | 40.00 | | - | 40.00 | - | - |
| | | 2. | Improvement to port railway system | 35.00 | - | - | 35.00 | - | - |
| | | 3. | Development of Addl. Stacking Space-Transit shed of 5,000 sq.mts. and Open Storage shed (2 Nos.) of 20,000 Sq. mtrs. | 21.23 | | | 21.23 | | |
| | | 4. | Environmental up-gradation schemes: Phase-I | 24.03 | | | 24.03 | - | - |
| | | 5. | Modernisation of Railway sidings facilities- | 25.00 | - | - | 25.00 | - | - |
| | | 6. | Replacement of one tug Nethravathi | 83.20 | - | - | 83.20 | - | - |
| | | 7. | Replacement of 1 tug (TT Swama) | | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----|--------|-----|--|---------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|------|
| | | 8. | Strengthening of EQ5, EQ6, and WQ1, WQ2, WQ3, berths to cater to 12.5 mtrs draft vessels | 35.19 | 0.06 | - | 35.19 | - | - |
| | | 9. | Environmental upgradation schemes: Phase-II | 38.00 | - | - | 38.00 | - | - |
| | | 10. | Mechanized cargo handling facilities at GCB at Outer Harbour | 444.10 | 10.18 | - | - | 444.10 | - |
| | | 11. | Allotment development of WQ6 berth in the Inner Harbour for Alumina exports | 114.50 | 2.10 | - | - | 114.50 | - |
| | | 12. | Second Stage - Deepening of Inner harbour entrance channel and turning circle from 11.0 m to 12.5 m. | 70.00 | 1.20 | - | - | 70.00 | - |
| | | 13. | Development of East docks in the inner harbour (4 berths and ancilliary facilities) to cater to 14 m draft vessels [renamed as 1. Development of EQ1A on south side of East Quay under DBFOT 2. Development of EQ1 berth on south side of East Quay on DBFOT | 313.39 | 7.36 | - | - | 313.39 | - |
| | | | | 323.18 | 6.41 | - | - | 323.18 | - |
| | TOTAL: | 13 | | 1566.82 | 27.31 | 0.00 | 301.65 | 1265.17 | 0.00 |
| 5. | ENNORE | 1. | Four laning of 9 Km length (Manali-Vallur stretch) of Thiruvottiyur-Ponneri-Pancheti Road (TPP Road) connecting the three National Highways (NH4, NH5 & NH45) to Ennore Port under the Ennore-Manali Road Improvement Project (EMRIP). EPL has committed financial contribution. | 34.02 | (EPL Share) | - | 34.02 | - | - |
| | | 2. | Rail Connectivity between Ennore Port and Main Lines of Indian Railways (Ennore Port to Attipattu Rly station) for servicing Coal, Iron Ore and Container terminals. | 51.60 | - | - | 51.60 | - | - |
| | | 3. | Renamed: Capital Dredging (Phase II & III): Dredging in the Iron ore and Container berth side areas to create draft of 16 m and 18.5 m (Earlier as Capital Dredging (Phase II) :Dredging in the berth side areas of LNG Terminal to create a draft of 15 m) | 440.00 | - | 217.00 | 223.00 | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----|-----------|----|--|---------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | 4. | Development of a Container Terminal (1000 m length) (Capacity 1.5 MTEUPA) | 1407.00 | 18.00 | - | | 1407.00 | - |
| | TOTAL: | 4 | | 1932.62 | 18.00 | 217.00 | 308.62 | 1407.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | CHENNAI | 1. | Deepening of Channels, Basin and Berths | 143.00 | | - | 143.00 | | - |
| | | 2. | Modernisation of Chennai Port | 200.00 | | - | 200.00 | - | - |
| | | 3. | Creation of addl. open storage yards by reclamation | 200.00 | | | 200.00 | | |
| | | 4. | Dedicated elevated corridor on NH-4 from Port to Maduravoyal (Revised estimated cost: Rs. 1655/- Cr. - Break-up not available) | 400.00 | | | 200.00 | | 200.00 |
| | TOTAL : | 4 | | 943.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 743.00 | 0.00 | 200.00 |
| 7. | TUTICORIN | 1. | Four laning of NH 7A between TPT and Palayamkottai. | 25.00 | | - | 25.00 | NHA1 | - |
| | | 2. | Usage of information Technology for the operation and management of port. | 5.00 | | - | 5.00 | - | - |
| | | 3. | Auxiliary facilities | 20.00 | | - | 20.00 | - | - |
| | | 4. | Conversion of HT/LT Over head Lines | 10.00 | | - | 10.00 | - | - |
| | | 5. | Dredging the Dock Basin and Channel* (*EOI being sought for private sector) | 538.00 | | 269.00 | 269.00 | - | - |
| | | 6. | Construction of Coal Berth at NBW for NLC.-TNEB | 40.00 | 6.30 | | 40.00 | | - |
| | TOTAL: | 6 | | 638.00 | 6.30 | 269.00 | 369.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | COCHIN | 1 | International Container Transhipment Terminal (ICTT) | 2118.00 | 12.50 | | - | 2118.00 | - |
| | | 2. | National Highway Connectivity to the ICTT project site at Vallarpadam | 557.00 | | | | | 557.00 |
| | | 3. | Rail connectivity | 246.00 | | 246.00 | - | - | - |
| | | 4. | Port based Special Economic Zone | 850.00 | | | 100.00 | 750.00 | - |
| | | 5. | Capital dredging for ICTT 1st stage for 14.5 m draft and LNG basin to create a draft of 11.5m | 381.25 | | 381.25 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|---------------|----|--|---------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | 6. | LNG Re-gasification Terminal | 3200.00 | 2.50 | - | - | 3200.00 | |
| | TOTAL: | 6 | | 7352.25 | 15.00 | 627.25 | 100.00 | 6068.00 | 557.00 |
| 9. | NEW MANGALORE | 1. | Setting up of mechanized Iron ore handling facilities (at berth no. 14) - BOT | 296.03 | 2.00 | - | - | 296.03 | - |
| | | 2. | POL Berth at Oil Dock Arm | 95.00 | 3.00 | - | 95.00 | - | - |
| | | 3. | Road connectivity to the Port. | 19.65 | | - | 19.65 | - | - |
| | TOTAL: | 3 | | 410.68 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 114.65 | 296.03 | 0.00 |
| 10. | MORMUGAO | 1. | Replacement of two stackers | 15.00 | | - | 15.00 | - | - |
| | | 2. | Capital Dredging for Mooring Dolphin (In lieu of Deepening of Approach Channel and berth no. 9 to increase the draft from 14.10 m to 15.10 m.) | 50.00 | 6.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | | |
| | | 3. | Construction of berth alongside breakwater (in lieu of Strengthening of breakwater) | 47.00 | | - | 47.00 | - | - |
| | TOTAL: | 3 | | 112.00 | 6.00 | 25.00 | 87.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Mumbai | 1. | Development of coastal shipping | 50.00 | 1.28 | 10.00 | 40.00 | - | - |
| | | 2. | Construction of two off-shore container terminal. Development of two container berths of total quay length of 700 mtrs. and related upgradation for handling vessels of 6000 TEUs capacity. Capacity (0.8 MTEUs) | 1460.52 | 9.60 | | 444.86 | 1015.66 | - |
| | | 3. | Improvement of Rail & Road infrastructure. | | | | | | |
| | | a) | Rail connectivity between Wadala & Kurla. | 131.00 | | | 131.00 | - | |
| | | b) | Road improvements within MbPT estate. | 35.00 | | - | 35.00 | - | - |
| | | c) | Road improvements outside MbPT estate | | | | | | |
| | | i) | Wadala Mahul to Truck Terminus Link.# | 15.00 | | | 7.50 | | 7.50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--------------|---------|----|---|---------|-------|-------|----------|---------|--------|
| | | | ii) Anik Panjarpol Link # | 152.00 | | | - 35.00 | | 117.00 |
| | TOTAL: | 3 | | 1843.52 | 10.88 | 10.00 | 693.36 | 1015.66 | 124.50 |
| 12. J.N.P.T. | | 1. | Environmental measures | 10.00 | | | - 10.00 | - | |
| | | 2. | Environmental measures | 20.00 | | | - 20.00 | | - |
| | | 3. | Road connectivity to Port | 300.00 | | | - 30.00 | | 270.00 |
| | | 4. | Replacement of three Pilot launches, one VIP launch, one Utility launch and procurement of Pollution control vessels, VIP launch replaced | 22.00 | | | 22.00 | | |
| | | 5. | Infrastructure facilities for Port based industries-Ph-I | 45.00 | - | - | 45.00 | - | - |
| | | 6. | Procurement of one RMQC and shifting of two old RMQC at SWB | 35.00 | 3.60 | | - 35.00 | - | - |
| | | 7. | Replacement of One RMGC on line 1 and 2 | 12.00 | | | - 12.00 | - | - |
| | | 8. | Acquisition of three no. of RMQC and shifting of 2 RMQC from MCB to SWB | 196.00 | | | - 196.00 | - | - |
| | TOTAL : | 8 | | 640.00 | 3.60 | 0.00 | 370.00 | 0.00 | 270.00 |
| 13. KANDLA | | 1. | Deepening of Navigational channel of KPT beyond 13.5 m draft | 136.00 | | | - 136.00 | - | - |
| | | 2. | Extension of Road & Railway Network in the rear of back up area from berth no. 11 to 18 at Kandla. | 17.39 | | | 17.39 | | |
| | | 3. | Augmentation of Water Supply at Kandla | 12.80 | | | 12.80 | - | - |
| | | 4. | Up-gradation of Marine Infrastructure/Flotilla for Handling Larger Vessels. | 154.01 | N/A | | 154.01 | | |
| | | 5. | Gandhidham Kandla Gauge Conversion | 25.00 | | | - 25.00 | - | - |
| | | 6. | Construction of 15th to 18th Cargo Berth on BOT Basis | 755.00 | 8.00 | | - 27.00 | 728.50 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--------------|----|---|--|----------|--------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | | including mechanization (Renamed as Construction of 13th to 16th Cargo berth on BOT basis including Mechanisation) | | | | | | |
| TOTAL: | 6 | | | 1100.20 | 8.00 | 0.00 | 372.20 | 728.50 | 0.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL: | 66 | | | 18219.31 | 116.09 | 1233.25 | 3832.85 | 11431.71 | 1722.00 |

(#) MUMBAI: State Government Schemes

Four-Laning of NH-6

919. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target for construction of roads in financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 alongwith the achievements made in this regard; and

(b) the details of the current status of four-laning of NH-6 in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The details of target set and construction completed during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as under:-

(Length in km)

| Year | Target | Achievement |
|---------|--------|---------------------------|
| 2010-11 | 2500 | 1785 |
| 2011-12 | 2500 | 1880(upto February, 2012. |

(b) The details of the current status of four-laning of NH-6 in Maharashtra is at Statement.

Statement

| Sr.No. | Stretch | NH No. | Total Length (in km) | Completed length (in km) | Funded by | Date of Start | Date of completion as per contract | Date of anticipated completion | TPC (Rs.cr.) | LOA Date | Present Status |
|--------|---|--------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Kondhali-Telegaon | 6 | 50 | 50 | BOT | Sept. 2006 | March-2009 | March-2009 | 212 | August 2005 | Completed |
| 2. | Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge (Approved length 60 km) | 6 | 45.43 | 0 | BOT | LOA issued in May 2011 | | | 484.19 | May 2011 | Under Implementation |
| 3. | Talegaon-Amravat (Approved length 58 km) | 6 | 67.8 | 11 | BOT | Nov-2009 | Nov-2013 | Nov-2013 | 567 | August 2009 | Under Implementation |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----|---|---|----|-------|-----|------------|-----------|-----------|-----|------------|----------------------|
| 4. | Nagpur-Kondhali | 6 | 40 | 39.84 | BOT | June-2006 | Dec-2008 | June-2012 | 168 | Sept. 2005 | Under Implementation |
| 5. | Chattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border- Wainganga Bridge | 6 | 80 | 80 | BOT | March-2008 | Sept-2010 | Sept-2010 | 424 | Dec-2006 | Completed |

[Translation]

Official Records of War

920. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the official records relating to the war with Pakistan in 1971 have been destroyed;

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

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the persons found responsible?

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

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

12.00 hrs.

FELICITATIONS BY THE SPEAKER

Congratulations to Sachin Tendulkar and Saina Nehwal on their performance

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am sure, all of you will join me in conveying our heartiest congratulations to Sachin Tendulkar for becoming the first cricketer to score a hundred centuries in international cricket.

The outstanding batsman achieved this incredible feat during the one day international match against

Bangladesh at Mirpur on 16th March, 2012. This exceptional accomplishment is a matter of national pride and will inspire cricketers across the world.

We convey our best wishes to Sachin Tendulkar and the Indian Cricket Team for their future endeavours.

Hon. Members, I am sure, all of you will also join me in conveying our heartiest congratulations to Saina Nehwal for winning the Swiss Badminton Open Tournament at Basel (Switzerland). Her stupendous performance has emphatically established her as one of the best women badminton players in the world.

We convey our best wishes to Saina Nehwal for her future endeavours.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be Laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Grant of Leave to Members of Cantonment Board Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 12(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th December, 2011, under sub-section (4) of Section 346 of the Cantonments Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 6184/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Scheduled Castes and

the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 896(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd December, 2011, under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 6185/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 6186/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shrimati Panabakalakshmi, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 88(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2012 mandating 100% packaging of Food grains and Sugar in jute packaging material issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 6187/15/12]

- (2) 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 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 6188/15/12]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 6189/15/12]

- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

- (4) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Center for Jute Diversification for the years 2007-2008 to 2009-2010 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 6190/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): Madam I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT- 6191/15/12]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

(i) G.S.R. 11(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th January, 2012, approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 2012.

(ii) G.S.R. 6(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th January, 2012, approving the Mumbai Port Trust (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 6192/15/12]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:-

(i) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Indian Fishing Boats) Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 10(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th January, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 6193/15/12]

(ii) S.O. 67(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th January, 2012 specifying every vessel or ship of any description in any Indian language, other than Fishing Vessels and Sailing Vessels, but including traditional fishing crafts like dhow, used solely for fishing to be "Indian fishing boats" for the purposes of Section 435B of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 6194/15/12]

(iii) G.S.R. 9(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th January, 2012 exempting the Indian fishing boats of less than 20 meters in length from the requirements of Merchant Shipping (Indian Fishing Boats Inspection) Rules, 1988 for a period of two years with effect from the date of notification, subject to certain conditions.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 6195/15/12]

12.03 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 2011-12

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I beg to present a statement

(Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2011-12.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 6196/15/12]

12.03 ° hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 2009-10

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2009-10.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT- 6197/15/12]

12.04 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally handover the slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to repair the stretch of NH 53 at Panchgram along the river Barak in Assam

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA (KARIMGANJ): NH 53 is of great commercial importance as it connects Guwahati with Tripura and Mizoram by going through Hailakandi and Cachar districts. But a portion of this highway at Panchgram that runs along the river Barak gets damaged regularly due to erosion resulting in complete suspension of trade and commerce.

*Treated as laid on the Table

Since 2004, I have been making every effort by letters and personal meetings with Ministers and BRO officials for a permanent solution, which has not yet been achieved. Last year, this road collapsed completely. Again, following the same exercise, I emphasized to the concerned authorities the need for taking experts' advice for a permanent solution as has been done on NH 44 at Sriugouri by using river bed protection technology. As usual, due to the hue and cry, the road was repaired which has already given in. The ensuing rainy season will further worsen its condition.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government that considering the public interest immediate action be taken to develop the relevant portion of NH 53 into an all weather road.

(ii) Need to amend the guidelines of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to permit the beneficiaries available for agricultural work

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (DINDIGUL): The Union Government brought a Bill during the 14th Lok Sabha period regarding the most radical scheme of NAREGA. This was modified as Mahatma Gandhi National employment Guarantee Act. The main aim of this scheme is to provide employment opportunities of 100 days in a year per family in the rural area. It is providing opportunities to the landless poor people to earn their livelihood during non-agricultural days. Now the works are taken in the common places for constructing roads, for digging canals and water bodies. As the Government is offering more than Rs 100/- per day per work it is difficult for the agriculturist to get workers to work in their lands. Hence the Government should modify the rules so that workers can be employed in private lands the farmers who is getting labourers through this scheme may be asked to pay half of the wages and the remaining half of the amount may be cleared by gram panchayats. If it is implemented, one family can get 200 days of employment - half by the Government and half by agriculturists. These workers can be employed for the production of crops.

(iii) Need to exempt 'Mehandi industry' from Central sales tax

[Translation]

SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA (Jaipur Rural): 'Mehandi Industry' is proposed to be levied excise duty at 10.3 per cent of the retail price. Mehandi is a cottage industry

and is major livelihood means of people of Pali district of Rajasthan. Mehandi is an agricultural produce which is cultivated in backward and desert areas of Rajasthan and thousands of farmers, labourers and women are engaged in it. It is packed in small pouches by the labourers who are poor and economically backward. If excise at a rate of 10.03 of the retail price is imposed on Mehandi industry, the industry would not be able to survive in the competitive market and lakhs of the people would be rendered unemployed and this cottage industry would reach at the verge of closure.

Therefore, considering the public sentiments, you are again requested that Mehandi Industry should be exempted from excise duty otherwise, lakhs of poor farmers, labourers and women of this desert and backward region of Rajasthan would be rendered unemployed.

(iv) Need to run the proposed New Visakhapatnam-Sai Nagar Shirdi Express train via Vijayawada-Guntur-Nalgonda-Secunderabad-Manmad

[English]

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO (Guntur): I would like to draw the kind attention of the House that pilgrimage to Shirdi is increasing day by day and there are number of passengers from Guntur division going to Shirdi either by catching trains at Vijayawada or at Secunderabad which is very strenuous both on physical and fiscal aspects. Number of trains are going either to Nagarsol or to Shirdi only via Vijayawada, Kazipet, Secunderabad. The Vijayawada-Secunderabad route via Guntur, Nalgonda is shorter and takes only six hours journey between Vijayawada-Secunderabad. The Guntur district and Nalgonda district passengers are deprived of direct train facility to Shirdi. Hence some of the trains be diverted via Guntur or a new train be introduced between Guntur and Shirdi via Nalgonda-Secunderabad. The devotees of the area are of the opinion that they are neglected by Railway authorities when no positive action is taken against their repeated request to have a direct link to Shirdi.

Hence I request the Ministry of Railways, through the Chair, that the proposed New Visakhapatnam - Sai Nagar Shirdi Express Train (Item No. 24, Annexure 20) (Weekly) be run via Vijayawada-Guntur-Nalgonda-Secunderabad-Manmad immediately.

(v) Need to recruit local people in Ordnance Factory at Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh through Employment exchange

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): I would like to draw your attention towards the recruitment of defence civilian and Central Government Group-C employees in ordnance factory in Madhya Pradesh through local employment exchange instead of recruitment through advertisement.

Some years ago, the recruitment of Group-C employees in Ordnance Factory at Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh was made by local employment exchanges of the concerned state but, nowadays, recruitment in all the Central Government offices, the recruitment is being made through recruitment notices. Sir, Itarsi is a tribal and backward region where a large number of male and female youth are on the verge of unemployment. At present, the recruitment at various posts is being made in Ordnance Factory, Itarsi but local people are being ignored and the people from other states are being recruited through advertisements as a result of which local poor and tribal youth remain unemployed.

At present, the quota for appointment of dependents on compassionate ground is, merely 5% which is not justified. Therefore, it should be increased to hundred percent in ordnance factory at Itarsi in Madhya Pradesh so that local and poor tribal people could overcome the problem of unemployment. The employees so recruited from other states take transfer to their home states after some time and vacancy is again there and again filled through advertisements as a result of which the problem remains as it is.

I, therefore, considering the grave problem of unemployment, request that recruitment of defence civilians and Group-C employees of Central Government in Ordnance factory, Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh should be made at local level and by local employment exchanges.

(vi) Need to re-align the National Highways in Uttarakhand

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I would like to tell about problems of highways in hilly areas. Re-alignment of these highways is required at present. Time

and fuel both get wasted due to wrong alignment. Today when movement of 'Save Fuel' is running in the whole country, it is necessary to construct such roads which save fuel. In Uttarakhand, if you move from Rishikesh towards Badrinath then there is steep rise from vyasi till Sakanidhar, first move upwards then downwards, it should not be like this, alignment should be straight, then it will save both fuel and time. If its alignment will be corrected then it will save fuel and time. I would like to say that roads are not constructed on the basis of set standards. A tunnel should be constructed in Kaliasaur-Serabgarh to ensure the safe transportation. In Bhutan, roads are constructed by Dantak and in our country, roads are constructed by B.R.O, but in Bhutan the quality of roads are A-one and in our country the quality of roads are not good. Particularly, the construction of roads is much more difficult in hilly areas. There is not much need to broaden the hilly roads but blind turns and culverts can be broadened. There should be proper arrangement of drainage from roads. In absence of proper drainage, problem of water logging occurs and damage the roads. In my Parliamentary Constituency, at Badrinath and Kedamath roads, there is no proper drainage system.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to re-align the National Highways and make proper arrangement of drainage to save both time and fuel.

(vii) Need to ban junk foods in school premises in the country

[English]

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): Children are our most valuable resource, as they are the leaders of our future. What we give them today shapes our tomorrow. We must agree that children are the future of our nation and, therefore, investing in children should be a nation's priority.

School children are eating Junk foods instead of regular food. Wafers, colas, pizzas, chocolates and burgers are the most common junk foods. It is not only physiological repercussions, but also disadvantages that affect the child's intellect and personalities. It has high in fat and sugar; contribute to weight gain and obesity, which in turn puts children at high risk for diabetes, heart disease and other health problems. With the reduced physical activities in present days, these unhealthy snacks add to the problem even more and cause layers of fat to be deposited.

Parents must monitor child's diet. When a student is away from their parents, the school must function as a parent and do what is best for the students. While the parents cannot be there to oversee a student's meal, school should make sure that those meals do not include junk food and should make available traditional food items like Rajma Rice, chapatis, fruits and boiled eggs etc.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to ban Junk Food in School premises, as the future of our nation is growing in our schools.

(viii) Need to open level crossing No. 121C on Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Khedbrahma section in Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): My Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha (Gujarat), which is a tribal and economically backward area and which is still lagging behind in development even after 64 years of independence. Rail transportation is still not much developed in this area even after so many years. Therefore, rail transportation is not proving very useful for this area.

At present, there is a serious problem of this area which is unmanned level crossing No. 121 C situated in the centre of Ahmadabad-Himmatnagar Khedbrahma section of Western Railway Department, which is situated since more than 50 years and is very useful for the people of Kesharganj etc. 5-6 villages of this area, particularly for farmers. This level crossing has been closed by railway department on the pretext of less traffic without taking local villagers into confidence and without giving any option.

Recently a mass movement took place to open this level crossing. At that time railway officers gave us assurance that we will open this important crossing but it has not happened yet. In this context we met Chairman of railway board also, at that time he said that if your district collector will demand to open level crossing then we will open it. Later on district collector also demanded to open 121 C level crossing but in vain and local residents are still facing difficulties due to this.

I urge upon the Government to give directions to concerned railway officers to open this level crossing

keeping in view the problems being faced by local residents.

(ix) Need to stop the widening work of NH-4 to prevent demolition of residential and business complexes in Goa

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): The Government has decided to widen new highway N.H-4 A to connect N.H.-4 and N.H-17 situated in Goa. Survey has also been conducted from Molem to Panji. Before conducting this Survey Authority has not taken State Government or any other Government agency into confidence. Earlier it was proposed to keep the width of this Highway 45 meters due to which hundreds of houses, shops, temples, mosques, churches were on the verge of demolition. But now the Government has decided to increase its width from 45 meters to 60 meters. Due to this decision of the Government thousands of houses are likely to be demolished and a number of people are likely to be homeless. There is aggression among local residents of the area.

Keeping in view the possibility of thousands of people becoming homeless due to the construction of this highway, I urge upon the Government that any other option should be considered for the widening work of N.H-4 to connect both the above mentioned highway like a new way can be made from Fonda to Verna before emerging of Fonda city and both the highways can be connected with it. Apart from this, a number of options exists.

So, I urge upon the Government to stop the widening work of NH-14 and consider any other option keeping in view the sentiments of people of that area.

(x) Need to ensure the safety of people living in the vicinity of Sofipur Firing Range in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Sophipur firing range of army is situated in my constituency. The range was set up during the British period which is renewed every third year by the State Government. the range is used to train soldier from Meerut Cantonment and NCC cadets from Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bijnaur, Muzaffarnagar and Muradabad districts for firing. at present, the land of Sofipur, Lalsana, Mamepur, Uldepur and other villages is covered by the range and population of these villages is increasing as a result of which the population has reached close to the range. Some years

ago, a 45 year old person named Hukum Singh was killed during the practice and a number of people have been getting injured. Due to possibility of accident, farmers find themselves unable to work in their fields.

It has been the demand of the villagers that all the three butts built under the range should be raised to a higher level keeping in view the security reasons and the three things be converted into buffer ranges on the lines of Pokharan and Mahajan ranges. They are also demanding that danger zone declared during the British period should also be reviewed. This danger zone was built keeping in view the fire from cannons while at present, only small arms firing takes place. Also, six of the nine butts built during the British period have been closed. In these circumstances, there is no justification for keeping declared around 800 acres of land as danger zone.

I request that the Government of India take necessary action immediately considering the demand of the villagers sympathetically and ensure the safety of the villagers falling under the range.

(xi) Need to restart Kendriya Vidyalaya in Garha, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): My parliamentary constituency Jabalpur has a population of nearly 20 lakh and five major army production units and ordnance factories besides a number of Union Government officers as a result of which demand for new central school has been there for years. After several demands, a new central school was sanctioned to be opened in Garha suburban area. Though a new central school was started through local administration in a six rooms building but due to non-availability of school building, students are being denied admission in the school for the last two years. The State Government has provided the land for construction of new school building for smooth functioning of the school. But, despite the passage of four years, construction of the school has not been started. The Union Government says that the identified land is disputed. Madam, I would like to inform you that the so called disputed land is a small part of the land while the remaining land is undisputed on which the construction can be started. Due to this overlooking, the future of the students admitted earlier is dark. Besides, those students, who are not able to take admission in other schools due to long distance, cannot take benefit of this school despite its functioning.

I urge that the Union Government take effective steps in this direction and restart the admissions and immediately start the construction of new school building so that local students can take admission in the school.

(xii) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for restarting handloom mill in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR (Misrikh): My parliamentary constituency Misrikh is a scheduled caste dominated and very backward area. There was a spinning mill in Sandila tehsil of the area which has been closed for a long period. A number of workers have been rendered unemployed as it has not started functioning so far and they have no means of livelihood. Their families are in a pitiable condition and are on the verge of starvation. People from my constituency have been demanding for a long period for revival of the mill but it has not been accepted.

I request the Union Government to provide special financial assistance to the state Government to revive with mill in Sandila in my Parliamentary constituency Misrikh so that local labourers could get employment.

(xiii) Need to repair the approach road to Dighwa Dubauli Railway Station in Gopalganj, Bihar

SHRI PURNMASI RAM (Gopalganj): Circulating Road of Dighwa Dubauli railway station in my Parliamentary constituency Gopalganj in Bihar belongs to Railways and has been in a dilapidated condition for nearly ten years. Commuters on this road have to face a lot of problems. It is the only road to commute to Dighwa Dubauli railway station.

I demand from hon'ble Minister of Railways that in public interest and keeping in view the problems being faced by the commuters, the said road should be repaired immediately.

(xiv) Need to allocate more power to the State of Tamil Nadu from Central Pool

[English]

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): Sir, electricity is essential for our day-to-day life. In view of the growing needs of the country, power generation is not only the responsibility of the State Government but also of the Central Government. The former Chief Minister

of Tamil Nadu, took a lot of efforts to augment power generation in Tamil Nadu during his tenure. But the Central Government had not extended required support to the Government of Tamil Nadu. The main objective of setting up the Power Grid Corporation is equal distribution of power to all the States for an equitable development. The Government of India must give all kinds of assistance to those States where the potential to generate power is more and also set up transmission lines. The Central Government must accord top priority and evolve action plan for this purpose. As of now, the private companies which are only distributing are dominating this sector. In Tamil Nadu, the gap between the demand and supply is approximately 30 per cent. This has led to the alarming situation resulting in closure of many industrial units in the State. As a result, the industrially backward districts of Vellore and Thiruvannamalai are worst affected. At the same time, it has also badly affected the agriculture sector.

So, the Government of India must come forward to supply more power to the State of Tamil Nadu from the Central pool/grid so as to address the situation and help the economic development of the State. I would also request the Government of India to pay compensation to the affected farmers and agricultural labourers.

(xv) Need to establish Pinaka Rocket Unit in Ordnance Factory Badmal in Bolangir district, Odisha

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Ordnance Factory Badmal (OFBL) in Bolangir district of Odisha is spread across 12,200 acres. Currently, approximately 8000 acres of land has been utilised by OFBL which includes residential area of 2360 acres, 1770 acres of reserve forest and a dedicated Dumberahal Water Reservoir in 1539 acres which can supply 6 Million Gallons daily. So, approximately 4000 acres of land is available in OFBL out of which 1900 acres is available at a stretch.

The Ordnance Factory Board has a proposal to establish Pinaka Rocket Unit and a committee has visited the OFBL and expressed satisfaction with the site.

The KBK Region is one of the poorest regions in the country with about 71% families living BPL. Also, the employment opportunities in this region are very limited. The OFBL employed around 4000 people currently and

further employment can be generated for around 2500 if the proposed Pinaka Rocket Unit is established in the OFBL.

(xvi) Need to open new railway booking counter on the Western side of Midnapore Railway Station in West Bengal

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Midnapore town is the district headquarter of Paschim Midnapore district of West Bengal and Midnapore Railway Station plays a very important role in this part of the country.

Thousands of passengers including office goers, students and others commute daily through this station. A large number of academic institutions including Higher Secondary Schools, Colleges, and even IIT Kharagpur, etc. along with various Government offices are situated on the western side of Midnapore Railway station.

But as there is no booking window in existence on the West side, lots of passengers first have to come to Eastern side for purchasing tickets and to back again to Western side to board their respective train. Had there been a booking window on the Western side of the station the hardship to passengers would have been lessened.

Therefore, I urge the Railway Minister to take necessary steps so that new booking counters are opened on the Western side of Medinipur Railway station to facilitate the commuters.

12.05 hrs.

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS – *Contd.***

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): Madam Speaker, I am really grateful that you are giving me this opportunity to intervene at this stage in the Address of the President delivered to both the Houses of Parliament.

[Translation]

Madam Speaker, I'll put my point very briefly as I think the Parliament also wish to dispose off work at a

faster pace. After a few days, there is Samvatsari, probably I would not be fortunate enough on that to meet all in this manner.

The country has just gone through examination, I pray to God that Government qualify the examination and the coming days be fruitful. I have 2-3 points only. My able friend Yashwant Ji and some other friends raised the issue today morning. I am not repeating that but certainly I would like to say to Prime Minister that we often read in news papers that a new born found near drain.

I request you to ensure that Rail Budget does not turn to be a new born found near drain.

[English]

It is because we realise, Mr. Prime Minister, that whereas maternity is always an established fact, paternity is quite often questioned. So, let this Railway Budget not be an orphan

[Translation]

It does not become an orphan, this is my request.

[English]

I have no comments at all on the General Budget.

[Translation]

My able friend, Yashwant ji will discuss the matter. I have to say only two things to our able finance minister, excuse me,

[English]

you are highly learned and, by profession, a teacher. I am an illiterate. I have no degree. I am from the desert but Sir, may I request you to please re-examine the reference that you have made to Polonius? You have quoted Hamlet to say, "I have to be cruel to be kind." That is when Hamlet mistakenly thinking—Polonius is his uncle—he puts a sword into him. A far more an appropriate reference. Very humbly if I may submit to you is about Polonius but when taking leave of his son, he said, "Take heed. Do not a borrower or a lender be." Now, for a Finance Minister, permit me to say, that would have been an infinitely better reference from Shakespeare than the one that you chose.

[Translation]

That is a different thing. I have read about you in a newspaper that you can't sleep in nights after going through the fiscal deficit. I felt sorry after reading it. Finance Minister Saheb do not start taking sleeping pills for it because fiscal deficit keeps fluctuating. The treatment I use to give, try it for some time. If you do

not agree with me then ask my friend Shatrughan ji. I wish you run it properly and be successful. We wish so as your success in nation's success.

I would like to request the Prime Minister, [English] we are not political enemies, Mr. Prime Minister. As had been once said in the House of Commons, "We are your political adversaries." Sir, your enemies, political or otherwise, sit behind you and beside you. If you have to take heed, please take that heed.

[Translation]

I have another request to make to the Prime Minister. I have read that you were visiting Rashtrapati Bhawan or some where else and news correspondents have asked you, media person use to do like asking meaningless question, that do you have numbers or not? You said that "we have the number" I request you, we have already witnessed such scene in the same Rashtrapti Bhawan, perphas you might have recalled ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Jaswant ji, you should stick to one track. You are continuing in English and Hindi as well, it's getting difficult ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Now I will speak in Hindi. Sometime I will speak in Hindi, but I have to say a few facts in English. You may recall Prime Minister ji, it was announced from the Rashtrapati Bhawan,

[English]

"We have 272, and more are coming".

[Translation]

Whether you are saying it in confusion. This is not a question of numbers, this is a question of pride. My point is that today it we surely a matter of pride of the country. If we are concerned about anything today then it is the pride and honour of the nation. That is why I have mentioned about the Sanvat Shri festival in the beginning. The testing period of the country has been over. we wish you to be successful.

[English]

We want you to succeed because in your success is the success of the country. And, that is why I said.

[Transaltion]

I have two more parts. First is Desert National Park. I reside at the boundary at the Desert National Park...*(Interruptions)*. How I should translate Desert

National Park? There is no park in desert. That is why I have to call it Desert National Park...(*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Desert National Park ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sushma ji, how can there be a park in desert?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: We will develop. It will be developed there through your programme...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Twenty two villages are there. It is my request to the Government that these twenty two villages are situated in Barmer and Jaisalmer area. Now you do not providing electricity to these villages to draw the water. You will say that it is the duty of the State Government. Where from we would provide it?...(*Interruptions*) Shartrughan ji I have made your reference in your absence ...(*Interruptions*) You will say that it is the duty of the Government. It is my request to you my home is situated in one of these villages near the boundary of those twenty two villages, I have spent my childhood there, what will we do if we could not be able to draw water? What do you want?

[*English*]

My next and the last point is about Gorkhaland Territorial Administration. Madam, unequivocally, without any reservation whatsoever, I would like to compliment, first of all, the hon. Finance Minister, then the hon. Home Minister and then his former Deputy, Shri Maken ji, who is sitting behind, for the support that they provided, for the support that the Union Government provided for this issue of Gorkhas, the support that the leadership of the Trinamool demonstrated in the establishment of the Gorkhaland Territorial Administration. It is really one of the most significant and strategically important steps that has been taken and all because of the alacrity and the efficiency of the Trinamool Government in Bengal. And, I do warmly compliment, Mamata ji and I do compliment very much the Union Home Minister, Shri Chidambaram and his able Deputies and Maken sahib and also you as the Finance Minister of the support that you had given.

I have two or three requests to make in respect of Gorkhaland. The entire House must please approve because it is strategically a very important area. The district of Darjeeling, which I accidentally happen to

represent because my leader Advani ji, and the Gorkhas came from Darjeeling to ask me to represent them. It is the only district in the country that adjoin four international borders. Please recognize, therefore, the importance of this region.

The territorial administration is the first step towards the achievement of Gorkhaland, but they cannot jump to Gorkhaland. So, let this Gorkhaland Administration be built up. It also sits at the head of chicken's neck and, as I shared once with His Excellency, the present Governor of West Bengal, it is not just sitting on the neck, it is sitting on the gullet of the chicken's neck. It is a highly strategically important area, it must be developed. Therefore, I ask you, Mr. Finance Minister, please recognize the logic of contiguous areas, where good number of Gorkhas inhabit. This is my appeal to the Trinamool Members also that if a Committee has been formed to study as to what are the contiguous areas, then recognize the logic of that committee. Determination of contiguous areas and therefore they must be included.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): If am allowed to speak for a moment, I may tell you for your information that a Committee has already been set up under Justice Shri Shyamal Sen, former Chief Justice and former Governor of West Bengal. The Committee has placed the report and the hon. Home Minister has the idea about what sort of report has been tabled. The latest is Gorkhaland Territorial Act (GTA); earlier it was Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC) and ultimately now it has been transferred to GTA. So, naturally, the decision has been approved by the Home Ministry with the initiative of our leader Kumari Mamata Banerjee. She had been to Darjeeling. There was a massive turn out. People endorsed the idea. Some confusions are reported to have arisen. We think all these would be sorted out through discussions. As Member of Lok Sabha representing that constituency, you can help us to sort it out. The Trinamool Congress and our leader Kumari Mamata Banerjee are very much trying to sort it out and we hope it will be sorted out, if CPI (M) at least does not disturb....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Gurudas Dasgupta ji, please take your seat.

[*English*]

We are not going to have a full-fledge discussion here on this. No, please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you yielding, Jaswant Singh ji? Please speak. We cannot have a discussion on this.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is not yielding. I do not think he is yielding. Are you? Please your speech else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else is going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am not suggesting anything ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Jaswant Singh ji, please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Far be it for me to ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What is going on?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly conclude.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I really want to conclude if I am not interrupted. Kindly give me two minutes.

It is a highly sensitive issue. About 175 thousand of them are in uniform. I am not suggesting a bifurcation of Bengal. Please recognize what Yunnan has done next door to us ... (Interruptions)

I am not recommending. I am only a representative; you are residing there. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair and kindly conclude now.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There is one more issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: I think the time is of essence. Please conclude.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: My request is to the hon. Home Minister.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep silence.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Some Gorkhas have been granted a tribal status; others have not been granted. I hope the hon. Home Minister will handle this case with great sensitivity and understanding. I appeal to him and to the Government not to divide the Gorkhas into tribals and non-tribals because if some are tribals, then the balance are also tribals. This would answer a great concern.

My final request is to the hon. Finance Minister. I know the head-aches that all Finance Ministers have. I know the strains on the exchequer. But, please understand that after the difficulties of 30 years that Darjeeling has suffered, they require a start-up fund. Please consider that sympathetically.

[English]

Last and final because

[Translation]

Madam Speaker, I have felt that poetry is prevalent here now a days.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Poets are gone. They have been packed out... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He was Trivedi ji. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I do not know why is the representative of Badaun presently, but there was a poet called 'Fani' belonging to Badaun. Here is a piece of poetry of 'Fani' for the Prime Minister-

"Dekh 'Fani' woh teri taqdeer ki maiyyat na ho]
Ja raha hai ek janaja daush par taqdeer ke".

*SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshehra): I strongly support the motyion of thanks on President address moved by Dr. Girija Vyas and supported by Dr. Shashi Tharoor. As Dr. Vyas said in her opening speech, the Address by Hon'ble President is the description of the efforts being made by the Government to resolve various problems in the coming year by explaining the ground realties.

Neither it hides anything nor unnecessary efforts have been made to exaggerate the realty. Before I mention the points of the Address and express my views thereon, I would like to share with the House the perception I have developed on the basis of my experience.

The Parliament of India is going to complete 60 years this year and I can say with full confidence that Parliamentary institutions and democratic traditions are being promoted continuously in India. The roots of these institutions have strengthened in India and the trust of the masse in democratic governance has increased. In India, the Government is answerable to the Parliament, there is independent judiciary, systematic executive and a fully independent media. Every person and institution has the freedom to express itself and develop without any discrimination and with full faith in the Constitution. Recently, electorates in five states have exercised their right to form their respective governments. It is a matter of pride that nearly one fourth of electorates of India have exercised their right at such a large scale.

I would like to congratulate the Election Commission of India and the administrative machinery for conducting such a large election peacefully. It also proves that the faith of a common voter of India has deepened in democratic system.

It is also a matter of pleasure that votes participated enthusiastically in these elections and there has been a huge increase in the percentage of the casting of votes

in these states as compared to earlier. We have an environment of politicfal stability and mutual trust in our country unlike the political chaos in neighbouring countries. It is a matter of pleasure and pride for all of us.

It was in the President address, that first of all, the attention to economic scenario of the country was drawn and it has been admitted in it that in 2010-11 the growth rate of economy was 8.4 per cent while in the current year, it has decreased to 7 per cent. In this Address, it is assured that economic growth rate will again reach 8-9 per cent as a result of positive reforms and schemes whereas there is economic slump in a number of western and European countries and their grown rate is declining day by day.

It is the strength of basic thinking of our policy makers and leadership and the public that a large country like ours is least affected by this slump and our growth rate is still at a better level. I am fully confident that the Government will find cooperation from each and every section of the Parliament and the country will proceed on the path of the progress.

The country is facing the problems of food grains production, distribution, malnutrition eradication, sex ratio besides starvation. Our population has crossed 120 crore. As per the figures published recently, more than nearly 50 percent of our population is suffering from malnutrition. As per 2011 census, there are only 914 girls as against 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years. It is the lowest ratio since independence which is a matter of concern and appropriate steps are required to be taken immediately at national and state level.

I suggest that strict action should be taken against those involved in female foeticide the laws in this regard should be enforced strictly. Equally necessary is that proper arrangements are made for education of girls, schemes are launched to make them economically self-reliant, child marriage is totally curbed and mother should have full rights in family planning.

Figures of 2011 census reveal that in last 90 years, it is first time that urban population has increased more rapidly as compared to rural population. Hon'ble President has also mentioned several reasons for it. Non-availability of proper employment means, education, health and other facilities in rural areas are main reasons for it. It is a matter of great pleasure that national rural livelihood mission is an effective step in this direction

*Speech was laid on the Table.

which would provide rural households with continuous employment opportunities in rural areas itself.

The persons looking for employment under such schemes and those intended to start their own small businesses should be given loan at lower interest rates, and provided other technical and administrative support easily so that migration of people to cities is checked and villages of our country could rise as prosperous units.

One more point that requires attention here is that basic infrastructure and amenities in cities need to be enhanced keeping in view the increasing urban population due to migration from villages to cities.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, being launched for past several years by the Union Government has done praiseworthy work of providing more and more facilities for people in metropolitan cities of the country. Hon'ble President has mentioned in his address that now this mission will also be launched in other first class and medium cities of the country. This step would not only reduce the pressure on metropolitan cities but it would also ensure wide expansion and development of urbanization.

It is a matter of great pleasure that the Government is going to launch livelihood mission soon to ensure livelihood in urban areas which will provide resources and means to provide skill to employment seeking workers.

President Address also mentions of establishing a national vocational education system by forming uniform principles and guidelines for development of a recognized qualification system. I think the system will provide better opportunities to youth of the country to become skilled and qualified in the coming years.

It is also proposed that 85 lakh people during the year 2012-13 and eight crore people will be given skill training during 12th five year plan. 1500 new ITIs and 5000 skill development centers will be opened. Certainly, the establishment of this system will provide better opportunities to youth to become skilled and qualified in the coming years.

The Address also mentions the efforts being made by the Government to eradicate corruption and black money. I think, foremost need is to increase the industrial and agricultural production in order to curb the corruption

in the country. The arrangement of nutritious food for a population of 120 crore is a huge problem in itself. It is a matter of great pleasure that in 12th five year plan, the agriculture growth rate target has been increased from the current 2.5% to 4% which is a praiseworthy step.

A systematic distribution arrangement is quite essential besides adequate production. The efforts of our Government should be to ensure that the farmers get remunerative prices of their produce, their produce gets proper storage, and the factors responsible for wastage of food grains should be eliminated. It is a matter of grave concern that on the one hand, stored food grains continue to get rotten while on the other, those who need it, are deprived of it.

Time and again the internal security of the country and terrorism has been discussed in the House and the steps being taken by the Central and State Government on the basis of that discussion should enable them to coordinate well with each other and eliminate these elements. For this a coordinated policy and its execution is needed. If a discussion is required before any implementation, it should not be avoided. It is very essential to ensure that our Governments provide conducive environment to countrymen to enable them to lead a life free from fear and atrocities.

I myself is a player and support training programmes of various games in the country and that players should excel in their respective fields. I would like each player gets proper training and facilities so that they can give glorious performance in the history of sports not only at national level but at international level also. Adequate funds should be allocated in this direction. If possible, Government should make corporate sector an equal partner in it.

There are many other issues but I would mention them in brief due to paucity of time. For e.g.

- Simple tax system and facilities to tax payers
- Facilities to senior citizens
- Facilities to benefit deprived forest dwellers
- Development of weak, insecure classes
- Empowerment of minorities
- Proper availability of manure (fertilizers) to farmers

- National programme for urban homeless
 - Generation of employment in tourism industry
 - Measures to attract foreign capital
 - Modernisation of Railways
 - Priority to development of roads
 - Increasing gas production
 - Social and economical changes through scientific and industrial excellence
 - Measures being taken to make all the three wings of army modern and developed.
- (2) to achieve economic security through rapid and broad-based development and creation of productive jobs for our people;
 - (3) to ensure energy security for our rapid growth;
 - (4) to realise our developmental goals without jeopardizing our ecological and environmental security; and
 - (5) to guarantee our internal and external security within the framework of just, plural, secular and inclusive growth.

Madam, these five challenges sum up the task that lies ahead of our Government in the two-and-a-half years that remain.

In the end, I would like to say that Government of United Progressive Alliance (UPA) will definitely take India towards all round and comprehensive development in the leadership of Hon'ble Dr. Manmohan Singh and under guidance of Smt. Sonia Gandhi ji and incessant efforts of Shri Rahul Gandhi ji in which every Indian would lead a normal and prosperous life, which will give India recognition as an economical, industrial and political power in the world.

With these words, I am thankful to you that you gave me opportunity to express my thoughts and I again support Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, I rise to join all Members of this august House in conveying our sincere thanks to the hon. President for her enlightened Address. The debate on the President's Address has been very wide-ranging and Shri Jaswant Singhji has made his contribution as well. I thank all the hon. Members from all sides who have contributed to this debate.

The President's Address lays down the objectives and the roadmap that our Government is following and will pursue with greater vigour to deal with the challenges that are mentioned in the President's Address. The President's Address in paragraph 10 refers to five important challenges that our country faces today. They are:-

- (1) to strive for livelihood security for the vast majority of our population and contribute to work for removal of poverty, hunger and illiteracy from our land;

As far as the economy is concerned, my colleague, the hon. Minister of Finance has placed the Economic Survey on the Table of the House and the Economic Survey gives an exhaustive account of the state of the economy. The Finance Minister has also referred to challenges facing us, in his Budget Speech. Madam, all these issues will be thoroughly debated during the general debate on the Budget next week. Therefore, I will be brief while dealing with the economy of the country.

I am sure, hon. Members are aware that we are charting our course through waters that are choppy for all countries today. The year 2011-12 has been a difficult year for all countries. Global growth decelerated everywhere. Industrialised countries grew at the rate of only 1.6 per cent in 2011, which is half the rate in the previous years. The international economic environment that we face is highly uncertain.

The developments in North Africa and West Asia have led to a steep increase in the prices of hydrocarbons adversely affecting among others prices of fertilisers and food grains that have also put pressure on our balance of payment.

Madam, in this background, our own economic performance of about seven per cent growth—though slower than what we had hoped—must be regarded as commendable. Of course, we cannot view this as acceptable. We must strive to improve upon this in the next year and return as quickly as possible to a higher growth path and we must do this while also ensuring that we will progress towards our objective of achieving inclusive growth with reasonable price stability. Madam,

for all this, we need a broad-based national consensus covering all sections of political opinion represented in this august House. This is an occasion when we must rise above narrow partisan ends and stand united as a nation.

Madam, we grew at 9 per cent for five years before 2008, and I do believe that we can get back to that kind of growth rate provided we can agree on a number of difficult decisions. If we succeed in that objective, we will ensure that India continues its rise as an economic power and acquires the economic capability of reducing persistent poverty from which we have suffered and fills the gaps, which are all too evident in critical areas such as health, education, skill-development, and provision of clean drinking water and sanitation. Shri Jaswant Singh referred to the problem of drinking water supply. I assure him that our Government attaches high priority to ensuring that all our citizens have access to clean drinking water. ...*(Interruptions)* 19.03.2012 66

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam, several Members have referred to the problems faced by weaker sections of our society and I do agree with them that we need to focus, in particular, on the developmental gaps affecting the weaker sections of our population such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, the Other Backward Classes, the Minorities and other disadvantaged groups. I would like to assure the hon. Members that we will rise to this important task. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, which will be presented to the National Development Council (NDC) sometime in the middle of the year, will lay out a credible plan of action for faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. I do not wish to go into details, but only wish to remind the hon. Members that our path is not easy.

I am sure that the hon. Members also realize that the difficult decisions that we have to take are made more difficult by the fact that we are a coalition Government and we have to evolve policy keeping in mind the need to maintain a consensus. The challenges that this poses have been sharply brought out in the developments following the presentation of the Railway Budget. I would like to use this opportunity to inform the

hon. Members of the latest development. Madam, I received late last night an e-mail message followed by a formal letter from Shri Dinesh Trivedi tendering his resignation as the Railway Minister.

I propose to forward this letter to the President with the recommendation to accept Shri Trivedi's letter of resignation. I regret the departure of Shri Trivedi. He had presented the Railway Budget which promised to carry out the Vision 2020 that was outlined by his predecessor. A new Railway Minister will be sworn in shortly. He will have the onerous duty of carrying forward the challenging task of modernizing our railway system.

Madam Speaker, in a country as large and as complex as ours, and where the farmers of our country constitute 65 per cent of the labour force, it is inevitable that Parliament and the Government should be worried about the state of India's agriculture. I share the agony of the hon. Members, when they refer to the suicides of our farmers.

The House has my assurance that we will work with renewed vigour to ensure that no farmer in our country is forced to go to the extreme level of committing suicide.

Our Government has attached high priority to the development of agriculture, to increase public investment in agriculture, to ensure that there is more attention, technologically, paid to the development of agriculture and as a result, the growth rate of agricultural production within the last five years has been as high as three per cent to 3.5 per cent per annum. This year we are likely to achieve a record production of food grains of 250 million tonnes.

Last year, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the National Horticulture Mission, and the Food Security Mission have all contributed to create a more favourable environment for the growth of agriculture. But I will be the last one to say that more cannot be done. We will, in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, focus more sharply on the development of our agriculture because the interest of farmers is uppermost in the minds of our Government. That will be the priority we will follow with due diligence.

Madam, there were references to the price situation in the country. I do admit that in the last two years, the prices have become a problem. Fortunately, there are indications that prices are coming under control, but we have to be vigilant. It was in this context that the Finance

Minister's effort to control the fiscal deficit is very relevant. Our fiscal deficit did increase in the year 2008-09 because of the developments in the international economic environment, and it was our hope that we will be able to get back to a more reasonable level of fiscal deficit in the year 2011-12. The Finance Minister had projected a fiscal deficit of 4.8 per cent for that year. It turns out that the fiscal deficit will be as high as 5.9 per cent. The Finance Minister has committed our Government to work towards a reduction in the fiscal deficit to 5.1 per cent in the next year. It is very important that the Finance Minister succeeds in the control of fiscal deficit, in the control over the balance of payments deficit to a more reasonable level as it is essential for us to achieve our objectives of growth with reasonable price stability.

Since these matters will be debated at length during the debate on the Budget, I do not propose to spend more time in dealing with these issues. However, there are certain matters which I would like to refer to and one of these relates to the establishment of the National Counter Terrorism Centre. While discussing issue relating to the National Counter Terrorism Centre, Shri Rajnath Singh Ji questioned the sincerity of our Government while dealing with problems of terrorism.

Madam, dealing with terrorism and dealing effectively as well to control left wing extremism constitute two big challenges before our country and for all the growth objectives that we have, particularly, the development of the Central Indian regions. The States of Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand are infested with left wing extremism. Control over left wing extremism and control over terrorism are absolute necessities if we are to achieve our growth objectives.

Madam, let me assure the House that our Government is committed to providing fully secured living conditions to its citizens and it will take every possible step to deal with the menace of terrorism. In fact, setting up the NCTC is an important step in that direction. Concern has been raised that the Central Government is trying to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the State Government and it has been suggested that they should be taken into confidence before the National Counter Terrorism Centre becomes operational. The question of setting up of National Counter Terrorism Centre has been discussed at various fora since the report of the Group of Ministers appointed by the previous Government and the recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission were submitted. The multi-agency Centre that was established in 2001 was a pre-cursor

to the NCTC and the need for a single and effective point of consideration for coordination for counter terrorism has been discussed in meetings on internal security of Chief Ministers. As has been pointed out by some Members that a number of Chief Ministers have expressed their concern after the order was issued and I have replied to them that there will be consultations before the next steps are taken. The consultation was held on 12th March, 2012 with the Chief Secretaries and DGPs from different State Governments. The meeting of the Chief Ministers on Internal Security has been called which was originally scheduled for 15th February, 2012 but because of elections, it had to be postponed. It is now scheduled on 16th April, 2012. Therefore, adequate and full consultations will take place before the next steps are taken.

Madam, I think that the idea of NCTC and the manner in which the NCTC will function are two separate issues. The idea of NCTC, you have all agreed is unexceptional. And the manner in which the NCTC will function, there may be differences but I am confident that through discussions and dialogues, these differences could be narrowed down and a consensus can be arrived and that will be our sincere effort.

Madam, another issue which was raised during the debate relates to the state of Sri Lankan Tamils. Some Members have raised concern regarding the situation in Sri Lanka. The Central Government fully shares the concerns and sentiments raised by hon. Members regarding the welfare of Sri Lankan Tamils. Since the end of conflict in Sri Lanka, our focus has been on the welfare and well being of the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka. Their resettlement and rehabilitation has been of the highest and most immediate priority for our Government. The steps taken by the Central Government in this regard has been outlined in the suo motu statement made by the External Affairs Minister on 14th March, 2012. As a result of our constructive engagement with the Government of Sri Lanka and our considerable assistance programme, a modicum of normalcy is beginning to return to the Tamil areas in Sri Lanka. There has also been progress, given the withdrawal of emergency regulations by the Government of Sri Lanka and the conduct of elections to local bodies in the Northern provinces of Sri Lanka.

Members have also raised the issue of human rights violations during the protracted conflict in Sri Lanka and on the US initiated draft resolution on promoting reconciliation and accountability in Sri Lanka at the on-

going 19th Session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva. The Government of India has emphasised to the Government of Sri Lanka the importance of a genuine process of reconciliation to address the grievances of the Tamil community. In this connection, we have called for implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission appointed by the Sri Lankan Government that has been tabled before the Sri Lankan Parliament. These include various constructive measures for healing the wounds of the conflict and fostering the process of lasting peace and reconciliation in Sri Lanka.

We have asked the Government of Sri Lanka to stand by its commitment towards pursuit of a political process through a broader dialogue with all parties including the Tamil National Alliance leading to the full implementation of the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution so as to achieve meaningful devolution of power and genuine national reconciliation. We hope that the Government of Sri Lanka recognises the critical importance of this issue, acts decisively and with vision in this regard. We will remain engaged with them through this process and encourage them to take forward the dialogue with the elected representatives of Sri Lankan Tamils.

As regards the issue of a draft resolution initiated by the United States at the on-going 19th Session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, we do not yet have the final text of the Resolution. However, I may assure the House that we are inclined to vote in favour of a Resolution. That, we hope, will advance our objective, namely, the achievement of the future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka that is marked by equality, dignity, justice and self-respect.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): Are you going to support the Resolution?

*...(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us continue. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam, Shri Jaswant Singhji has raised the issue of Gorkhaland Territorial Administration. I wish to assure this House that we have worked with sincerity to find an amicable solution to this difficult problem. We recognise the contribution made by the Government of West Bengal in facilitating this outcome. Whatever issues are outstanding, the House has my assurance, we will work with the same constructive spirit to find a pragmatic, practical and viable solution.

Madam, I would not like to take more of the time of this House. I once again join all Members in thanking hon. President for her enlightened address which I hope we can adopt with acclamation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the discussion on the Motion of Thanks is now complete. Before I put to vote of the House the Amendments to the Motion of Thanks, I may inform that slips indicating the serial numbers of the Amendments which the Members desired to move were handed over at the Table by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, Sarvashri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Shailendra Kumar, Arjun Charan Sethi, Ganesh Singh, Raju Shetty, Gurudas Dasgupta, Basudeb Acharia, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, and Shri Sk. Saidul Haque after an announcement to that effect was made on 14th March, 2012.

I may also inform that slips in respect of Amendment No. 1165 were handed over at the Table by Sarvashri Gurudas Dasgupta and Arjun Charan Sethi and in respect of Amendment No. 1279 by Shri Basudeb Acharia, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and Shri Sk. Saidul Haque. Both the Amendments, that is, Amendment No. 1165 and 1279 are identical. In the normal course, the names of the Members tabling notices of identical amendment are clubbed in the printed list according to the date and time of receipt of notices. However, for want of time, the names could not be clubbed. Had the names been clubbed, the name of Shri Basudeb Acharia would have appeared above the names of Sarvashri Gurudas Dasgupta and Arjun Charan Sethi.

In this context, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Members towards Direction 42 which provides inter alia that an amendment placed on the order paper in the names of several Members is treated as moved on an indication being given by such Members in writing by that Member whose name appears first on the order paper, and if he is not present in the House or has not indicated his intention to move, then by the second

Member or the third Member etc., who may be present and the name of only such Member shall be shown in the proceedings as the mover of that amendment.

In view of Direction 42, Amendment No. 1279 which is identical to Amendment No. 1165 shall be deemed to have been moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia. Slips sent by other Members in respect of this Amendment appearing at Sl. Nos. 1165 and 1279 shall not be considered. 19.03.2012 73

I shall now put the amendments to the Motion of Thanks to the vote of the House. Shall I put all the amendments to the vote of the House together?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have objection to that? Okay. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Thank you Madam Speaker, I put the vote of the House amendment number (1) which is published in list number one. Generally, the motion of thanks to the Hon'ble President is not passed with amendments but if the situation is extra ordinary then this practice has to be followed. This time as well such an in ordinary situation has built up that I have to use rule 18 of the rules of procedure and practice of Lok Sabha. I have submitted only one amendment, which has just been presented before you. One Constitution has been formulated on some basic framework. Whenever these fundamental components are taken into account federal structure comes prominently among them. The Supreme Court of the country has stated through its various verdicts that the fundamental structure of this country cannot be tampered with. I am sorry to say that since the time this Government has come to rule, it has been attacking upon the federal structure of the country through different manner and playing with it. ...*(Interruptions)* We have demanded for a separate discussion ...*(Interruptions)* We have demanded discussion on the issue of Centre and States relations separately. The course of discussion has already been fixed in BAC so all those precedences and references will be presented by us when we will be discussing the issue of Centre and State relations. I cannot extend this discussion today as I have to speak upon this amendment only. I will restrict myself to the amendment itself and will say that the constitution of NCTC is an another example of this Government which has attacked

upon the federal structure of the country. I have the order dt. 3rd February, 2012 with me wherein under the Section 73 of the Constitution this Government has issued a memorandum, which is called as-

[English]

"National Counter Terrorism Centre (Organisation Functions, Powers and Duties) Order, 2012"

[Translation]

I would like to read out just the para no. 3.1 and 3.2 thereof.

[English]

"Para 3.1 & 3.2: The Director, NCTC shall be specified as the Designated Authority under Section 2(e) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The Officers of the Operations Division of the NCTC shall have the power to arrest and the power to search under Section 43A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967."

[Translation]

Two points arises out of it, first is that NCTC is being constituted within the Intelligence Bureau. Designating an intelligence agency as an inquiry agency, is a wrongful act itself in the judicial system. But you give them such many powers as power to search, power to arrest which are to be done under law is by the State and State Governments. You say that directors and all the officers of NCTC will have the power of search, power of arrest, whether it is not a direct encroachment of the federal structure?...*(Interruptions)* Is it not the violation of state powers. As soon as this order was issued, the Chief Minister wrote letters to the Prime Minister one after another while registering their opposition. There are ten such Chief Minister as of West Bengal, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Bihar, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand. All these Chief Ministers are not of the same point of view. If six Chief Ministers out of these, belong to BJP, then one is from DJD, one is from Anna DMK, one is of JDU and the other one Kumari Mamta Banerjee belongs to Trinmool Congress an alliance party in the Government. I have the letters of all the Chief Ministers, but I would like to read out two paragraphs of Kumari Mamta Banerjee's letter only, who is a Chief Minister from their alliance party. She has written therein that-

[English]

"Under this Order, extensive powers have been given to the National Counter Terrorism Centre, NCTC located in the Intelligence Bureau. Officers of the Operations Division of the NCTC shall have the power to arrest and the power to search under Section 43A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Also, all authorities including the functionaries of the State Governments are required to provide information/documents to the NCTC."

[Translation]

She has written further

[English]

The Order, therefore, appears to be an infringement on the powers of State Governments, in matters of investigation and maintenance of order.

[Translation]

and she has mentioned further

[English]

"In a federal structure like ours any decision of the Central Government, which infringes upon the powers and rights of the State Governments, should be taken only after adequate consultation and with the consent of the State Governments. This has not been done in the instant case."

[Translation]

She alleged.

[English]

"It is difficult for the State Government to accept such arbitrary exercise of powers by the Central Government or Central agencies which have a bearing on the rights and privileges of the State as enshrined in the Constitution of India.

I would, therefore, request... "

[Translation]

Mamta ji is saying that-

[English]

"I would, therefore, request your intervention for review and withdrawal of the Order dated February 3rd, 2012."

[Translation]

It is Mamta ji's letter and similar letters have been written by ten other Chief Ministers. Madam Speaker, I would just want to submit that it was a disputed issue then what was the need to refer it in Presidential address too and if it all it was to be mentioned considered as an achievement, only one sentence should have been added that there are certain apprehensions expressed by some of the Chief Ministers regarding the set up of NCTC and we will implement it only after resolving their doubts. It would have been sufficient not to resolve the matter, but why? method was not adopted. Madam Speaker, this is a stubborn working practice of the Government, which causes such impediments. therefore, I would like to say that as a result of such arrogant practices Railway Minister has to resign after presenting rail budget. As a result of such an arrogant practices your own Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs challenges your leadership.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude, you have said your thing this is amendment.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This is the result of this arrogant style of work that minister of your allies parties gets compelled to stage Dharna before Gandhiji statue. this is the result of your arrogant style of work that the day on which Finance Minister present budget in the house, state Finance Minister of your allies parties don't turn attend the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushma ji, now you please conclude.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I want to say a very important thing, Mr. Prime Minister just spoke one NCTC. I still say that if Minister of Home Affairs is ready to say this because it is written in its order that it will be implemented from 1st March, 2012. If you are ready to say this that you will implement this after clarifying the doubts of Chief Ministers in the meeting to be held on 16th April, then I can take back this amendment ...*(Interruptions)* No, I didn't say this, He said that he has concerned the meeting. I should clarify this. Meeting is just a formality. Mr. Prime Minister

has just said that on 12th, meeting of Director Generals and Chief Secretaries was concerned. I would like to say that the situation has worsen in that meeting. Next day a news came in the Indian express.

[*English*]

"Delhi lectures States on NCTC: 'Don't be CMs' stenographers'."

[*Translation*]

Hon'ble Home Minister, do you remember that next day while asking a supplementary question I asked you that what is its fact and you called Home Secretary and asked about it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please conclude.

[*English*]

Let me run the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Then Home Secretary said that he has not said any such thing. Madam Speaker, I would like to say that.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you please conclude don't give full statement.

[*English*]

You are speaking on the amendment.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I have searched by saying that Home Secretary has not said this, you have put a question mark to the prestise of newspaper and its correspondent. But today I would like to say in this House that I have myself spoken to that officer, whose name was mentioned here.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please speak on the amendement, please don't speak on other topics.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: That officer told that Home secretary said that

[*English*]

"I do not like this tendency of being stenographers".

[*Translation*]

that officer even said that, he said in protest that I was here till some time back and whether I have become a stenographer when I came to state.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushma ji, please confine yourself to the amendment. Do not make a full speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I could like to say that Hon'ble Prime Minister is present herre, minister of home affairs is present here, if you want to converse this sitting as a formality and have to threaten them then it will not being any solution. But if home minister is ready to say that he will not implement this till the meeting of 16th, since 1st March, 2012 is written in this.

MADAM SPEAKER: This all right. Now you fare concluded.

[*English*]

13.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: If you are ready to say this.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, let me run the House. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, through you I would like to say that if you are ready to say this that you will not implement this till 16th April, and you will implement this after regarding the queries of Chief Ministers then I can take my amendment bakk else we will call voting for this.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do any other hon. Members want to put their amendments separately to the Vote of the House?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I would like to put my amendment separately.

MADAM SPEAKER: Which is your amendment number?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: My amendment number is 1279. This is exactly the same amendment, which has been moved by the Leader of the Opposition.

MADAM SPEAKER: It has to be a separate amendment.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am moving the amendment on setting up of NCTC.

Madam, when NIA Bill was brought before the House in 2009, we raised our objections. We opposed to that. We said in the House at that point of time that this would encroach upon the powers of the State. While replying to the debate on that Bill, the Minister for Home Affairs assured that he would consult the State Governments and if necessary he would revisit the matter without consulting the State Governments.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, why you have stood up?

[English]

I have read it in my observation. Have you heard my observation?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, let me speak and finish. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, without consulting the State Governments, the Government decided to set up NCTC. An order has been issued that NCTC would start functioning from 12th March. This shows the intent of this Government. Today, the Prime Minister while replying to the President's Address said that there would be consultation with the State Governments.

My question is that before taking such decision—which would infringe upon the powers of the State - how the State Governments, the federal structure of this country and the Constitution are being assaulted by this Government one after another?

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Thank you, please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I would like to know whether the decision to set up NCTC would be withdrawn. There would be wider consultation with the State Governments. We are against such organization which would infringe upon the powers of the State. Already, the federal structure of the country and the Constitution has been disturbed by many actions of this Government. So, I oppose it and I put my amendment for voting.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab. Be very brief please. What is your amendment number?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, my amendment number is 1177. Eleven hundred and seventy seven deals with powers of the Central Government under the National Counter Terrorism Centre. 19.03.2012 80

Here the hon. President has mentioned that the National Intelligence Grid and the National Counter Terrorism Centre aim to improve India's capability to counter internal security threats. This National Counter Terrorism Centre claims to improve India's capability to counter internal security threats ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: The hon. Prime Minister has mentioned that consultation will take place. Some deliberations have taken place with the DG (Police), with the Chief Secretaries of respective States and consultation will take place on 16th of April with respective Chief Ministers of different States.

At the same time, the Prime Minister has also said two things—one is, conceptual formation of NCTC and second point is, the functioning of NCTC. This is nothing new. Since last February, the Union Government has been always trying to mention that conceptually the formation of NCTC is not being objected to. But that is not the case. When certain Chief Ministers have been repeatedly writing to the Prime Minister to withdraw this Office Order of 3rd February, they are objecting to the concept of formation of NCTC, then it follows with the functioning of NCTC.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Have you finished?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I have not said anything till yet.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak, but hurry up.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please conclude. Now Shri Shailendra Kumar to speak.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, let me complete. A little knowledge that I have about English grammar, at least, I understand that conceptually the idea that was floated in 2001 was to have an identical NCTC on the lines of the United States of America. Nowhere in the world in the democratic set up, except the other autocratic countries like the Security Service during Hitler's regime where the Intelligence had police powers, the intelligence agencies had any police powers
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You are taking too much time. Do not take too much time. Mr. Shailendra Kumar, please stand up and start speaking.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I am just referring to the letter which our Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, had written to the Prime Minister on 13th February which said that Para 3.1 of the Order empowers Director, NCTC, as the designated authority under Section 2E of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967. Through this, the Central Government is deriving power to take on the powers of the State to search, to seize and to arrest. These are police powers and these police powers should never be given to an intelligence agency. That is why, we are opposed to the formation of NCTC in this form. The NCTC Order should be withdrawn and then the Chief Ministers' Conference can be called by the Prime Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, I have also given amendments on address by the Hon'ble President. Amendment nos are 140 to 148 and 1179 to 1181. Hon'ble Members have expressed their views.

MADAM SPEAKER: You tell your amendment No.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, I have just told.

MADAM SPEAKER: Which amendment you are moving?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, 140 to 148 and 1179 to 1181, the amendment which I gave on NCTC.

MADAM SPEAKER: Which amendment you are moving?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Amendment No. 140 to 148 and 1179 to 1181. I have given a number of amendments in it. I would like to speak on NCTC only. Just now Hon'ble members have given suggestions that the rights have been given to states in constitutional federal system, since at present NCTC has been discussed in detail, meeting of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals was also concerned, their suggestion were also taken. Few states have objection on it. I will not discuss about it in details but I would like to say one thing as a representative from my party that the rights given to states in federal system should not be breached. If from Prime Minister ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You are speaking on which amendment?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I am speaking on NCTC.

MADAM SPEAKER: The number you have given is not concerned with NCTC. You are giving some other number and speaking on something else. It is not concerned with that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I have given many suggestions. NCTC is one of them.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, tell me the number of that.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I have done 4-5 amendments from 1179 to 1181. NCTC is the major among them I was speaking on that I was saying that if the Hon'ble Prime Minister has given assurance then we fully support that, but deliberation should be states

and party leaders and decision should be made on that basis.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I am moving my amendment numbers from 1166 to 1172. All these amendments relate to the problems of the working class of India which have never been dealt with neither by the hon. President in her Address, nor by the hon. Prime Minister while replying to the Address. It is really astonishing that the hon. President of the country on the advice of the hon. Prime Minister can make her speech without having referred to the galloping problems of violation of labour laws in the country; to the galloping problems of marginalization of the contract labourers; to the galloping problems of poverty amongst the working class. They are the producers of wealth. The workers are the producers of wealth. The hon. Prime Minister has time to talk a tax evader to discuss the problem of his airline. He has time to talk to the tax evaders but does not have time to talk to the trade unions of this country. Therefore, I move all these amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment No. 1, moved by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address that National Intelligence Grid and the National Counter Terrorism Centre have been set up without any consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States and the provisions of these two institutions encroach upon the federal structure of the country and violate the rights of the States.”

MADAM SPEAKER: Those in favour may say ‘Aye’.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: ‘Ayes’.

MADAM SPEAKER: Those against may say ‘No’.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MADAM SPEAKER: I think the ‘Noes’ have it; the ‘Noes’ have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: “Ayes” have it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared—

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi) Madam Speaker, we oppose encroachment upon rights of State Governments and attack on federal system by the Central Government and stage walkout.

[English]

13.15 hrs.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan and some other hon. Members then left the House

...(Interruptions)

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members left the House

... (Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam Speaker, I am on a point of order. How can they walk out?....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, lobbies are clear. The Secretary-General may now inform the Members about the procedure for operating automatic vote recording machine

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:-

1. Before a Division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.

*Not recorded.

2. As may kindly be seen, the red bulbs above display boards on either side of hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.

3. For voting, please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, namely, one "Red" button in front of the hon. Member on the head phone plate and also any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of the desk or seats:

Ayes - Green Colour

Noes - Red Colour

Abstain- Yellow Colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".

5. Important: The Hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

6. Please do not press the amber button (P) during Division.

7. Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on display boards and on their desk unit.

8. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that National Intelligence Grid and the National Counter Terrorism Centre have been set up without any consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States and the provisions of these two institutions encroach upon the federal structure of the country and violate the rights of the States."

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I demand Division.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Division:

The Lok Sabha divided:

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please wait for a minute. Since it is not operative, we are again switching it off and switching it on.

So, now again fresh Division:

The Lok Sabha divided:

| | | |
|----------------|------|------------|
| DIVISION NO. 1 | AYES | 13.30 hrs. |
|----------------|------|------------|

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Adsul, Shri Anandrao

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Anandan, Shri M.

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

*Azad, Shri Kirti

Babar, Shri Gajanan D.

*Bais, Shri Ramesh

Basavaraj, Shri G. S.

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.

Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.

Chavan, Shri Harishchandra

Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo

Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal

Das, Shri Khagen

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Deka, Shri Ramen

Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh

Devi, Shrimati Rama

Dhotre, Shri Sanjay

*Voted through slip

Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
 Dubey, Shri Nishikant
 Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
 Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
 *Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.
 Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram
 Gouda, Shri Shivarama
 Haque, Sk. Saidul
 Hazari, Shri Maheshwar
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
 Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao
 Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay
 Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana
 Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai
 Jawale, Shri Haribhau
 Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
 Joshi, Shri Pralhad
 Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
 Karunakaran, Shri P.
 Kashyap, Shri Virender
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
 Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
 Kumar, Shri P.
 Kumar, Shri Virendra
 Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
 Kumari, Shrimati Putul
 Lingam, Shri P.
 *Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
 Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
 Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
 Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
 Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
 Manian, Shri O.S.
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram

Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
 Mohan, Shri P.C.
 *Munda, Shri Karia
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
 Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.
 Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad
 Panda, Shri Baijayant
 Panda, Shri Prabodh
 Pandey, Kumari Saroj
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
 Pangi, Shri Jayaram
 Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
 Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
 Patel, Shri Devji M.
 Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai
 Pathak, Shri Harin
 Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
 Patil, Shri C.R.
 Patle, Shrimati Kamla Devi
 Potai, Shri Sohan
 Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
 Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
 Rajendran, Shri C.
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.
 Ramshankar, Prof.
 Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
 Ray, Shri Rudramadhab
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
 Roy, Shri Arjun
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
 Roy, Shri Nripendra Nath
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev
 Sampath, Shri A.
 Satpathy, Shri Tathagata

Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Raje
 Semmalai, Shri S.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
 Shantha, Shrimati J.
 Sharma, Shri Jagdish
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.
 Singh, Shri Dushyant
 Singh, Shri Ganesh
 Singh, Shri Jaswant
 Singh, Shri Kalyan
 Singh, Shri Murari Lal
 *Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar
 Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
 Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan
 Singh, Shri Rajnath
 Singh, Shri Rakesh
 Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Singh, Shri Uday
 Singh, Shrimati Meena
 Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan
 Sinha, Shri Yashwant
 Sivasami, Shri C.
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
 Tandon, Shri Lalji
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.
 Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
 .Tudu, Shri Laxman
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
 Venugopal, Dr. P.
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh

*Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Sharad
 NOES
 Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.
 Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
 Adhi Sankar, Shri
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
 Ahamed, Shri E.
 Ajmal, Shri Badruddin
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh
 Antony, Shri Anto
 Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam
 Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram
 Azharuddin, Mohammed
 Baalu, Shri T.R.
 'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh
 Babbar, Shri Raj
 Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh
 "Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal
 Baite, Shri Thangso
 *Baitha, Shri Kameshwar
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
 Bapiraju , Shri K.
 Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai
 Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob
 Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand
 Bhoi, Shri Sanjay
 Bhujbal, Shri Sameer
 Biswal, Shri Hemanand
 Chacko, Shri P.C.
 Chang, Shri C.M.
 Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar
 Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar
 Chaudhary, Shri Jayant
 Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh
 Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.
 Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.
 Choudhary, Shri Harish
 Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti
 Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
 'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor
 Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
 Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa
 Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
 Deora, Shri Milind
 Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.
 Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
 Dias, Shri Charles
 Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
 Dutt, Shrimati Priya
 Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh
 Ering, Shri Ninong
 Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji
 Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
 Gandhi, Shri Rahul
 Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
 Gandhiselvan, Shri S.
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
 *Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
 Gogoi, Shri Dip
 Guddu, Shri Premchand
 Handique, Shri B.K.
 Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
 Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.
 Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
 Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan
 Hussain, Shri Ismail
 Jadhav, Shri Baliram
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda
 Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
 Jain, Shri Pradeep

Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
 Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
 Jayaprada, Shrimati
 Jena, Shri Srikant
 Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
 Jindal, Shri Naveen
 Joshi, Dr. C.P.
 Joshi, Shri Mahesh
 Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
 Kamal Nath, Shri
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
 Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
 *Khan, Shri Hassan
 Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
 Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
 Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
 Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
 Khursheed, Shri Salman
 Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
 Kumar, Shri Ramesh
 Kumar, Shri Shailendra
 Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
 Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
 Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai
 Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
 Maharaj, Shri Satpal
 Majhi, Shri Pradeep
 Maken, Shri Ajay
 Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
 Mani, Shri Jose K.
 Masram, Shri Basori Singh
 Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
 Meena, Shri Namoo Narain
 Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Meghe, Shri Datta
 Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
 Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
 Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti

Mishra, Shri Mahabal
 Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
 Nagpal, Shri Devendra
 Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
 Narah, Shrimati Ranee
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.
 Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
 Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
 Noor, Kumari Mausam
 Ola, Shri Sis Ram
 Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
 Pal, Shri Jagdambika
 Pal, Shri Rajaram
 Pala, Shri Vincent H.
 Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
 Patel, Shri Dinsha
 Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
 Patel, Shri Praful
 Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
 Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
 Patil, Shri Pratik
 Pawar, Shri Sharad
 Pilot, Shri Sachin
 Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam
 Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
 Prasada, Shri Jitin
 Premdas, Shri
 Punia, Shri P. L.
 Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
 Radadiya, Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai
 Raghavan, Shri M.K.
 Rahman, Shri Abdul
 Rai, Shri Prem Das
 Rajagopal, Shri L.
 Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam

Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
 Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
 Ramkishun, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K.S.
 Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
 Rawat, Shri Harish
 Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami
 Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
 Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu
 Reddy, Shri S.P.Y.
 Ruala, Shri C.L.
 Sachan, Shri Rakesh
 Sai Prathap, Shri A.
 Sangma, Kumari Agatha
 Sanjoy, Shri Takam
 Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
 Saroj, Shri Tufani
 Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
 Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
 Selja, Kumari
 Shanavas, Shri M.I.
 Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
 Shariq, Shri S.D.
 Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
 Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
 Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
 Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
 Sibal, Shri Kapil
 Singh, Chaudhary Lal
 Singh, Dr. Sanjay
 Singh, Rao Inderjit
 Singh, Shri Ajit
 Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
 Singh, Shri Ilyaraj
 Singh, Shri Jitendra
 Singh, Shri N. Dharam
 Singh, Shri R.P.N.
 Singh, Shri Ravneet

*Voted through slip

*Corrected through slip

*Voted through slip

Singh, Shri Rewati Raman
 Singh, Shri Sukhdev
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
 Singh, Shri Virbhadra
 Singh, Shri Yashvir
 Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
 Singla, Shri Vijay Inder
 Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
 Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
 Sudhakaran, Shri K.
 Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
 Sule, Shrimati Supriya
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
 Tagore, Shri Manicka
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep
 Tandon, Shrimati Annu
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok
 Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
 Tewari, Shri Manish
 Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.
 Thomas, Shri P.T.
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh
 Venugopal, Shri D.
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.
 Verma, Shri Sajjan
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
 Viswanathan, Shri P.
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.
 Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar
 Vyas, Dr. Girija
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul
 Yadav, Shri Arun
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.

Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.
 Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result
 of the Division is:

Ayes: 141

Noes: 226

The motion was negatived.

The amendment was negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now move the
 amendment no. 1279, moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia
 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be
 added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address
 about that the National Intelligence Grid and the
 National Counter Terrorism Centre have been
 constituted without consultations with the Chief
 Ministers of the States and the provisions of these
 two bodies encroach upon the federal structure of
 the country and dilute the rights of the States."

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I demand
 Division. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

*The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes
 through slips.

Ayes 141 + S/Shri Kirti Azad, Ramesh Bais, A. Ganeshmurthi,
 Sumitra Mahajan, S/Sh. Karia Munda, Pashupati Nath Singh
 and Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav=148
 Noes 226 + S/Shri Khiladi Lal Bairwa, Kameshwar Baitha,
 Paban Singh Ghatowar and Hasan Khan=230

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about that the National Intelligence Grid and the National Counter Terrorism Centre have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States and the provisions of these two bodies encroach upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States."

...(Interruptions)

The Lok Sabha divided:

DIVISION NO. 2 AYES 13.32 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb
 Adsul, Shri Anandrao
 Advani, Shri L.K.
 Agrawal, Shri Rajendra
 Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.
 Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh
 Anandan, Shri M.
 Angadi, Shri Suresh
 Argal, Shri Ashok
 *Azad, Shri Kirti
 Babar, Shri Gajanan D.
 Bais, Shri Ramesh
 Basavaraj, Shri G. S.
 Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari
 Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya
 Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.
 Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.
 Chavan, Shri Harishchandra
 Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo
 Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal
 Das, Shri Khagen
 Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas
 Deka, Shri Ramen
 Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh
 Devi, Shrimati Rama

Dhotre, Shri Sanjay
 Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
 Dubey, Shri Nishikant
 Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
 Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
 Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.
 Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram
 Gouda, Shri Shivarama
 Haque, Sk. Saidul
 Hazari, Shri Maheshwar
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
 Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao
 Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay
 Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana
 Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai
 Jawale, Shri Haribhau
 Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
 Joshi, Shri Pralhad
 Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
 Karunakaran, Shri P.
 Kashyap, Shri Virender
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
 Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
 Kumar, Shri P.
 Kumar, Shri Virendra
 Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
 Kumari, Shrimati Putul
 Lingam, Shri P.
 *Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
 Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
 Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
 Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
 Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal

Manian, Shri O.S.
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
 Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
 Mohan, Shri P.C.
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
 Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.
 Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad
 Panda, Shri Baijayant
 Panda, Shri Prabodh
 Pandey, Kumari Saroj
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
 Pangi, Shri Jayaram
 Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
 *Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
 Patel, Shri Devji M.
 Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai
 Pathak, Shri Harin
 Patil, Shri A.T.
 Patil, Shri C.R.
 Patle, Shrimati Kamla Devi
 Potai, Shri Sohan
 Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
 Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
 Rajendran, Shri C.
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.
 Ramshankar, Prof.
 Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
 Ray, Shri Rudramadhab
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
 Roy, Shri Arjun
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
 Roy, Shri Nripendra Nath
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev
 Sampath, Shri A.

Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
 Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Raje
 Semmalai, Shri S.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
 Shantha, Shrimati J.
 Sharma, Shri Jagdish
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.
 Singh, Dr. Bhola
 Singh, Shri Dushyant
 Singh, Shri Ganesh
 Singh, Shri Jaswant
 Singh, Shri Kalyan
 Singh, Shri Murari Lal
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar
 Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
 Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *alias* Lalan
 Singh, Shri Rajnath
 Singh, Shri Rakesh
 Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Singh, Shri Uday
 Singh, Shrimati Meena
 Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan
 Sinha, Shri Yashwant
 Sivasami, Shri C.
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
 Tandon, Shri Lalji
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.
 Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
 Tudu, Shri Laxman
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
 Venugopal, Dr. P.

Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Sharad
 Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.
 Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
 Adhi Sankar, Shri
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
 Ahamed, Shri E.
 Ajmal, Shri Badruddin
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh
 Antony, Shri Anto
 Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam
 Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram
 Azharuddin, Mohammed
 Baalu, Shri T.R.
 'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh
 Babbar, Shri Raj
 Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh
 *Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal
 Baite, Shri Thangso
 Baitha, Shri Kameshwar
 Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
 Bapiraju, Shri K.
 Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai
 Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob
 Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand
 Bhoi, Shri Sanjay
 Bhujbal, Shri Sameer
 Biswal, Shri Hemanand
 Chacko, Shri P.C.
 Chang, Shri C.M.
 Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar
 Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar
 Chaudhary, Shri Jayant
 Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh
 Chidambaram, Shri P.
 Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.
 Choudhary, Shri Harish
 Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti
 Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
 'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor
 Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
 Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa
 Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
 Deora, Shri Milind
 Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.
 Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
 Dias, Shri Charles
 Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
 Dutt, Shrimati Priya
 Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh
 Ering, Shri Ninong
 Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji
 Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
 Gandhi, Shri Rahul
 Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
 Gandhiselvan, Shri S.
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
 *Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
 Gogoi, Shri Dip
 Guddu, Shri Premchand
 Handique, Shri B.K.
 Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
 Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.
 Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
 Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan
 Hussain, Shri Ismail
 Jadhav, Shri Baliram
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda
 Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
 Jain, Shri Pradeep
 Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
 Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram

Jayaprada, Shrimati
 Jena, Shri Srikant
 Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
 Jindal, Shri Naveen
 Joshi, Dr. C.P.
 Joshi, Shri Mahesh
 Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
 Kamal Nath, Shri
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
 Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
 *Khan, Shri Hassan
 Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
 Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
 Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
 Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
 Khursheed, Shri Salman
 Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
 Kumar, Shri Ramesh
 Kumar, Shri Shailendra
 Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
 Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
 Lal, Shri Pakauri
 Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai
 Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
 Maharaj, Shri Satpal
 Majhi, Shri Pradeep
 Maken, Shri Ajay
 Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
 Mani, Shri Jose K.
 Masram, Shri Basori Singh
 Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
 Meena, Shri Namonarain
 Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Meghe, Shri Datta
 Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
 Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
 Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
 Mishra, Shri Mahabal

Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
 *Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
 Nagpal, Shri Devendra
 Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
 Narah, Shrimati Ranee
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.
 Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
 Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
 Noor, Kumari Mausam
 **Ola, Shri Sis Ram
 Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
 Pal, Shri Jagdambika
 Pal, Shri Rajaram
 Pala, Shri Vincent H.
 Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
 Patel, Shri Dinsha
 Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
 Patel, Shri Praful
 Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
 Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
 Patil, Shri Pratik
 Pawar, Shri Sharad
 Pilot, Shri Sachin
 Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamm
 Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
 Prasada, Shri Jitin
 Premdas, Shri
 Punia, Shri P. L.
 Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
 Radadiya, Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai
 Raghavan, Shri M.K.
 Rahman, Shri Abdul
 Rai, Shri Prem Das
 Rajagopal, Shri L.

*Voted through slip

*Voted through slip

**Corrected through slip

Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
 Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
 Ramkishun, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K.S.
 Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
 Rawat, Shri Harish
 Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami
 Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
 Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu
 Reddy, Shri S.P.Y.
 Ruala, Shri C.L.
 Sachan, Shri Rakesh
 Sai Prathap, Shri A.
 Sangma, Kumari Agatha
 Sanjoy, Shri Takam
 Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
 Saroj, Shri Tufani
 Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
 Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
 Selja, Kumari
 Shanavas, Shri M.I.
 Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
 Shariq, Shri S.D.
 Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
 Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
 Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
 Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
 Sibal, Shri Kapil
 Singh, Chaudhary Lal
 Singh, Dr. Sanjay
 Singh, Rao Inderjit
 Singh, Shri Ajit
 Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
 Singh, Shri Ilyaraj
 Singh, Shri Jitendra
 Singh, Shri N. Dharam
 Singh, Shri R.P.N.
 Singh, Shri Ravneet

Singh, Shri Rewati Raman
 Singh, Shri Sukhdev
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
 Singh, Shri Virbhadra
 Singh, Shri Yashvir
 Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
 Singla, Shri Vijay Inder
 Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
 Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
 Sudhakaran, Shri K.
 Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
 Sule, Shrimati Supriya
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
 Tagore, Shri Manicka
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep
 Tandon, Shrimati Annu
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok
 Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
 Tewari, Shri Manish
 Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.
 Thomas, Shri P.T.
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh
 Venugopal, Shri D.
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.
 Verma, Shri Sajjan
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
 Viswanathan, Shri P.
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.
 Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar
 Vyas, Dr. Girija
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul
 Yadav, Shri Arun
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.

Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 146

Noes: 227

The motion was negatived.

The amendment was negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 1177 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): We want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about powers of the Central Government under the National Counter Terrorism Centre."

The Lok Sabha divided:

DIVISION NO. 3 **AYES** 13.32 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb
Adsul, Shri Anandrao
Advani, Shri L.K.
Agrawal, Shri Rajendra
Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.
Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh
Anandan, Shri M.
Angadi, Shri Suresh
Argal, Shri Ashok
*Azad, Shri Kirti
Babar, Shri Gajanan D.
Bais, Shri Ramesh

Basavaraj, Shri G. S.
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo
Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal
Das, Shri Khagen
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas
Deka, Shri Ramen
Devi, Shrimati Rama
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Dubey, Shri Nishikant
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.
Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil
Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram
Gouda, Shri Shivarama
Haque, Sk. Saidul
Hazari, Shri Maheshwar
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana
Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai
Jawale, Shri Haribhau
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
Joshi, Shri Pralhad
Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
Karunakaran, Shri P.
Kashyap, Shri Virender
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh

*Voted through slip

Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
 Kumar, Shri P.
 Kumar, Shri Virendra
 Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
 Kumari, Shrimati Putul
 Lingam, Shri P.
 *Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
 Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
 Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
 Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
 Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
 Manian, Shri O.S.
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
 *Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
 Mohan, Shri P.C.
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
 Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.
 Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad
 Panda, Shri Baijayant
 Panda, Shri Prabodh
 Pandey, Kumari Saroj
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
 Pangi, Shri Jayaram
 Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
 Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
 Patel, Shri Devji M.
 Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai
 Pathak, Shri Harin
 Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
 Patil, Shri C.R.
 Patle, Shrimati Kamla Devi
 Potai, Shri Sohan
 Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
 Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
 Rajendran, Shri C.

Rajesh, Shri M.B.
 Ramshankar, Prof.
 Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
 Ray, Shri Rudramadhab
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
 Roy, Shri Arjun
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
 Roy, Shri Nripendra Nath
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev
 Sampath, Shri A.
 Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
 Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Raje
 Semmalai, Shri S.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
 Shantha, Shrimati J.
 Sharma, Shri Jagdish
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.
 Singh, Dr. Bhola
 Singh, Shri Dushyant
 Singh, Shri Ganesh
 Singh, Shri Jaswant
 Singh, Shri Kalyan
 Singh, Shri Murari Lal
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar
 Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
 Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *alias* Lalan
 Singh, Shri Rajnath
 Singh, Shri Rakesh
 Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Singh, Shri Uday
 Singh, Shrimati Meena
 Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan

Sinha, Shri Yashwant
 Sivasami, Shri C.
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan
 Swamy, Shri Janardhana
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
 Tandon, Shri Lalji
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.
 Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
 Tudu, Shri Laxman
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
 Venugopal, Dr. P.
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Sharad

NOES

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.
 Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
 Adhi Sankar, Shri
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
 Ahamed, Shri E.
 Ajmal, Shri Badruddin
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh
 Antony, Shri Anto
 Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam
 Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram
 Azharuddin, Mohammed
 Baalu, Shri T.R.
 'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh
 Babbar, Shri Raj
 Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh
 *Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal
 Baite, Shri Thangso
 Baitha, Shri Kameshwar

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
 Bapiraju, Shri K.
 Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai
 Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob
 Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand
 Bhoi, Shri Sanjay
 Bhujbal, Shri Sameer
 Biswal, Shri Hemanand
 Chacko, Shri P.C.
 Chang, Shri C.M.
 Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar
 Chaudhary, Shri Jayant
 Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh
 Chidambaram, Shri P.
 Chinta Mohan, Dr.
 Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.
 Choudhary, Shri Harish
 Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti
 Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
 Chowdhury, Shri Adhir
 'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor
 Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
 Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa
 Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
 Deora, Shri Milind
 Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.
 Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
 Dias, Shri Charles
 Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
 Dutt, Shrimati Priya
 Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh
 Ering, Shri Ninong
 Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji
 Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
 Gandhi, Shri Rahul
 Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
 Gandhiselvan, Shri S.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
 *Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
 Gogoi, Shri Dip
 Guddu, Shri Premchand
 Handique, Shri B.K.
 Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
 Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.
 Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
 Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan
 Hussain, Shri Ismail
 Jadhav, Shri Baliram
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda
 Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
 Jain, Shri Pradeep
 Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
 Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
 Jayaprada, Shrimati
 Jena, Shri Srikant
 Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
 Jindal, Shri Naveen
 Joshi, Dr. C.P.
 Joshi, Shri Mahesh
 Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
 Kamal Nath, Shri
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
 Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
 *Khan, Shri Hassan
 Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
 Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
 Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
 Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
 Khursheed, Shri Salman
 Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
 Kumar, Shri Ramesh
 Kumar, Shri Shailendra
 Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
 Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
 Lal, Shri Pakauri

Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai
 Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
 Maharaj, Shri Satpal
 Majhi, Shri Pradeep
 Maken, Shri Ajay
 Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
 Mani, Shri Jose K.
 Masram, Shri Basori Singh
 Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
 Meena, Shri Namu Narain
 Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Meghe, Shri Datta
 Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
 Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
 Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
 Mishra, Shri Mahabal
 Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
 Nagpal, Shri Devendra
 Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
 Narah, Shrimati Ranee
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.
 Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
 Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
 Noor, Kumari Mausam
 Ola, Shri Sis Ram
 Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
 Pal, Shri Jagdambika
 Pal, Shri Rajaram
 Pala, Shri Vincent H.
 Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
 Patel, Shri Dinsha
 Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
 Patel, Shri Praful
 Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
 Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
 Patil, Shri Pratik
 Pawar, Shri Sharad

Pilot, Shri Sachin
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamm
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Prasada, Shri Jitin
Premdas, Shri
Punia, Shri P. L.
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
Radadiya, Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai
Raghavan, Shri M.K.
Rahman, Shri Abdul
Rai, Shri Prem Das
Rajagopal, Shri L.
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
Ramkishun, Shri
Rao, Dr. K.S.
Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
Rawat, Shri Harish
Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami
Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu
Reddy, Shri S.P.Y.
Ruala, Shri C.L.
Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Sai Prathap, Shri A.
Sangma, Kumari Agatha
Sanjoy, Shri Takam
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Saroj, Shri Tufani
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
Selja, Kumari
Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
Shariq, Shri S.D.
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar

Sibal, Shri Kapil
Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Singh, Rao Inderjit
Singh, Shri Ajit
Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Singh, Shri Jitendra
Singh, Shri N. Dharam
Singh, Shri R.P.N.
Singh, Shri Ravneet
Singh, Shri Rewati Raman
Singh, Shri Sukhdev
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Singh, Shri Virbhadra
Singh, Shri Yashvir
Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
Singla, Shri Vijay Inder
Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Sudhakaran, Shri K.
Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
Tagore, Shri Manicka
Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
Tewari, Shri Manish
Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Thomas, Shri P.T.
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Venugopal, Shri D.
Venugopal, Shri K.C.

Verma, Shri Sajjan
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
 Viswanathan, Shri P.
 Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar
 Vyas, Dr. Girija
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul
 Yadav, Shri Arun
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 145

Noes: 227

The motion was negatived.

The amendment was negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will put Amendment Nos. from 1166 to 1172 moved by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to the vote of the House."

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (GHATAL): Madam, we want Division.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): Madam, we want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about not taking serious note of the growing

incidents of farmers suicides in the country." (1166)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about not taking note of the growing contractualisation of work of permanent/perennial nature where contract workers are denied the wages and other benefits given to the regular workers." (1167)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to amend the Minimum Wages Act to ensure universal coverage irrespective of the schedules and fixation of the statutory minimum wages at not less than Rs. 10,000 per month." (1168)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to introduce compulsory registration of trade unions within a period of 45 days and immediate ratification of the ILO Convention Nos. 87 and 98." (1169)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to stop disinvestment of government equity in the profit making central public sector undertakings." (1170)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for strict enforcement of labour laws without any exception or exemption and stringent punitive measures for violation of labour laws." (1171)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to provide universal social security cover for the unorganized sector workers without

*The following members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips.

Ayes 146 + S/Shri Kirti Azad, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan and Shri Kamlesh Paswan = 149

Noes 227 + S/Shri Khiladi Lal Bairwa, Paban Singh Ghatowar, Hasan Khan, Vilas Muthemwar and Sis Ram Ola = 232

any restriction and creation of a National Security Fund with adequate resources in line with the recommendations of NCEUS and Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour." (1172)

The Lok Sabha divided:

DIVISION NO. 4 AYES 13.37 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb
 Adsul, Shri Anandrao
 Advani, Shri L.K.
 Agrawal, Shri Rajendra
 Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.
 Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh
 Anandan, Shri M.
 Angadi, Shri Suresh
 Argal, Shri Ashok
 *Azad, Shri Kirti
 Babar, Shri Gajanan D.
 Bais, Shri Ramesh
 Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari
 Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya
 Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.
 Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.
 Chavan, Shri Harishchandra
 Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo
 Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal
 Das, Shri Khagen
 Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas
 Deka, Shri Ramen
 Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh
 Devi, Shrimati Rama
 Dhotre, Shri Sanjay
 Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
 Dubey, Shri Nishikant
 Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
 Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka

Ganeshamurthi, Shri A.
 Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram
 Gouda, Shri Shivarama
 Haque, Sk. Saidul
 Hazari, Shri Maheshwar
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
 Jadhao, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao
 Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay
 Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana
 Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai
 Jawale, Shri Haribhau
 Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh
 Joshi, Dr. Murlī Manohar
 Joshi, Shri Pralhad
 Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
 Karunakaran, Shri P.
 Kashyap, Shri Virender
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
 Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
 Kumar, Shri P.
 Kumar, Shri Virendra
 Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
 Kumari, Shrimati Putul
 Lingam, Shri P.
 *Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
 Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
 Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar
 Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan
 Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal
 Manian, Shri O.S.
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
 Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad
 Mohan, Shri P.C.
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
 Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.
 Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad

*Voted through slip

*Voted through slip

Panda, Shri Bajjayant
 Panda, Shri Prabodh
 Pandey, Kumari Saroj
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
 Pangi, Shri Jayaram
 Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash
 Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
 Patel, Shri Devji M.
 Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai
 Pathak, Shri Harin
 Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
 Patil, Shri C.R.
 Patle, Shrimati Kamla Devi
 Potai, Shri Sohan
 Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
 Raghavendra, Shri B.Y.
 Rajendran, Shri C.
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.
 Ramshankar, Prof.
 Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh
 Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
 Ray, Shri Rudramadhab
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
 Roy, Shri Arjun
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar
 Roy, Shri Nripendra Nath
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev
 Sampath, Shri A.
 Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
 Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Raje
 Semmalai, Shri S.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
 Shantha, Shrimati J.
 Sharma, Shri Jagdish
 Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao
 Siddeshwara, Shri G.M.
 Singh, Dr. Bhola

Singh, Shri Dushyant
 Singh, Shri Ganesh
 Singh, Shri Jaswant
 *Singh, Shri Kalyan
 Singh, Shri Murari Lal
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
 Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar
 Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
 Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *alias* Lalan
 Singh, Shri Rajnath
 Singh, Shri Rakesh
 Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Singh, Shri Uday
 Singh, Shrimati Meena
 Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan
 Sinha, Shri Yashwant
 Sivasami, Shri C.
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh
 Sushant, Dr. Rajan
 Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma
 Tandon, Shri Lalji
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.
 Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
 Tudu, Shri Laxman
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
 Venugopal, Dr. P.
 Vishwanath Katti, Shri Ramesh
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Sharad
 NOES
 Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.
 Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
 Adhi Sankar, Shri
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

*Voted through slip

Ahamed, Shri E.
 Ajmal, Shri Badruddin
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh
 Antony, Shri Anto
 Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam
 Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram
 Azharuddin, Mohammed
 Baalu, Shri T.R.
 'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh
 Babbar, Shri Raj
 Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh
 *Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal
 Baite, Shri Thangso
 Baitha, Shri Kameshwar
 Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
 Bapiraju, Shri K.
 Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai
 Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob
 Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand
 Bhoi, Shri Sanjay
 Bhujbal, Shri Sameer
 Biswal, Shri Hemanand
 Chacko, Shri P.C.
 Chang, Shri C.M.
 Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar
 Chaudhary, Shri Jayant
 Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh
 Chidambaram, Shri P.
 Chinta Mohan, Dr.
 Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.
 Choudhary, Shri Harish
 Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti
 Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan
 Choudhury, Shri Adhir
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
 'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor
 Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
 Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa

*Voted through slip

Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra
 Deora, Shri Milind
 Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.
 Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
 Dias, Shri Charles
 Dikshit, Shri Sandeep
 Dutt, Shrimati Priya
 Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh
 Ering, Shri Ninong
 Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji
 Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
 Gandhi, Shri Rahul
 Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
 Gandhiselvan, Shri S.
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
 *Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
 Gogoi, Shri Dip
 Guddu, Shri Premchand
 Handique, Shri B.K.
 Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
 Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.
 Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
 Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan
 Hussain, Shri Ismail
 Jadhav, Shri Baliram
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda
 Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
 Jain, Shri Pradeep
 Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash
 Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram
 Jayaprada, Shrimati
 Jena, Shri Srikant
 Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
 Jindal, Shri Naveen
 Joshi, Dr. C.P.
 Joshi, Shri Mahesh
 Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
 Kamal Nath, Shri

*Voted through slip

Kamat, Shri Gurudas
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
 Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
 *Khan, Shri Hassan
 Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
 Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
 Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
 Khatri, Dr. Nirmal
 Khursheed, Shri Salman
 Krishnasswamy, Shri M.
 Kumar, Shri Ramesh
 Kumar, Shri Shailendra
 Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
 Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
 Lal, Shri Pakauri
 Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai
 Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
 Maharaj, Shri Satpal
 Majhi, Shri Pradeep
 Maken, Shri Ajay
 Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
 *Mani, Shri Jose K.
 Masram, Shri Basori Singh
 Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
 Meena, Shri Namu Narain
 Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Meghe, Shri Datta
 Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
 Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
 Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
 Mishra, Shri Mahabal
 Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
 Nagpal, Shri Devendra
 Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh
 Narah, Shrimati Raneer
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.

Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi
 Nirupam, Shri Sanjay
 Noor, Kumari Mausam
 *Ola, Shri Sis Ram
 Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
 Pal, Shri Jagdambika
 Pal, Shri Rajaram
 Pala, Shri Vincent H.
 Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
 Patel, Shri Dinsha
 Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
 Patel, Shri Praful
 Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
 Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
 Patil, Shri Pratik
 Pawar, Shri Sharad
 Pilot, Shri Sachin
 Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamm
 Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
 Prasada, Shri Jitin
 Premdas, Shri
 Punia, Shri P. L.
 Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
 Radadiya, Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai
 Raghavan, Shri M.K.
 Rahman, Shri Abdul
 Rai, Shri Prem Das
 Rajagopal, Shri L.
 Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
 Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.
 Ramkishun, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K.S.
 Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva
 Rawat, Shri Harish
 Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami
 Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P.

*Voted through slip

*Corrected through slip.

Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu
 Reddy, Shri S.P.Y.
 Ruala, Shri C.L.
 Sachan, Shri Rakesh
 Sai Prathap, Shri A.
 Sangma, Kumari Agatha
 Sanjoy, Shri Takam
 Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
 Saroj, Shri Tufani
 Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
 Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
 Selja, Kumari
 Shanavas, Shri M.I.
 Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
 Shariq, Shri S.D.
 Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
 Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
 Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
 Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar
 Sibal, Shri Kapil
 Singh, Chaudhary Lal
 Singh, Dr. Sanjay
 Singh, Rao Inderjit
 Singh, Shri Ajit
 Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
 Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
 Singh, Shri Jitendra
 Singh, Shri N. Dharam
 Singh, Shri R.P.N.
 Singh, Shri Ravneet
 Singh, Shri Rewati Raman
 Singh, Shri Sukhdev
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
 Singh, Shri Virbhadra
 Singh, Shri Yashvir
 Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
 Singla, Shri Vijay Inder
 Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
 Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
 Sudhakaran, Shri K.
 Sugavanam, Shri E.G.
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan

Sule, Shrimati Supriya
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
 Tagore, Shri Manicka
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep
 Tandon, Shrimati Annu
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok
 Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
 Tewari, Shri Manish
 Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.
 Thomas, Shri P.T.
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh
 Venugopal, Shri D.
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.
 Verma, Shri Sajjan
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
 Viswanathan, Shri P.
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.
 Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar
 Vyas, Dr. Girija
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul
 Yadav, Shri Arun
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes 144

Noes 227

The motion was negatived.

The amendment was negatived.

*The following members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips,
 Ayes 144 + Shri Kirti Azad, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan and Shri Kalyan Singh = 147
 Noes 227 + S/Shri Khiladi Lal Mairwa, Paban Singh Ghatowar and Hassan Khan, Jose K. Mani and Sis Ram Ola = 232

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

All the amendments were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the main Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:-

'That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in the Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on March 12, 2012.' "

The motion was adopted.

13.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Thirty Three Minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Situation arising out of widespread discontentment among the working class due to faulty Government policies,—Contd.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now the House will take up item no. 16. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Hon'ble Speaker, this is fortunate that you have allowed discussion on labourers in the Parliament of India. We have seen in Parliament Library that during the past ten years Lok Sabha has never discussed this issue. You have allowed this, therefore we congratulate you. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Since you are speaking in Hindi, therefore you also deserve congratulations.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: We will not congratulate you only because you are speaker. Another thing is that India's first Minister of Labour was Shri Babu Jagjivan Ram ji. His parliamentary career is before us. He was not only first Minister of Labour but also it was under his guidance that Parliament enacted several pro-workders legislations.

Madam Speaker, you are his daughter.

[*English*]

Madam, you carry the blood. You have the proud ancestry. Therefore, it is most appropriate that the Indian Parliament discusses the problem of Indian working people when you are in the Chair. I pay my respects to Babu Jagjivan Ram and I pay my best wishes to you for allowing this discussion after we had waited for one full year.

[*Translation*]

I, my fellow parliament members will tell all that we are not creating any political controversy. We are raising issue of deprived people of India. We want you to listen in carefully. We want your support also to speak up your kind on this issue. Look when we are talking about 50 crore workers of the country then how many people are present in Parliament?...(*Interruptions*) You are present, its your kindness. We can not say that how is the press gallery.

[*English*]

It is not within my jurisdiction. But the Media, the Parliament and the country are looking after the sensitive issues avoiding disregarding the basic human problems of the country. There is a tragedy of the Indian democracy. Let the members of Parliament, let the Media, let the Government look into this issue. Madam, you have kindly permitted me to raise a Short Duration Discussion. In the preface, I should make three points....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Please do not talk. I say this because I speak from the core of my heart. I am not a professional speaker. The problem is this. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, Parliamentary Minister must learn code of conduct. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): What are you doing. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: You are talking. You do not let us speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

This Discussion takes place in the background of a very big general strike which took place in the country. First time in the history of India all trade unions are together, including INTUC, whose president is an MP of Congress. All the recognised trade unions of the country, for the first time in the history of India – the hon. Labour Minister can kindly verify this—were together. There are 11 Centrally-recognised trade unions in the country. All were together. We have been able to break the political barrier. This is an achievement which should be applauded. There is the talk about the stakeholders',

[Translation]

Madam today, we were listening to the Prime Minister in the morning. He was speaking about stakeholders. Who are the stakeholders? ...*(Interruptions)* First time, all trade unions in India are united. Not only this, you should not feel bad that the trade union of Muslim League in Kerala has supported us. In Maharashtra trade union of Shiv Sena has supported us.

[English]

There is the broadest unity of the working class in the country across political colour. This happened and everybody acknowledges that it was one of the biggest general strikes in the post-Independent period. This is one.

Secondly, this discussion takes place in the background of a very unfortunate development. Just before the Budget, there was an announcement that the interest rate on the Provident Fund would be reduced by 1.25 per cent. All of us are affected. Earlier it was 9.5 per cent. On the day before the Budget, it was announced that it would be 8.25 per cent.

[Translation]

There is no social security for labourers in India. There was no social security for us after 63 years of

independence. Only provident fund is there. You have reduced interest on that provident fund.

[English]

All trade unions opposed it. My information says our Labour Minister was also against it. Entire trustee board opposed it, but they did it one day before the Budget. Just imagine the cynical disregard—I am using deliberately this English—for the working class of the country by the Government.

[Translation]

Interest on provident fund was reduced by 1.25 per cent just one day before budget.

[English]

This is second.

[Translation]

When there is so much hue and cry in India. Why the Prime Minister do not meet with trade unions? What are the reasons? He meets capitalists, Business men, corporate Houses. He goes in their General Body Meeting. Yesterday,

[English]

Finance Minister was addressing a meeting of the corporates but we had no opportunity to talk to the Prime Minister. It is the way, the fruitful democracy functions and their concern for the Aam admi? This is the background.

Then, Madam, the point is, who is a worker? One who works for a wage is a worker. What is his asset? His asset is the physical strength. His asset is the labour power. ...*(Interruptions)* Not muscle power, but physical power. Muscle power belongs to the goondas. Please do not call the working class the goodas ...*(Interruptions)* Ignorance is no virtue for any Member of Parliament.

Madam, they sell the labour power for the wage. They are the real producers of wealth.

[Translation]

We will ask you who produces electricity? It is not the engineers but the labourers. Who made our mansion, it was labourer. Who made saree, it was labourer, who made Tajmahal, it was also labourer. We make it, not Sam Pitroda. We know production do not take place from machines.

[English]

Only machines cannot produce, you need the manpower. However, sophisticated the machine may be, you need the manpower and the manpower in the workers, those who produce the wealth, please understand my point, they get the least part of it.

[Translation]

We make but do not consume it. The person who produces does not consume it, the one who is plundering consumes it. Will this go on in the country? The person producing will not consume it.

[English]

I will tell you the vivid description, not mine but of Government service.

[Translation]

The person who produces will not consume, but the plunderer will. Is this socialims?

[English]

Is it a social system based on equity? Did Mahatma Gandhi talk about this freedom? Did millions of people give up their lives for this freedom? My point is, how many people are workers. He was talking of muscle power.

[Translation]

What is the population of India. India has a population of 110 crores and labourers are 50 crore ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: It is 120 crores ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: That is again under debate; I accept it is 120 crores. But workers are nearly 50 per cent, Mr. Chowdhury, you have to admit. You have to admit, bidi workers are there in your factory, in your place. If it is 120 crores, about 50 crores are workers of the country,

[Translation]

Whom we call labourer people, those who work for wage.

[English]

And what is their condition? Out of the 50 crore workers, working people, 97 per cent is unorganised.

[Translation]

97 per cent are unorganised labourers. who is unorganised labour? One who have no resort, no protection of law, one who is outside the pale of any security for whom there is no provident fund, no minimum wages, no ESIC, they do not have right to live in this society. This is the situation of the country after 63 years of freedom.

[English]

This is the condition of the Indian democracy after we attained freedom 63 years back.

Madam, who are these unorganised workers? They live at the mercy of their employers.

[Translation]

If the master says go out,

[English]

they will go out. They all work in peril. Who are the organised workers? Organised workers are a little better off but they are also the victims of neo-liberal economic policy that the Government is pursuing today. They are also the victims of the neo-liberal policy.

To give a description of the sordid state of the marginalised humanity of this country, I do fall back on my memory. I am a trade-unionist; at the age of 18, I joined the political movement. I will not draw upon my experience to tell the House how horrible and sordid is the tale. I look upon the Government documents so that I am not contradicted. Government had appointed a National Commission on Unorganised Labour. It had submitted its report in August, 2007 under an eminent economist. What did he say? I am quoting from him;

[Translation]

Please listen.

[English]

He says:

"For most of them, conditions of work are utterly deplorable and livelihood options are extremely low. Such a sordid picture co-exists with a 'shining India'

that has successfully confronted the challenge of globalisation”

It is not my report; it is their report, an eminent economist.

[Translation]

On one hand we say shining India, emerging economy. India is after America and China, our ministers give this speech, but

[English]

this is the report that behind the scene of shining India, there is the utterly deplorable living condition of 97 per cent of the unorganised labour force of the country. Is it democracy?

[Translation]

We have right to vote, but do we have right to live? Madam, you say do we have right to live? We definitely have right to vote, but do not have right to live.

[English]

This is the findings of a National Commission.

The National Commission goes further; tears will roll down the cheeks of the most insensitive person in the world if I read this portion, what he is saying. He is saying, about 79 per cent of the unorganised labour are without any legal protection for their jobs or working conditions or social security, living in abject poverty and excluded from all glory of ‘shining India’. What a lamentation of an economist.

[Translation]

Shining India is not for them, it is for Capitalists. Shining India is for our Members of Parliament, but not for our labourers.

[English]

Is it not enough for the Government to look into their policy?

Madam, let me tell you one thing. I had written two letters. I share with you that I had written two letters yesterday. One had been addressed to the hon. Prime Minister. I requested him to present in the House, because, this issue is being discussed but Prime Minister is not here. I requested the Finance Minister but he is

not here. I requested the Parliamentary Affairs Minister but he is not here. This is how the Government looks at the human problem of nearly 47 crore of Indian population.

[Translation]

Speak from you consciousness, from your heart.

[English]

Artificial tears, synthetic tears will not give you any support. Feel the pain of poverty; feel the pain of starvation; please realise when a man loses his job what happens to him. You are not here to listen to me. I am sure that they will never look into the proceedings of the House also. This is the political system that is responsible for its cowardly inaction towards the producers of wealth in the country.

Madam, the Report further says that nearly 90 crore people are living on Rs. 20 per day and 79 per cent of the work force is living on Rs. 20 per day.

[Translation]

Adhir Babu, tell me what is the price of one pack of Bidi?

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: We do not agree with this report of yours. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It is fine.

[Translation]

You do not agree with our report, but tell me how much is the wage ...*(Interruptions)* I am thankful to you for your statement but I say this is the statement of a National Commission appointed by your Government; by the Prime Minister in 2004. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I will sit down if the hon. Members feel so....*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dasgupta ji, you speak. No one else is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You listen. Your turn will come, then you have to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you speaking? Why are you standing?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Dome why do you stand now? you please sit down

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I am looking at the economic survey presented by the Ministry of Finance. I am referring to the economic survey regarding industry and agriculture. Both sections you will find here. On agriculture what they are saying:-

"Notwithstanding the declining trend in agriculture's share in the GDP, it is critical from the income distribution perspective as it accounted for about 58 % of the employment of the country."

They are saying that the agriculture is declining, which means, the value of production is declining. If the value of production is declining, as they say, then the wage must be declining. It is the normal corollary of elementary economics.

I am now going to the industry of the economic survey. What it says, it says that industrial sector has increased employment from 64.6 million to 100.07 million. In industrial sector, employment is increased, but who are they? They say that it is because of increase in the employment in construction and the construction workers' percentage is 21.9.

[*Translation*]

They are saying construction workers work has increased.

[*English*]

The number of construction workers has increased in the country. That is the statement of the Finance Ministry.

Madam, what is the condition of the construction workers? I am again referring to some surveys done by the corporate newspapers, not by any Left or Right corporate newspapers. On the 11th July, 2011, the leading English daily had said:

"Contract workers who are doing construction of Delhi Metro have a demonstration in Jantar Mantar. ..."

It further says:

"Our employment terminates at the slightest excuse. We are not paid every month. Once in two months we are paid. We have no paid holiday....."

It says something more:

"When we are forced to pay Rs.15,000 to Rs.70,000 at the time of recruitment to the contractors, we are paid less than the minimum wage."

What were the slogans, as reported? The workers demanded Provident Fund, ESIC, double wage for the holiday work. At the same time they demanded implementation of Provident Fund, ESIC and the minimum wage. This is Delhi! Who spends money? We have sanctioned money in the Budget for Delhi Metro. It is under the nose of the Government of India and it is under the nose of the Government of Delhi. ... (Interruptions) Do not laugh. It is time to cry.

The point is that your office is situated in Delhi. They are saying that they do not have the minimum wage. They are saying that they do not have Provident Fund. They are saying that they are not paid every month. They are saying that they do not get the minimum wage. Who is to be held responsible?

The Government says that the number of these contract workers has increased. But this is the condition of the contract workers. Who is to be held responsible for this? Is it the Delhi Government or the Central Government? The Minimum Wage Act was made by

whom? It was not made by any State Legislature. It was made by Parliament. Who is the enforcement agency? You are the enforcement agency. The accused is in the dock. The Central Government is in the dock.

If you cannot enforce your own law in Delhi, then what will happen elsewhere in India? Madam, please listen to me. If it happens in Delhi, then what will happen in other parts of the country?

There is another aspect about construction labour. There is a Welfare Fund. On the basis of a law it was created. That is for the welfare of the construction workers. Fourteen per cent of the money has been spent. Madam, please lend me your ears. The Welfare Fund for the contract workers, whose numbers are swelling, only 14 per cent has been spent. Who is to be held responsible? Should you laugh at me or cry because of your non-performance? And most dishonour, I feel because, when this issue is being discussed, the leading Members of the Government are absent. This is their political apathy. This is the political apathy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Gurudas Dasgupta says.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Another leading daily economic paper of India, on 14th September, 2011, published a survey.

15.00 hrs.

The survey is about the trend behind the rural wages.

[Translation]

We are talking about villages where 60 per cent people resides.

[English]

Agricultural workers constitute 60 per cent of the total workforce.

[Translation]

What is there wage position? We are not talking about ourselves...*

[English]

What is the condition the leading daily is saying? The leading daily is saying that the trend of rural wages over the last 10 years, after adjusting inflation in the rural economy has decreased.

[Translation]

Inflation is there, wages of labourers are getting low. Peopleist Government will definitely run, you will get vote and again your will become minister, but inflation is going on and wages of labourers is decreasing.

[English]

Madam, that is the report of a corporate newspaper, not me, which is saying it. In some cases, it has remained unchanged. In many cases, it has increased. If it is unchanged, it means real wage has come down. You cannot control inflation! You cannot arrange for PDS! You cannot give any social security! But their wages are coming down. ...*

[Translation]

Madam Speaker,....*

You need courage, if you don't have...*

[English]

There are people...*

[Translation]

We are not saying to you but to political system.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Listen, you have right to speak, right to criticize but ...*(Interruptions)* you should not say things like this ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS GASGUPTA: We are not saying this to you, we are saying to system ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: You make us understand your point because you are senior and I know you are right on your cause.

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: All right. I understand it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: We are happy to listen you because you atleast give some good suggestions and we get some benefit from it and

[*English*]

We will try to implement it.

[*Translation*]

If you instigate or provoke then it will not work. You please restrict yourself a bit, your English is good, you are convent educated, come from West Bengal. But I will say this that you restrict yoursfl a bit ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I entirely agree with him. I only say that I know where the shoe pinches. I entirely agree with him but I say that I know where the shoe pinches.

Madam, now, I am quoting two reports from a fortnightly national journal. One report is about the weavers in Andhra Pradesh and the other is about the stone crushers in Tamil Nadu.

A fortnightly national journal had carried an illuminating survey about the living conditions of two sections of the most marginalized unorganized labour workers connected with weaving and stone crushing, one in Andhra Pradesh and the other was in Tamil Nadu.

About the weaving, they are saying: "Highest level of indebtedness is among the weaving workers." ...(*Interruptions*)

Please listen to me. Whose report is this? It is the Handloom Census of the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

I am reading two reports from Fortnight Journal, it is not our report. It is nopt ours, I am quoting from Handloom census of Government of India.

[*English*]

They are saying: "The average income of households dependent on weaving is Rs. 75 per day." If there are five persons in a family, it becomes Rs. 5 per day per person. This is their living condition! What is the number? The number is 1,77,000. Who is speaking it? It is not a communist like me or a fundamentalist like Joshi! ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): I am happy that you are saying me a fundamentalist. It means my fundamentals are strong, not very weak ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I think it is time for you to conclude. You have taken 30 minutes.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I am just coming to the end. This is what is being said by a fortnightly journal quoting Handloom Census of the Government of India. We should cry in shame. The next I am saying is about a stone crusher. I am quoting the report published on 9th March, 2012 by the same fortnightly. The caption is, "Pits of Horror".

"A worker engaged in stone crushing was dragged out of his house, beaten black and blue and forced to swallow human excreta." Madam, this is the report. Should I cry? He was forced to swallow human excreta. This is published in a very well known fortnightly. This is happening. Why did it happen? It is because he protested. The heinous brutality that is committed there is a sin against humanism. We are talking about crime against humanity in Sri Lanka. I agree with you. What about this crime in Tamil Nadu? What about this crime being committed in open? ...(*Interruptions*) It happened two years back.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, nothing else will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your time is over.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I have a little more to speak. I am at the end.

What about the public sector? I have said this about the private sector. What about the public sector? The Central Government is the owner. In the Central Government public sector, 50 per cent of the workers are contract and casual workers. Madam, in Parliament, there is also contract labour. Maybe, in some cases, they are not paid according to the rules. It is being done because of the galloping unemployment. Unemployed youth has no other option but to accept job at any wage. It is happening everywhere.

Madam, this is the story of shining India. This is the story in the backyard of an emerging nation. This is the story of the betrayal of the political system. I do not blame only one Government. This is the betrayal of the political system. This is how the growth and this is how we are entering into the Twelfth Five Year Plan. This is how growth has bypassed working India.

Madam, what is more grim is how in a democratic society, the right to protest is sought to be suppressed. We are not being allowed to protest. We are not being allowed to have a union. We are not being able to go on strike. It is our fundamental right. There are 48 labour laws in the country made by the Parliament. All the laws are violated. I will give one example. In the Provident Fund Scheme, 4,50,00,000 people are beneficiaries and default is 1,50,000 crore. Can you imagine? Where is the law?

May I say, Government is blind to stark reality? It is blind to stark reality. The Prime Minister is non-functional with regard to the problem of the workers. If the Prime Minister was here, I would have said this. He is a good friend of mine. When did he come to Parliament? He came in 1985.

Let the Prime Minister say how many occasions I met him. How many occasions I requested him that 500 workers have been retrenched in Maruti without a chargesheet; take them back. How many occasions I told the Prime Minister, I pleaded with him that trade unions are not being allowed to be registered in Gurgaon; kindly intervene. I am sorry, the Prime Minister has a time to meet the owner of the Kingfisher, who had evaded tax, but he has no time to meet trade unions. When we were supporting the Government from 2004-

2008, there was once a meeting. He cannot meet us. We are inaccessible; we are not stakeholders; we are not to be taken account of; we are brushed aside. Can it continue, Madam? If the Prime Minister has the commitment for the corporates, he must be having a commitment for the workers. But, it seems that Prime Minister is one eyed.

At the end, I categorically make this declaration in this Parliament on behalf of all the trade unions; we will not allow this atrocity on the workers lying down. Do not compel the trade unions to go on another strike. Do not compel the workers to have two days' strike. All the trade unions are united. We cannot accept illegality being perpetrated by the Governments for decades. We will not accept it.

[Translation]

What do we want? We want price for our work. Please tell us. What do we want? We want right to form trade. what do we want? Wages should be same for every work. What do we want? We want minimum wages. What do we want? We want law for unorganised workers. What do we want? We want right to live. what do we want? We generate power. But, we have no power. We make clothes but our wives have no clothes. We produce but we have to live hungry. Will it go like that? We produce and you consume.

[English]

I finish with one simple fact. In page no. 225 of The Economic Survey, it is written:

"This not only adds to the transition cost of the industry, it in many ways puts off a potential investor."

They are speaking of the Labour Law. They are pleading for softening of the Labour Laws. There is a talk that no laws are being allowed; no laws have been implemented; is it a free day for the capitalists? For growth, for development, workers must be sacrificed. And, there should be no law to protect them. Government is pleading this. I am happy to note that, Madam.

My dear friend, Mr. Mallikarjun has given an interview. The copy of it is with me. He has said that the Labour Law does not stand in the way of economic development. I compliment him. This is a real worker-friendly Minister in the Government. I compliment him.

At the end, Madam,

[*Translation*]

We want that you please raise the issue with us. Strengthen the Government. There is no question party in it. We want that we all fight together for food. We must fight for freedom. We want your blessing to fight to have food and in favour of those producing cereals and clothes. All of you bless to trade union. Let us fight. We will march forward while fighting and reach our destination.

[*English*]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam Speaker, I appreciate the issue raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta under rule 193; but I must admit that I am not so well prepared as my distinguished colleague for this subject, as I have been directed by my Party leadership to participate in the debate only an hour before.

All of us have observed the tantrum and the emotional outburst of Shri Gurudas Dasgupta as if he was delivering a lecture on the podium of a trade union organization. We know that labour is his main constituency. He is a very big, old and prominent trade union leader and all of us appreciate his contribution to the labour movement in India. But, at the outset I would like to refer and to remind Shri Gurudas Dasgupta that destiny had conferred on the communists to rule some parts of this country, specially West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura. In West Bengal the communists had ruled for more than 34 years. During the communist regime in West Bengal, 65 thousand industrial units were closed because of the ill-conceived, outdated ideology propounded by the communist regime. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is going on? Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*)...*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: They tried to establish that the workers are destined only to earn and not to work. The culture of work in West Bengal was totally demolished during the Left regime in that State. Lakhs of workers got retrenched in West Bengal during the Left regime.

I would like to remind my communist friends that one poor worker Bhikari Paswan who belonged to the Dalit society, who dared to participate in a strike to protest against the oppression of the owners of the mill,

got killed and the Left regime in West Bengal was seen as a mute spectator of that horrible episode that took place there.

Now, in Delhi they are playing the saint; but their uncouth face was seen over the years by the poor people, by the working class in West Bengal. That is why, people of West Bengal, including the labour, have preferred to dislodge them from the seat of power. Here they are talking about the welfare of the labour. I may draw the attention of the communist friends that West Bengal is the only State in India where the largest amount of Provident Fund was left outstanding.

West Bengal is the only State in India where thousands of workers were deprived of having their provident fund dues because the ruling regime during their 34 years was in cahoots with those in the industrial sector and corporate sector who were even goaded of denying the right of the poor workers. Now, they are forgetting all this. Here, they are citing sermons for the welfare of the labour class.

Have they ever thought that right to work could be provided to the poor people? Was the right to work to the common people ever incorporated in their manifesto? No. This was first conceived, and is being implemented, by the UPA regime at the behest of our Chairperson, Madam Sonia Gandhi, however, all depict UPA as a Government of bourgeois, whom they all depict as a supporter of the imperialists, but that bourgeois Government finds it convenient to provide right to work to the common people.

Have they ever imagined that people could be provided food security? No. This Government has imagined this. Not only that, this Government has already started implementing food security in our country. It has been incorporated in this year's Budget also, which reads:

"Our Government has taken definite steps to create food security at the household level by making food a legal entitlement for all targeted people, especially for the poor and vulnerable segments of our population. The National Food Security Bill, 2011 is before the Parliamentary Standing Committee."

They should try to learn something from this bourgeois Government. They should try to learn something from this UPA Government.

Have they ever imagined that common people could be provided the right to education? No. It is we, this Government, who feel that India is a country which has been thriving fast.

*Not recorded.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The right to education was incorporated by the NDA Government in the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak, you do not disturb him. Why are you standing, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing other than what Shri Adhir Chowdhury speaks will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, I am talking to the pseudo modernists! ...*(Interruptions)*

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

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not going on record. So, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Chowdhury, please continue. Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: West Bengal has already gained the notoriety in the education sector, in the Public Distribution System, in the health sector and in all other social sectors. West Bengal has already gained the notoriety during the Left regime in the State. ... *(Interruptions)* Our country is thriving ahead; the entire world including the industrial world is getting envious upon us; and even Mr. Obama, the President of America, used to exhort to the pupils in USA that : "If you do not learn properly, then the job would have been Bangalored." This means that we are marching ahead. Now, India is being imitated and emulated by the developed countries, and that is why we have been ranked third economic power in the world, which even has earned the envy of Shri Gurudas da.

Our Government has never denied that we have achieved all the progress in all the sectors. No, it is not so. There are seamy-sides also. We never disown our responsibilities in other sectors, which is where the poor and vulnerable sections of our society belong. But this does not mean that we have not done anything. We have done a significant lot, but still we have to go miles ahead before attaining our objective. The objective is not only political emancipation, but also economic emancipation. Yes, still there is a mismatch. ...*(Interruptions)* still there is inequality; still there are anomalies; and still there is division in our society and nobody can deny it. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to draw the attention of the concerned Minister also that as per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2004-2005, the total employment in both organized and unorganized sector in the country was of the order of 45.9 crore. Out of this, 42.6 crore was in the organized sector and the balance of 43.3 crore was in the unorganized sector. Out of 43.3 crore workers in the unorganized sector, 26.9 crore workers were employed in agriculture sector; 2.6 crore in construction sector; and remaining were in manufacturing activities, trade, transportation, communication and services. A large number of unorganized workers are home-based and are engaged in occupation such as beedi-rolling, agarbatti-making, pappad-making, tailoring, embroidery works.

The problem is that there is a plethora of legislation that exists in our country for the welfare of our working class. There is no dearth of legislation in our country, but the problem is that the tone and tenor and the content of those legislation are not being implemented at the ground level and there lies the rule. Several legislations exist such as The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; The Minimum Wages Act, 1948; The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; The Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Act, 1996 are directly or indirectly applicable to the workers in the organized sector also.

But who will implement these laws so that the workers could get the benefits? It is incumbent upon the State Government.

Madam, I hail from a district where there is a large concentration of beedi workers. Lakhs of beedi workers

in my district are involved in rolling beedis, manufacturing beedis. Our Finance Minister happened to be elected from these areas where there is a large concentration of beedi workers.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that insofar as the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act of 1976 is concerned, which is an important legislation enacted by the Parliament for the benefit of beedi workers, it is reported that the quantum of fund has been depleting fast. This Fund is not able to provide adequate sums required for the welfare of beedi workers. That particular Fund was constituted by collecting 0.5 per cent cess per thousand beedis manufactured. But in the age of inflation, when the prices of everything are going up, I think this Fund could be inadequate in providing the requisite welfare to the poor beedi workers.

Madam, there is a provision in this Welfare Act that the beedi workers will be given access to health benefits because the beedi workers are suffering from asthma, spondilitis, pulmonary diseases, skin diseases, etc. The Standing Committee in its report observed that medical facilities are being provided to 5.5 lakh identified beedi workers through seven hospitals and 204 dispensaries all over the country. There is a serious mismatch and a dispute in regard to the number of registered workers or unregistered workers. It is because a number of unscrupulous traders in this area always try to hide the actual number of beedi workers as a result of which bona fide beedi workers are being deprived of having access to the welfare facilities being provided through this Act.

The Committee also observed that the number of hospitals is inadequate to cater to the needs of beedi workers. Most of these hospitals are located at far off places and beyond the access of the workers due to which they are not in a position to avail of the medical facilities. The Committee finds that common problems associated with beedi rolling are respiratory, asthma, body-ache, headache, eye strain, tuberculosis and spondilitis. These affect the beedi rollers and others involved in the manufacturing of beedis too. The Committee note that the accommodation in all the seven hospitals meant for beedi workers is not commensurate with their population. Not only this, even these hospitals are also not well equipped to cater to the medical requirements of the beedi workers and there is acute shortage of medical and paramedical staff in these hospitals.

MADAM SPEAKER: Adhir Ranjan ji, your time is up.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, So, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister because he is very much sensitive to the concerns of the welfare of workers in our country. I am coming from a State which is renown for jute cultivation and jute industry. A number of jute mills have been closed in the State of West Bengal. Hundreds of workers have been deprived from having their due. Fly by night operators are exploiting the jute workers. However, in spite of their misdeeds, those jute mills owners are roaming scot-free.

15.37 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

On the one hand, lakhs of jute farmers are producing jute in the State of West Bengal but they do not get the minimum support price commensurate with their input costs and on the other hand, those who are working in the jute mill, they are also deprived of having their dues. So, I would request hon. Minister to take care of the concerns expressed by me and I believe that hon. Minister would take very definite and very effective measures so as to ameliorate the appalling conditions of the workers of the poor workmen in our country. With these words, I am concluding my speech.

[*Translation*]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, we are discussing a very important issue in this House. Now this issue is not related to any political party or Government. It is related to the future of 70 to 75 percent poor people who are not bound to any party. They are from every party and do hope that someone would bring light to their dark night. Therefore it is my request to the House that this issue should be discussed in the light of policy of the country and not according to any party.

Chairman Sir, when our constitution was framed, we incorporated some things in it. In Article 43, it is said and the directive principal given in it says-

[*English*]

"The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organization or in any other way, to all workers agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work

ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.”

The Article 46 states that:-

“ The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.”

[Translation]

I have mentioned this Article because National Commission on Rural Labour has said that agriculture wage workers are the highest exploited. Workers in the agriculture sector are in the worst condition, they are the most exploited and we have to accept that fifty percent of them are from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The number of agriculture labour is fifty percent of the total number of workers, in this country 94 percent labours are engaged in unorganized sector out of which 11 crore people are agricultural labour and in that 50 percent are from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Now the question is what is the economical condition of this large labour force? What the policies of Government have done in this regard till date? It will reflect the policies of all the Governments of the country. Whether these labours are getting minimum wages? Whether Planning Commission or the Government or Labour ministry has done anything to decide minimum wages for these workers? This is the fundamental question. I would like to tell you-

[English]

National Commission on Rural Labour says that the annual earnings of the majority of the agricultural labourers in India is so low that they can not meet even their minimum consumption needs.

[Translation]

Then further if also says that

[English]

The primary reason for the extreme poverty of the AWW and their dependent family members is that they are not getting what to talk of adequate wages, even the minimum wages.

[Translation]

There should to be some principal that how much minimum wage? If constitution says that people should get decent living standard. The constitution says, what I read to you- To secure all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, such a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life. What is this decent standard of life? Whether decent living standard is only for urban people? Whether decent living standard is only for rich people or a common man, a farmer, a labour, labour of unorganized sector or even the labour of organized sector will also get this decent standard of living? What is this decent standard of living? What is its definition? What does this decent means? As he was telling just now and I have also seen in some reports that today a lot of scheduled castes and tribes are in this condition that they have to find foodgrains from cowdung. Is it decent standard of living? If a person becomes sick and cannot even manage money for a tablet, then is it decent standard of living? If a child from such family cannot go to school, then is it decent standard of living? Is it that decent standard of living for which Minimum Wage Act was made in 1948 and its scope was expanded? We would like to ask today which Government has given the definition of Minimum Wage Act? Is it right in today's scenario? Does this minimum wage have any proportion, differential for different areas? Can you tell any reasons why policies are not being made? The constitution says make policies, make law. We all know that directive principle...*(Interruptions)* ,

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I apologize. I have come late.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It is better late than never. We have come now to Vande Mataram and Bharat Mata ki Jai. So, I welcome it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: What are these? What will be the minimum consumption needs? Chairmen sir, these are all fundamental question which Government has to decide. If 60-70 percent of the population lead their lives like this than how would you develop the country?

Emergent India is a small oasis only in this desert and suffering India is a large area which has brought about misfortune only and not the fortune. They, therefore look towards you to change this misfortune that sometime you will convert it into fortune and then sit back disappointedly. It is a big question. India can never become a superpower in this way. How will you make this country a superpower. If 70-75 crore of people are in this miserable condition, are in worse economic conditions who cannot get themselves treated, can't provide education to their children, do not have meal two times, how can we claim to make India a superpower. It will be on papers only.

I regret that hon'ble Prime Minister is not here. Planning Department is with him. Hon'ble Finance Minister is also not here. Hon'ble Minister for Labour is here but Hon'ble Minister for Industry is not here, Hon'ble Education Minister is not here. Education, technology, all these things are connected with these things. Only promise to labourers or writing something on paper will not do. How their children will be educated? How will you take them forward? How will you make them productive? I cannot understand, what arrangements are you going to make them contribute in industry and economy of the country?

I have the report of your Labour Department which says that unemployment rate is increasing in India. It tells about employment and unemployment status in India - [English] Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10 [Translation] says that P.S.S. plus A.S.S. unemployment rate per thousand in normal conditions is 16 in rural areas and 34 in urban areas. It is 57 among urban females and 28 in urban males and 16 in rural males and females. In the existing conditions, daily unemployment is more than that in normal conditions and weekly status and according to this, the rate of unemployment in rural areas is 33 and in urban areas, it is 42. According to C.D.S., it is 68 in rural areas and 58 in urban areas. Similarly, the unemployment rate among youths between 15 to 29 years of age, which is most productive force, is much higher as compared to overall population. If it lags, it will lag for years. Then, there will be no use of it. This is the economic force. Probably, India will be the most youth country of the world by the year 2040, if not by the year 2025-30. I do not know what can you imagine about the future of the country if the youth remain unemployed. I am concerned, I am afraid. This report says that in normal conditions, unemployment among

educated youth is 8 percent in rural males, 18 percent in rural females, 10 percent in urban males and 23 percent in urban females.

You can see the unemployment status in the country. We will see later the policies which have resulted in this unemployment. But, just go through the latest economic survey. [English] Employment in organised sector- This economic survey's para 13.16 says:

"Employment growth in the organised sector, public and private combined, has increased by 1.9 per cent in 2010, which is lower than the annual growth for the previous years. The annual growth rate for private sector was much higher than that for the public sector. However, in respect of both sectors, annual increase in employment had slowed down in 2010."

"The share of women in organized sector employment was 20.4 per cent in 2010 March and it has remained merely constant."

Now, you see what is the condition. This is the overall employment in public and private sectors. Your table 13.9 says:

"Percentage change from 2008 was 0.7 per cent in public sector which becomes 0.4 per cent in 2010. That means, the rate has slowed down."

[Translation]

Now it has come to 0.4 percent which earlier was 0.7 percent.

[English]

The growth of employment has decelerated.

[Translation]

That means employment, jobs and means are less. In private sector, it has reduced to 4.5 percent from 5.1 percent of the year 2008-09. In this way, the growth all over the country has come down to 1.9 percent in 2009-10 from 2.3 percent of 2008-09. Same trend is here in 2010-11. All the reports are coming, survey are saying. That means, the employment is decreasing in both, public and private sectors,. This is reduced employment, where does this go. If you consider it, it goes to what is called contractual labour. Where it lost when

permanent employment reduced? So, the pace of entry in contractual labour is increasing while the pace of entry in permanent labour is decreasing. Gurudas Dasgupt Ji has said something about contractual labour, I won't repeat. But, it is the worst thing. I was just seeing, I was surprised also to see what Kautilya had said twenty five hundred years ago. He says to Government-

[English]

"Those officials who do not eat up the King's wealth, that means, the State, but increase it in a just manner, and are loyally devoted to the King, that is, to the State and to the country, shall be made permanent in service."

[Translation]

It says that the person who is working honestly and is contributing to the wealth of the country and is a patriot, should be made permanent. Don't keep him on contract and temporary; make him permanent because he is saying that he is working honestly. He is contributing to the country's wealth. He is not involved in corruption, therefore make him permanent. You are keeping honest person on contract who is working hard, and giving promotions to these who are indulged in corruption. What is this? So much agitation against corruption is taking place all over the country. Still corrupt people are free, but the person who is honest and patriot, who doesn't have any vested interest, who wants to work hard to earn his bread, who runs all the machinery, rail, motor, bus and machine of the country, you disemploy him because he is honest. He should work on contract and the other who is dishonest should be promoted. See what is the results. It has resulted in one more thing in our country; you see that what has happened to wages. they way wages are increasing, the situation is.

[English]

"Indian bourses beat the global leaders in ceo pay hike."

[Translation]

How wages of ceo's are increasing.

[English]

Pay and perks Rs. 7.35 crore-salary paid to somebody- I will not take name here - in 2010-11.

[Translation]

It increased from 11 percent, somebody else get 2.04, he was also ceo, it increased from 27.5 per cent. Someone got 1.84 crore and a ceo got compensation of 0.58 million dollars. On the other hand you are compelling people to accept 15 rupees per day. 15 rupees per day, Planning Commission has told Supreme Court that 15 rupees are minimum. He becomes rich if he get 25-26 and 32 rupees, but 15 rupees are subsistence and we have calculated here that per day income of an industrialist is 17 lakh rupees per day. There should be some balance. 17 lakh rupees per day and you don't want to determine minimum wages there. Should there be some balance or not.

Wealth should increase, nobody has an objection in this. Gurudas Das Gupta ji has no objection, Basudev Acharya ji has left, the too doesn't have any objection, even I don't have an objection. Country's wealth should increase, but its distribution should be just, should be right and it can happen only when you determine some formula of minimum wages and maximum wages, It has to be started from somewhere. at a time when the country was fighting for its freedom then slogans were raised that the ratio in minimum and maximum should be one and ten. 1:10, members of Samajwadi Party are sitting here, Dr. Lohia used to say 1:10. What is the situation today 15 rupees and 17 lakh rupees, is there any balance, any ratio in this? If you want to give him 17 lakh than give but also give this person 1.70 lakh. I don't have any objection on it, make money, bring, increase country's wealth, but no. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Give it to political parties.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: You will also get something if it is given to political parties, there is nothing to worry. I mean to say that the concerted agitation of all the country demands that the increase and distribution of wealth should be in a proportionate manner and the government even don't want to meet them. I was hurt to know that when Gurudas Dasgupta ji said that people of all the trade unions had requested hon'ble Prime Minister something, but he even didn't care to meet them when all the strikes were declared then only he called the representative of All India Trade Union Congress to have talks I appreciate that he said I will not talk to a single person if all of them join then only talks will happen. Please try to understand why this situation is arising in the country. It will not do how that we allow some

particular people to get rich and let huge population of the country to suffer in horrible condition. You should see what is happening in the world.

He was talking just now about bidi labours, there are weavers in a very large number in my area, weaves are there all over Andhra Pradesh. Where would all the people in thousands and millions in number in the country will go? They are also humans, they have got the right to live under our this constitution. You don't agree to the proposals of international organisations, labour organisations. Only two countries in the world are not accepting these labour laws. One is United States of America and the other one is the so called India. what is this? You accept all the other policies of world bank. When nation got freedom our friends shouted slogans that it is license-quota-permit raaj. Now LPQ has turned into LPG, liberalization-privatization-globalization, what is this? You changed in into G but nothing will happen with this. I would like to tell you are more thing that the policies of IMF and World Bank, which are also called Washington consensus and policies of Britain woods organisations, they have failed across the globe. They mean only growth and inequality is compulsory for growth. Western system of growth cannot happen without inequality. China is our neighbour there is inequality. Labour laws are totally under control there, no law is followed. Prosperity is increasing so also discontent in the labours.

16.00 hrs.

There is need to understand the situation. All the politics of globalization, the entire economy is based on inequality. Its fundamental is disparity, they don't even believe growth without inequality. There fore they maintain inequality, whether walmart comes here or carry for, or any other MNC, or pharmaceutical companies, they maintain inequality.

I have read the statement of Labour Ministry. If that statement is correct then I would like to congratulate that Labour Ministry never approved FDI in retail. Your secretary's statement is that it is wrong. FDI should not come, he said rightly. It would be against the interest of labourers, it would runs them as well as industrialists. So if its right and it is the policy of your ministry then I would like to congratulate you and request you to stick to it. This is our demand. the difference between minimum and maximum wages in FDI should be balanced. What is this? You decide minimum wages. Living wages will be quite later, at present there are not even fair wages,

perhaps living wages will come in 22nd or 23rd century. The matter should be given deep thought.

Sir the economy has failed completely. Whether you name it reform or something else. These reforms are only for rich people, they are not for poor people. Stiglitz who was once advisor of World Bank and IMF, he has accepted that.

[English]

globalisation is not working in the interest of poor. It is not working in the interests of poor nations. It is not working in the interests of poor in a nation. It is being mismanaged. I said it is not only being mismanaged but the globalisation has been designed so as to be anti-poor.

[Translation]

It is the fundamental of globalization. Globalization cannot work without maintaining inequality and inequality between nations.

We should understand that inequality at home and inequality in the world can't be basis of an egalitarian society. Just see, what is happening in the West. People are crying jobs and jobs and new economic philosophers are worried. They say that if jobs are not created and if the people do not get adequate salary there could be revolutions in the countries. We will be sitting on a volcano if all these helpless, proletariat people determine that this whole of the economy is to be changed, then what will we do in front of a population of eighty crore. If the Parliament or any street is occupied as the wall street was occupied in US, then for how many days will we stay here and with whose assistance? Understand it and be cautious. It is dangerous for the country. I would like you remember what Mr. James D. Wolfenson, the then President of World Bank had said. He also says that he forced them to make their stand clear and a person gave me his speech. He says:

[English]

"Last week, in Paris, I met with youth leaders who represented organizations with more than 120 million members worldwide. The meeting also included rural youth and street kids, children orphaned by AIDS and civil conflict, youth from the excluded Roma community and young people with disabilities. They

met in peace and with mutual respect. They asked why our generation could not do the same."

[Translation]

They are asking us to sit and talk to change the regime, then, why cannot you do? He further says

[English]

Mr. Chairman, by the year 2015, there will be 3 billion people under the age of 25, and most of them will be in India. They are the future. But, as the young people in Paris said most forcibly, they are not only the future, they are the present now. In the name of future, you cannot spoil their present.

[Translation]

In the hope of future, you cannot spoil their present.

[English]

They also said.

"We also have high expectations".

[Translation]

They further say:

[English]

"To respond to them, we must address the fundamental forces shaping our world. In many respects, they are forces that have caused imbalance. In our world of six billion people, one billion own 80 per cent of the Global Gross Domestic Product while another billion struggles to survive on less than a dollar a day. This is a world out of balance. Over the next 25 years, 50 million people will be added to the population of the rich country and about one and a half billion people will be added to the population of the poor country. There is further imbalance between the rich countries which spend on the development of arms and armours. They spend huge amounts on that. They pay little attention to the condition of the poor countries."

Then, he has given a lot of instances by showing how this developed world is discriminating against the poor world. These are the policies which you are following.

[Translation]

These are the policies. You are doing the same thing. You forego rupees five lakh crore every year for big industrialists. You were talking about bidi industry. How

much amount do you give to them? I talk about weavers, I talk about small factory owners. How much amount you give to them? You have an indirect tax of rupees forty thousand crore in the new budget which will be a burden on poor. this entire tax is going on labourer. ...*(Interruptions)* What kind of policies you have? When I am saying this, I am also included in it. I am not saying that this is the policy of a single government.

[English]

This is a common feature.

[Translation]

All political parties of our country, whether from the treating bench or from the opposition bench should once consider together for God's sake. ...*(Interruptions)*. If not, at least for the sake of the country, for our motherland, for those progencies of the country who have been looking towards you for the last 60-65 years and whose tears have not dried yet you see towards the person with wrinkled face. You see the person whose eyes have come to a standstill, for whom the time has stopped, for whom there is no meaning for existence. We have to fight and struggle together for those people. Not only for India, but for three billion people of the world, we have to start a fight against hunger to ensure that no one nowhere would be hungry. No one will be forced to lead an indecent life due to wages. We should resolve to make a beautiful world. All together will have to resolve. It would be the message of India that if the twenty first century has to belong to India and if we have to make India great, then we will have to resolve from here that if we cannot give living wages to every Indian, can't give fair wages to them, at least give them minimum wages and remove this huge inequality. I shall be grateful to you if you pay heed towards this.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): When the House adjourned for lunch hour and I reached home, I got the news from my parliamentary constituency that when we were discussing labourers' issues here, thousands of labourers were being removed there in the name of encroachment removal. It is great atrocity. We have coal industry. Coal mines are there in our area. What is being done, is a deadly atrocity. I urge the Government to take cognisance of this immediately and take back the notices served to them. Do not render the labourers homeless instantly who are somehow living in poverty.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made your point. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Chairman, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak under Rule 193 regarding discussion of gross dissatisfaction among labour class due to flawed policies of Government raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupt on 24 March, 2011. First of all I would like to congratulate hon'ble member Gurudas Dasgupt Ji for delivering his speech in Hindi so efficiently. I would also like to say that in future Dada should speak in such a manner that we can learn something from him. Even today 70 per cent public lives in villages of the country and they can be benefitted by your speech. Government should also contemplate to take action on the matters brought to her cognizance.

16.41 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Gurudas Dasgupt Ji has taken name of our late leader Jagjivan Ram Ji. He was labour minister of our country. He was from Dalit and oppressed society. He contributed in the development of the country while holding portfolios in various ministeries of the Central Government, particularly of the dalit, oppressed and poor people of the society. I still remember when we were young, we used to say a slogan for Jagjivan Ram Ji-Harijan Neta Ek hi naam, Jagjivan Ram, Jagjivan Ram. I am very thankful to you that you have mentioned his name. In this context, I remember that my father late Dharamveer Ji was labour Minister in the Cabinet of Indira Ji and Rajiv Ji. I am also emotionally connected with labour ministry that's why I rise to speak. The things which have been discussed here like everyone has said that if census is conducted then I think that out of 84 crore people the number of Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and backward classes will be 77 per cent of it. Both in pre-independence and post-independence, era, the people belonging to this section have toiled a lot and have been working like a foundation stone for the

advancement of the country. Today we are discussing under Rule 193 for their betterment. Hon'ble Dasgupt Ji has said everything in detail. Since he is a comrad and belongs to communist party, I have seen that Gurudas Dasgupt ji has always raised his voice for the labourers of unorganized sector in this house. In this context, I would like to say that 50 crore industrious people which consists of agricultural labourers, workers working in factories etc. lead a life full of danger. If you see their home and living standard you will find that they are illiterate and are deprived of any health facility. Even if they fail to earn one day they have to skip their meal. Their children remain hungry. Even today if you go out during night time in the metropolitan cities of the country, you will find these people have to spend their nights under the roof of some Government offices or under culvert or big bridges as they have no roof. This is the condition and we are having discussion about these labourers here. It has been observed that Government which is in power talk about farmers, labourers particularly about unemployed people. But the gap between the poor and the rich has not been bridged even after 64 years independence, rather it's widening. On the other hand, the difference between the condition of the people from rural areas and urban areas is also increasing. This is the reason when such deprived people don't get labour, don't get work even after bearing atrocities and exploitation, then they migrate from village, rural areas to urban areas. Today, a large number of workers to the capital Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore and Mumbai etc. You will find such people living in slums in metropolitan cities. Government do come and go here, but none of them have done anything significant for the betterment of such people. I was going through a report right now. Hon'ble members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha have asked questions about various schemes run by Ministry of Small and Medium Industry from time to time. The reply of the Government was that various schemes have been implemented for their upliftment and providing employment to them like Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Srijan Karukram Yojana and few years back you have implemented Mahatma Gandhi Rashtriya Gramin Rojgar Yojna also. But the time has come to review what we have done so far. I would like to say to Hon'ble members who belongs to rural area, not to the Hon'ble members of urban area that all the five legislative assembly area are of rural area, even today their living standard is very miserable. Government has implemented a number of programmes to upgrade

*Not recorded.

the living standard of them, be it State Government or Central Government, but none have been able to ameliorate their standard of living. You look at cities. I belong to city and my home town is Allahabad. Hon'ble minister, there are many crossroads which bear no name, but labour crossroad or Chowraha is a major crossroad. If the name of the area is Allahpur, then it is said that you go to labour chowraha. Joshi Ji is present here, he knows it. These labourers come to cities in the search of employment only from their villages. Not only this, thousands of them keep standing there. Mason, labourers etc. all are included in them. If they get work, then they do work otherwise they go back ...*(Interruptions)* Their bidding is done. Lal Singh Ji is sitting here. He was telling. This is true that their bidding is done. It is asked to them that how much labour will you take-will you take Rs. 100 or Rs. 120. If he says Rs. 200 then he is asked to down the rate. When they do not get jobs, they readily accept to work on lower wages. This is present situation. We are having discussion for such people. This is a serious matter. Ministry of Labour has presented a report ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just started to speak ...*(Interruptions)* Let this topic be discussed today. The matter pertaining of Ministry of Railways was to be discussed but the same is not being discussed ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Thank you very much. Ministry of Labour has presented a report, in which you have given data of workforce that even today 93 per cent of the labourers in the country are still engaged in unorganized sector. There are 43 crore workers in unorganized sector and even after 64 years of independence, they are in a pitiable condition. They are helpless. They have to work daily without break to have their two square meals. Their children go to sleep without taking meal. They have their meal only once a day. They have to borrow money. They borrow from their neighbourhood and shops to have meal. This is their present condition. This is matter of deliberation that even after so many years of independence, we have not been able to do anything for them. Like Dada has said that we have introduced few things including provident fund for organized sector but no effective plan has been made for the labourers of unorganized sector. Their

insecurity and exploitation is in an alarming state. They are always made scape goat because neither they are educated nor they are strong. These are absurdities of our security. We should think and do something for this section of the society. This section is the worst sufferers in case of any natural calamities like drought or floods. I remember a scheme 'food for work' was introduced for such people. But we have not formulated any permanent scheme for such people, so that we can do something to upgrade their living standard. Like Mr. Jashwant Sinha said, if we see the record, we will find that States like Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh etc. are in a miserable state Hon'ble Minister have to pay attention towards such states. These people go to metropolitan cities, they are good workers, they construct beautiful buildings, they know the work of engraving but we have not been able to tap their skills completely. There is no effective plan for their betterment. These people belong to BPL families and are living below poverty line. This is misfortune of our country that we have discussed it a number of times in the House but we even don't know that exact number of people living below poverty line. These are Sexena Committee, Arjun Sengupta Committee, Yojana Aayog, the data are given by Ministry of Labour or Ministry of Rural Development but we have not been able to tell the correct data.

Now the Government is going to conduct census however there have been complaints from some states and districts that BPL list is not being prepared properly. Today there is a need to formulate a new scheme and it should be seriously looked into. The Government has launched a scheme called the National Health Insurance Scheme for them under which it has issued smart cards to enable them to get the facility of medical treatment in case they become sick. I want that they should get the facility of free treatment. The ministry has everything such as medical facility mobile vans, doctors but the ministry lacks proper arrangement. There are large number of labourers who have no access to the medical vans and doctors. Arjun Sengupta ji submitted a report in which it has been stated that 48 crore people live on less than Rs.20/- a day. I don't want to go into its details as this issue has been discussed in detail earlier also. However, the Government has implemented a scheme the national food security scheme, the bill for which is likely to be introduced. The Supreme Court has sought the report from the Planning Commission as some one has filed PIL in this regard. It is unfortunate that the report which has been submitted in which it has been

stated that a person earning Rs. 26/- in rural areas and Rs. 32/- in urban areas is not poor. It is a mockery of the poor. All these things hurt particularly Shri Dasguptaji might be feeling hurt. Even we also feel hurt as we also belong to that community. We have seen the poverty. We have seen the condition of people in the rural areas. ...(*Interruptions*)

CHOUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): There are poor people in other communities also.

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR: Yes, there are such people. Sir, the issue of food securities being mentioned. It was said to provide 35 kilograms of foodgrains at the rate of Rs. 2/- per kg. to the people living below or above poverty line. It can be a very good scheme if implemented. The Supreme Court has stated that on the one hand, the people are dying due to starvation and on the other more than 6 crore tonne of foodgrain is rotting and the Government failed to distribute it among the people. There are such deprived people who have to work the whole day for one kilogram of wheat to keep them body and soul together. We have to think for such people also. The vision 2020 of the UPA Government aims at increasing the growth rate. However, you will find that during the year 2010-11, the growth rate has declined to 6.1% from 9% the UPA Government has stated that it will aim at increasing growth rate from 8% to 9%. According to the census of the country, the population of the youth in the age group of 18-40 constitutes 60 per cent. Most of them do not have jobs. Therefore the Government should provide employment to them and make arrangement for their food, clothes and shelter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR: As the UPA Government and the former Government have also said that if we are able to increase our growth rate from 8 to 9% then India will be called a development country however it is considered as a developing country even today.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, though I had to say many more things but since you have asked me to wind up therefore I would like to conclude my speech. However I would like to express my gratitude to you for giving me time to speak. Finally, I would request the Government particularly Shri Mallikarjun Kharge ji, who is always concerned about the weaker sections and labourers of the unorganized sector and has launched schemes for

their welfare, to make an announcement in his reply that some provisions will definitely be made for their welfare.

Dr. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue being discussed under rule 193. Before putting across my point I would like to thank Shri Gurudas Dasgupta as well, who has raised such an important issue in the house that is related to the poor.

Many of our honourable members have mentioned about the pitiable condition under which unorganised labourers are living in the entire country today. Before independence Baba saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar had mentioned about this issue to the Britishers in 1942 and had said that there are 80 percent such unorganised labourers farm labourers in the country whose children do not have clothes to wear nor they have food. In such condition these people and their children sleep bare bodied and empty stomach. Farm labourer grow produce grains but their children do not get food to eat If the Government will not provide for such people then they will leave their home and will migrate to the major metropolitan cities.

Today 64 years of independence have passed the Governments of the country have not made any such arrangement for the labourers during these 64 years. Though many commissions have been set up on mass level and many committees have been constituted. It has been reflected in the reports of these commissions and committees as well that even today there are 84 crore such people who are sustaining their lives in less than Rs. 20/-. I, therefore, would like to draw the attention of the Government particularly the labour Minister, who is present here, through you. Unorganised labourer, no matter in which sector they are, whether they are in any industrial belt, they are not getting the wages according to their work. They are not getting wages proportionate to their work, therefore, the Government should fix the wages for such labourer considering the ruling price today children at such unorganised labourers are deprived at essential commodities because they are not getting adequate wages so their wages should be fixed while keeping all these facts in mind. The manner in which goods are being sold today in the markets similarly labourers in the major cities and even in the district headquarters, as has been mentioned by honourable Shailendra ji as well, sit on the pavements to sell their goods. This way labourers keep waiting there for

customers for whole day. Therefor, it is a matter of great concern that even after 64 years of independence the Government is still drawing about mission 2020 that we will progress, but we are not thinking about these labourers, who are even deprived of food actually and their children are not getting square meal.

BPL list is prepared, many Commissions have been set up and have submitted their reports that more than 40 percent of our population is living below the poverty line. Therefor the list prepared for BPL and the cards provided to them whether there cards are adequate in quantity. If Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or Chhattisgarh there are many such areas which are stricken by poverty, starvation, unemployment on a large scale. Today labourers at Jharkhand, Bihar and Chhattisgarh go to Punjab and Haryana in a large number for farming work during the crop reason. These farm labourers stay there for 5-6 months and then return back. Many labourers work at kilos on contract basis the contractors bring them to get the work done they do not give them full wages and keep their own shares.

Today Delhi is packed with the people at Jharkhand, Bihar and Chhattisgarh and they are doing household jobs. If they get Rs. 4000/- then the contractor takes backs Rs. 2000/- from them they only get Rs. 2000/-. Therefor, the Government should formulate such a policy wherein the families who are receiving their services should provide for their pension. The labourers should get their full wages while side lining the contractors only then their poverty can be adicated. Hon'ble Chairman Sir, therefor, I would like to request the Government through you that justice should be done to such unorganised labourers. There is no provision of accomodation in all these industrial belt and these labourers are living in slums and the owner of that land demolish their slums and they are forced to live under the sky without roof. The Government need to pay more attention towards such people. The Government should make the provision for the accomodation of such people who are sustaning their lives as labourers.

This issue does not concerns to any particular party. We see that if a member of any party is speaking on this issue then the member of some other party rises and says that what your Governments are doing in other status, what is happening in your states. It is the issue of poverty today it is not concern of any particular poverty, this issue concerns the unorganized labourers. It is the irony in this country that we are talking about

21st century, companing our country with the other nations then we need to think about poor people at our country as well. If the poor, unorganised labourers will not be happy then our country can never prosper. Therefor, I would like to say that the Government should formulate some new policy and bring new schemes so that families of such unorganised labourers may prosper. The Government has already formulated such schemes as MNREGA, Swarna Jayanti Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Grammeen Rozgar Guarantee Yojana are under implementation, but they are not getting its full benefits. We get elected by these people only, so we should look into the matter that how the benefits of such schemes should reach to the people at grass root. The corruption has crippled these schemes in such a manner that the work is done by some other person and someone else is getting the benefits of the same. If you will ask the card holder, he would reply that I am not getting work as someone else in doing work in his place and taking the benefits. Proper monitoring of these schemes is needed so that, justice could be met to such poor people, there should be no discrimination and no one can snatch away their right to work.

At last, while thanking Shri Gurudas ji again I demand the Government that it should definitely pay need towards these unorganised labourers, so that people of all the sections can be benefitted. We are discussing about them in the house today and the whole country isit, I would therefor, like to say to the Honourable Minister that such plans and schemes should be formulated so that your responsibility to raise the level at poor people can be fulfilled and interest of poor can be taken care of I would like to conclude with these points.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) Mr. Chairman, today's discussion is very essential to be discussed and it is a serious problem of the society. The situation is out of control in the country today. Particularly the matter raised by Gurudas ji in the House today, is a big problem and it is very azenizing and painful as well. I would rather say that the country is passing though the crisis of helplessness and poverty which is over increasing with the passage at time. The people we are discussing about have no hopes, they have no emotions, plain faces. They have no ideaas to whether they would be fortunate enough to have the meals or not in the evening. There are the markets and fair where cattliers are sold and there is no difference between these people and animals. I feel that since when the markets have risen

and new policy has been introduced this ministry is being ignored grossly. This department has been ignored grossly after globalization and the Minister has no control in his hands I have been the labour Minister. Recently just before presenting the budget, interest rate on provident fund for unorganised labourers has been reduced from 9.5 to 8.25. I had been the Minister. The same demand had been raised vigorously in my tenure as well but I devied inspite of pressure from all and kept the interest rate at 9.5 itself. We faced a lot of problem but we are not here for own convenience. It is a fact that old is gold but it does not work here. All these facts are fake. All the lows framed for the labourers exist in the books only. They need to be turn and thrown out. They does not serve any purpose No one cares about them and listens to it. He was telling this while speaking about the labourers. When Gurudas Gupta ji spoke he demanded time, but did not get time from the Prime Minister. Before starting my discussion I would say that the freedom of the country had some meaning Mahatma Gandhi was the leading personality of this world. According to him the coming Governments of the country should be the elected one. He anticipated the freedom. At that time the trend had set in for interim governments. He predicted that the Governments will be formed in Delhi, Lucknow and Ahmedabad. They will make big promises and would claim to have done big tasks but do not pay need to them. If you walk about 1-2 kilometers in India then you will meet the labourer of India. About unorganised labourers he said that Gandhi ji used to call them banihar who we call labourer. In Gujarati and in my region they are called banihar. You will find them within 1-2 k.m. If there is no change in the lives of banihar decide at that very moment that the claims being made by the Governments of Delhi, Lucknow and Ahmedabad false and make up your mind to change them. He has further written that this freedom struggle is meant for them. The slavery is devastating them the most. The motive British regime has been just to ruin them. He belived that this freedom is meant for them and day by day it is going away from them.

The Prime Minister had mentioned in the marking that GDP should increase. The Government is very keen to increase the GDP. I have no reservation, it must increase. But the prevailing situation and report of Arjun Sengupta says that 80 per cent population is sustaining on Rs. 20/- per day and that too is an average. I many ignore his statement what is the percentage according to you? You do not bother even to ascertain these facts you just abuse Arjun Sengupta. He was financial adviser

to Narsimba Rao ji. He was a member of Rajya Sabha from your party and was a noble man. I pay homage to him. He indeed has departed for heavenly about. He brought the truth before the country. When I went through his report and I would say that every political worker must read the same. The way he has described the factual position and brought the truth into light, he was a tone patriotic man but the Minister of this Government look down upon his repor, is wrong, false. Tell us what is the truth? You tell us the truth? Bhajonty at the population in the country are labourers, who work hard generates wealth, whether there should be some coordination between them and GDP or not? Whether there should be some balance andor not? Whoe country is it? Whether it is the country of these 80 per cent people belongs to 10-12 per cent people These 10-12 per cent people are keeping everying under then control they are playing with law, while courts, assemblies, media everything is in their control and we are in Lok Sabha but Lok Sabha is not under control. We are here for long but we cannot control it. Lok Sabha too gives represntaion to such people who are safeguarding it all the time, who is safeguarding the law and order all the time and fully capable to give arguments. It is being said that the country is shining. Country is progressing, during the discussion on the President's Address in the House I also said that the country is shining, but there is darkness too that is not less It there is democracy then majority of people are helpless and hopeless as well. They are deprived of foodgrains. Animals are sold once in the fair but in this country people are sold everyday. In every city, town, labourers gather at the crossings like markets. we have implemented many schemes. I am fed up, these are not schemes these are the means for exploitation, for the advantage of a very few people. There are influntial people in villages and cities, who are powerful, we have spent crores of rupees for thier loot. These schemes never work anywhere. How many to name, I do not have time and you will ring the bell. So many schemes are there that if I will ask a member of Parliament he will not be able to tell. The people who have formulated schemes are not aware about them while the officer knows the same. He knows as he is the most skilled person to safeguard the system. The officer is well aware, he is very clever. It is simple that there are many schemes. Kharage Sabeb, it is your responsibility tell the Prime Minister to scrap all the prestious schemes and introduce a new and simple scheme. I am not saying that the said funds should be distributed, it can be spent on the development of the country. There is no irregation

facility available for 70 percent of farm land and the arrangements of employment should be made in this field by implementing irrigation schemes. It will make the country prosperous Shri Dasgupta ji and other speakers have described the condition of labourers in detail. He said it rightly that brick line owners have employed many labourers in brick lines located in villages. But there is a need to have a look in regard to the labourers working with the builders they construct 20 storey, 30 storey and even 100 storey buildings. They put their life to risk on a daily basis. If a labourer gets burnt at a construction site, it is not reported. If a labourer dies in Ghaziabad, it is not reported. If a labourer dies in Noida, it is not reported. Construction on a large scale is going on in Gurgaon, but labourers' deaths are not reported there as well. It means his death and birth are unpredictable. He dies unsung. His life expectancy has got reduced by 10, 15 or 20 years due to hard work he puts in. There are many schemes in force. If the country wants to progress on the right path, it has to keep GDP in view. Shri Kharge Saheb. I want to say that the civilization which we are initiating is destined to perish in near future. It is an anti-human civilization. The said civilization is surviving as it has looked the world for 200, 250 and 300 years. Do not go by their prosperity they have looked our country for 250 years and had ruled the entire world. Australia, America and Canada have European influence we should not imitate them. The European civilization has evolved after looting the world for centuries. The Government is strictly following the economic model of the said civilization, and by doing so it has doomed the entire country leading it towards a disaster. Take the example of FDI in retail sector. The present structure of our markets is the result of thousands of years of evolution. It is not the outcome of two-four years. As Diwali approaches the big chocolate companies will hatch a conspiracy to defame the local sweet sellers and will advertise their products as contaminated round the clock on television. The television channels will give news in regard to adulteration of milk products by the farmers who are just getting two, four and five crores buffaloes. They belong to unorganised sector. Now, there is no news about them. The news channels will start making negative propaganda about adulteration of sweets on TV so much so that the people will stop eating sweets. It will happen one day. Nowhere in the world, is so much variety of sweets found, as is in India. But these people sell their machine-manufactured sweets which is rotten and packed two-three years ago. Though fresh 'Kalakand', fresh sweets are manufactured here, but no propaganda in that regard

is carried out here. At the time of Diwali or Holi, the discussion in regard to adulterated sweets is telecasted on television channels round the clock. They shop buckets with synthetic milk and men who are supposed to manufacture adulterated sweets. The poor people, particularly the Gujjar community living in neighbouring areas of Delhi are engaged in this trade. They do not have any other occupation, but only this business. It means they are all the responsibility to run the country with full honesty. He should be honest and truthful and should be ready to get humiliated also. This is our culture. It has not evolved out of globalisation, but it is the culture of thousands of years. I feel pain and think how to improve our civilisation. Our civilisation means, we look down at the person who is a labourer or does physical labour. We salute the dishonest people who look the country. We look down at the small people. We look down upon him and salute the big and influential people. Our culture is to flatter the influential persons and to humiliate the eighty percent population of the country in regard to whom a discussion is going on here. The Lok Sabha is doing the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yadavji, how much more time will you take?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you please, I will sit down. You are well aware of the pain and agony of those people. Kharge Saheb ji has also been one among those people. But I have not seen anger on his face. If one is holding a ministerial portfolio. It means he has taken an oath of office and secrecy. Why you are showing lack of a dauntless approach. Why do not you hold a fiery debate in the country on the issue raised by Shri Gurudas ji. We are with you. Rose up you are sitting here with flat expression is not right. This issue is related to pain and agony of people of the country. Mahatma ji said that the independence should come for that person only. They are not getting any benefit of independence. An awesome work is being done in your area. Iron ore is being sold there and crores of rupees are being spent in the elections. The poor cannot ever dream of contesting elections. Therefore, more damage is being caused there, the people have a right to vote the Constitution is there but democracy in real terms is not being practised there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to suggest a solution to the current problem. All the central schemes should be scrapped and a constructive scheme related to irrigation, power, roads etc. should be introduced and

employment opportunities should be provided. Why the work to prolong poverty is being undertaken? Why the Government has made this country an ocean of abject poverty. The dystem has collapsed completely. The life of people has been ruined. This issue should be addressed on a priority basis and Lok Sabha should take an initiative in this regard. Shri Mallikarjun Kharage ji, you must rise up find a new way. today, please.

[*English*]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Mr. Chairman, today Gurudas da has brought in very sensitive issue. Beyond all data, if I say so, the jugglery of data, the conditions of the workers are not very good. I am not saying that in every field there is a deplorable condition but in totality they are not in a good condition. I am not blaming the Government or the present Labour Minister.

Decade after decade, a number of Governments have come, including the State Governments, for making the conditions of the labourers good. To bring them into the decent standard of life, it is not only the responsibility of the Central Government but also of the State Governments.

Gurudas da has brought a very sensitive issue but for the last 35 years, his Government could not bring the decent standard conditions of labourers in West Bengal. It is the joint responsibility of the Central Government and the State Governments to implement the labour laws. A good number of labour laws are there.

17.00 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

Both the Central Government and the State Governments have failed to implement them. That is the reality. That is the practical thing. Therefore, not only the Government of today is to be blamed for today's condition of the labourers, but also the Governments who have come, either in the Centre or in the States, have to be blamed. They have jointly failed to discharge their responsibilities to implement all the labour laws which have been engrafted either by this House or amendments have been brought by the State Legislatures in their respective States.

I would just like to remind Shri Gurudas Dasgupta that three years back a number of tea garden workers in the Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal had committed

suicide. Therefore, the condition of the workers is bad in all the States. The policies which have been evolved and the laws which have been made have not been implemented in our country. That is the most unfortunate situation.

You take the Minimum Wages Act. If this House has given the minimum wages to the workers and labourers of this country and these minimum wages have not yet reached the labourers, then it is the fault of the machineries of both the Central and the State Governments. That is an admitted position. That means, the Officers and others have failed to discharge their duties.

Sir, I would like to take an example of the Contract Labourers. The most pitiable condition is the condition of the contract labourers. The labourers who were engaged as contract labourers 25 or 30 years back have not yet been regularized or absorbed in their respective establishment.

Sir, as per Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, if any job is perennial in character, no contract labour should be engaged in such perennial character of the job. What is the effect of that? Contract labourer has to be abolished there. Right or wrong, in 2001 there was a judgment given by the Supreme Court in the SALES matter. Whenever Section 10 of this Act would be invoked, the contract labourer would be abolished, but they are not entitled to be regularized or absorbed in that job. 11 years have passed from the date of delivery of that judgment. We are all talking about these labourers but still we have not yet brought any amendment in the Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act saying that the moment Section 10 notification is issued, the contract labourers of that establishment have a right to be absorbed. We have not yet brought it.

I would request the hon. Labour Minister—he was earlier the Labour Minister in his State for six or seven times – to think about this matter. Sir, today you will find that in some of the establishments the strength of the contract labourers is more than the regular labourers. Unfortunately it has not yet been considered. Both the appropriate Governments can bring their respective amendments. Therefore, it is wrong to blame only either the Central Government or the present Labour Minister.

Sir, the Government of India had notified the recommendations of Justice G.R. Majithia Wage Boards

for journalist and non-journalists newspapers and news agencies on 11th November, 2011. But it is very unfortunate that even after a lapse of over four months, that notification has not been implemented by the Management of the newspapers and news agencies, which is creating a lot of problems for the employees of the media organisations, who have not got any hike in their salaries for the past fourteen years.

Sir, the Confederation of Newspapers and News Agencies Employees' Organisations has decided to gharao Parliament tomorrow at 1 p.m. I would, therefore, request the hon. Labour Minister to decide and settle their issue before 1 p.m. tomorrow. Mr. Minister, since you have already notified the recommendations, why are you not implementing them? Their demands of 14 years have been worked out and the recommendations are in their favour. Right has been crystallized. You are recognising the right. Then, why are you not extending the benefit of that right?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, similarly about the jute industry, the conditions of jute industries are extremely bad in the State of West Bengal. The State of West Bengal and the State of Assam are having a lot of jute industries. But a number of jute industries are often being closed; and nobody is there to take care of the jute workers working there. Thousands and thousands of jute workers become jobless all of a sudden as the jute industries where they are working get closed.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Labour Minister to look into this matter and to encourage the utilisation of jute bags in our country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this sudden decrease in the interest rate of employees' provident fund, which has already been mentioned by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, is deplorable. It is not only the workers, or the employees but all the middle-class people very much depend on their provident funds and the interests on their provident funds during their crisis time. If a single amount is touched or lessened, it would be a great deprivation of their life. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to restore the original position, which was there earlier.

Although the Employees State Insurance Hospitals are there under the ESI Act, unfortunately, they are not working in a proper manner. Even a worker who is having his ESI card, does not get the benefit of the ESI card during the time when he requires it. So, ESI hospitals are required to be equipped with more modern

equipments and more doctors so that during the time of crisis, during the time any worker suffers from any serious disease— let us say, he suffers from a severe heart attack — he gets his treatment immediately.

Sir, there is a non-implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in all types of fields. You know about the unorganised labour class. In the most pitiable conditions, these unorganised labours are living. So, new and more modernised policies are required to be brought for the purpose of taking care of these unorganised labour classes.

Sir, since I belong to a legal profession, I witness everyday such faces of labourers everyday suffering pitiable condition. The mechanism which has been engrafted in various Acts, specifically under the Industrial Labour Laws, is not at all working well.

If we go to the Tribunal, we will find no judge there. Even if there is a judge, he will come at 12 o' clock. He will remain there for only one or two hours. The labourers are moving within the corridors of the Tribunal as orphan children. From Tribunal to Supreme Court, it is a three-tier system; first-Tribunal, second-High Court and then Supreme Court. Is it possible for a labourer to sustain this? It is impossible. Therefore, a mechanism has to be fixed. Although the Act itself speaks about a speedy mechanism, but in reality it has not become a speedy mechanism. A speedy mechanism has to be brought for the purpose of redressal of grievances of the labourers.

Since I have got this opportunity because Shri Gurudas Dasgupta has brought this very sensitive issue, I would request the hon. Labour Minister to bring a suitable amendment under the Industrial Disputes Act so that they can have the right to get an interim relief either at the conciliation stage or at the Tribunal stage. The Act does not speak about that. The Act does not give that power. Even if an employee has been terminated, he does not have any right of interim relief either at the stage of conciliation or at the stage of Tribunal. Kindly think about that and bring it. It will be having a balancing effect for the labourers.

I will be ending with what I started. Today, the offices of the labour establishment must implement all the labour laws. We are having nearly 50 or 60 labour laws. All labour laws are there. At least, you implement it. Although the Constitution under the Directive Principles has given us a philosophy of a decent standard of life to the workers, but we know that it is impossible. Forget about

a decent standard of life. In our country, the daily labourers do not have any meaningful life. Therefore, I would request the Labour Minister to implement all the labour laws.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: I will conclude now.

I hope, no Members, who are all present here in this House, will go and say to the labourers in their constituencies that the labourers are having a decent standard of life. Everybody has to admit that they do not have a minimum standard of life. Therefore, today in this House a Resolution should be adopted that steps should be taken to give the labourers a meaningful life. At least, let them enjoy the rights protected under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion which has been initiated by my learned senior comrade, Gurudas Dasgupta Ji.

I will start from the very point on which my learned friend, Mr. Kalyan Banerjee has just now concluded. I will take the baton from him. It is very nice to see that cutting across political party lines, this august House expresses its solidarity to the working class of this nation.

I would like to congratulate the whole working class of this nation for participating, for taking up the issues of the labour force, for campaigning and for conducting successfully a strike, a first ever strike, participated by all the national trade unions of this country. Since Independence, we now have such an experience.

Sir, you have also witnessed, while the discussion has been initiated, unfortunately, some of my friends were smiling sarcastically and some of them were laughing, while very senior leaders were raising some very important points in this august House.

With your permission, I would like to seek the help of the hon. Labour Minister, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge. We all have aspirations and expectations on him. He should be a man of mission. But, what do we see now? I would like to invite him and my friends also in this august House. If we are discussing about a shining India, of course, we should remember that who is shining. It is the skeleton in the cemetery, which is shining. I would like to invite my friends, come along with me to the streets, not on your top-end versions of SUVs and

Sedans, but come, walk and see the plight of the people. Sir, many have eyes, but do not see; many have ears, but they do not hear.

I am coming from a State where a great dalit leader, by name, Sree Ayyankali, who gave a call to the people 115 years back, 'if your rights are not accepted by the Rulers, by the Maharajas, by the officers, then strike. Starvation is not a new thing for you.' It was then in West Bengal, the palanquin bearers, then the railway workers of Howrah set on a strike. We have a great experience, even 19.03.2012 196

our people, our brothers, our forefathers, who were working in the Royal Indian Navy, they staged in a mutiny. So, it all happened in this nation.

Sir, I would like to point out certain things, which, I hope, I expect and I genuinely believe, are to be considered by our hon. Minister. It was in the year 1957, in the 15th Indian Labour Conference that it formulated the historic guidelines for fixing the minimum wages. Further judgments of the hon. Supreme Court also strengthened our argument. But, what is the situation now? In the month of February – on the 14th and 15th of February this year, it was the 44th Session of the Indian Labour Conference – there were three main agendas. One was the Minimum Wages, the second was the Social Security and then, the third was Employment and Employability. Sir, if the labour problems are being raised by any of the leaders of the trade union, why our Ministers are very much hesitant to hear them, to give them a hearing? At least, invite them, let us have a cup of coffee, let us sit together across the table and we can discuss. But, that does not happen.

Sir, in this country, our rulers are very much eager to hear the voice of the corporates, but they are not willing to hear the voice of the common man. As my learned friend, Mr. Kalyan Banerjee has right now said, 'how can a common man go to the Supreme Court?' I have been practising as a lawyer for the last 25 years. I have visited the Supreme Court many times. There have been rumours in its corridors and I have heard from the mouth of my own friends that this is a casino judiciary. If people do not get justice from the judiciary, from where will they get it? You all know the procedure and 'ABCD' of the bureaucrats. 'A' means, Avoid; 'B' means, Bypass – this is not my joke, you go somewhere and check; 'C' means, Confuse – he will be confused whether I have to be here or I do not know where I am – and 'D' is the last thing, it is Delay – get everything

delayed. This is the 'ABCD' of Indian bureaucracy. If this goes on, the people will not tolerate. There is a limit for everything.

Sir, you and we all know that in this country, more than 40,000 sq. kilometres of land does not have any rule, any Government. Even a Post Office is not there. How did this happen? I will reserve my comments because you all know. Who is the single largest violator of the labour laws? It is the Government of India.

The hon. Minister of State for Food and Civil Supplies, Prof. K.V. Thomas was here. Some 48 hours back, one of the FCI depots at Kuttippuram in the district Malappuram, from where one of our hon. Ministers come, was closed down by FCI management. For the last 22 years, thousands of people under the FCI management are working as casual labourers and contract labourers. All the disciplinary action will be taken but no benefits will be given. Under Air India, more than 20 years back many young people joined as casual labourers. They are still doing that job. For how many hours? More than twelve hours. ...*(Interruptions)*

It was during 1890s in the United States of America there was organised labour agitating. Their demand was eight hours work, eight hours rest and eight hours recreation. Here in India everybody knows well what happens. Have we forgotten the word 'shame' or have we forgotten to be ashamed of ourselves? Here, women and children are exploited the most. It is a fact. We still employ child labour. In many a thing that we wear, we use, we eat, we drink, there is the smell of the tear, sweat and blood of the children of India. It still happens. I am really ashamed.

Today, we have read about some news articles in various newspapers. The daughters of Florence Nightingale are on a warpath. It was not my mother who took me first when I was born. It was not my mother who heard my cries first when I was born. It was not my mother who smiled at my face first when I was born. It was an unknown lady, a nurse, who brought me to my mother. But, in this nation, thousands and thousands of women nurses are not even getting the minimum wages; their work time is not at all fixed; no labour laws are implemented in their case; all labour laws are flouted. So, what is the duty of the Labour Enforcement Officers? There is a primary duty of every Government to feed the people, to give them clothing, to give them shelter, to give education for their children.

I am concerned about the sad plight of the working class in India. They constitute 90 per cent of the people. There may be unfortunately some people's representatives who cannot hear their voices, who cannot hear their shouts, who may see them sometimes as public nuisance. They are the people, they alone are the people. There may be some representatives or political party leaders, who may believe that they can purchase the political right with the help of the economic right. No, Sir. That cannot be done because this nation is not for sale.

My hon. Minister is saying that we do not have money to run these establishments and to ensure that the provisions of the Constitution are adhered to. I am speaking of the Constitution, the very foundation of the Constitution, the fundamental rights which have been enshrined in the Constitution. They are being denied. How can that be? Article 19 is being denied. The right to form association is being denied. There was a time when anything could be done at the gun point. There was a time when even locomotive drivers were forced to run the locomotives. But, remember, there was a time when even ordinary policemen like those in Delhi Police, Punjab Police, ITBT, CRPF, CISF all have laid down their arms and went on strike. It was in the year 1979.

So, if the Government says that they do not have money, my humble submission is that there is money inside India and outside India stashed in foreign banks. I am not asking for any part of the sweat equity. I do not want any part or portion of the sweat equity. What I want is my Fundamental Rights, my constitutional rights. This is the primary responsibility of the Government. So, I would request, through you, that it should be ensured that the labour laws are implemented. The Central Government, the Government of India, should be a model employer. They should show the model.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I have only five points to make. I stand here to deliberate on the discussion that has been initiated by our good friend, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, on the situation arising out of widespread discontentment among the working class due to faulty Government policies.

Since the last two decades, this country of ours has undergone tremendous changes. The Government has certainly made some progress in the alleviation of poverty and programmes like employment guarantee, subsidized food grains to BPL families and loan to farmers at lesser rate of interest have provided relief to

the poorest people, but this is not helping to establish peace in the country. The reason may lie in the huge increase in inequality. The results of top companies indicate an increase in profits of about 28 per cent against an increase in sales of two per cent. What does this mean? Huge increase in profits means businessmen are rolling in money. On the other hand, stagnant sales means that people do not have the purchasing power to buy the goods.

The price of agricultural commodities is at historically low levels. The village folks are migrating to cities in search of better incomes. Inequality between villages and cities is increasing. A similar increase in inequality is taking place within the cities. The wages of urban workers have increased by, say, 20 per cent, but the income of businessmen has increased 20 times in the same period. This is the true story of nine per cent growth rate that we have attained. The growth rate is laudable, but it comes along with a huge increase in inequality. High growth rate will enable the Government to collect more taxes and use the money for running poverty alleviation schemes, but it fails actually on the touchstone of inequality. This policy, in fact, is based on acceptance of increase in inequality.

I have a different point to make on the recent strike that this country witnessed. The recent 24-hour countrywide strike called by 11 major trade unions across the political spectrum was in protest against the "anti-labour" policies of this Government. But look at the farcical side of it. One of the serious charges against the Government is that it has failed to move on the labour front, thereby thwarting efficiency and growth. Labour reforms were a 'no' 'no' because of the stranglehold of the Communists on the UPA-I. Even after the Communists were dethroned in West Bengal and Kerala, UPA-II is letting the status quo to continue.

Is it not the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, who has himself confessed at the Indian Labour Conference last month that the existing policies have "unduly" protected the interest of the "currently employed"? Has it not hindered the creation of new jobs? I expect that the Minister can throw some light on it.

Often, it has been argued that the rules are not flexible enough for industrial units to get rid of surplus manpower when demand is falling. As a result, several companies prefer to work with fewer hands and opt against expansion of workforce during a period of boom.

Recently, one of the major policy initiatives of the Government, the National Manufacturing Policy, lost its teeth after the Union Cabinet decided against special benefit on hiring and retrenchment to companies operating in designated manufacturing zones. But the Trade Unions need to justify their existence and so strike was called, perhaps, just for the heck of it.

The UPA Government has faced five major strikes since returning to power in 2009. The earlier strikes were related to fuel price-hikes and the move to allow FDI in multi-brand retail. It is true that the 9 per cent inflation during 11 months of last year reduced the purchasing power of the common man, but the wages of bank employees, particularly, the public sector employees who joined the strike in large numbers are inflation-indexed.

In our country, Trade Unions have a sizeable presence in the banking and financial sector. This time, the RBI's clearing houses were shut. The private and foreign banks where Trade Unions do not have a presence also got affected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahtab, please conclude now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: What was achieved by this? The country lost man-hour and productive output. However, the strike had one interesting sidelight. In West Bengal, Kumari Mamata Banerjee Government issued an open warning that absence from duty by the Government employees will be treated as a break in service. Later she claimed success in breaking the Left-sponsored bandh and declared that destructive bandhs were not the future of her State and the country. Having proved a point, she now needs to take this to a higher plane and not replicate her political bete noire in blocking long overdue labour law reforms.

Today, all over India, both in industry and services, contract labour has become the solution to meet industry's needs. Further, a rise in the aspirations of India's lower middle class and galloping wage inflation due to a systemic inability to enhance the supply of skilled labour has increased costs considerably. Permanent employment is no longer looked at as the means to meet the needs of a growing economy by the industry.

In India, the white collar component of manufacturing remained to some extent while the blue collar diminished or was replaced by casualisation of labour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up your speech.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I need two more minutes to speak.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am also thankful to Mr. Gurudas Dasgupta for providing me an opportunity to have discussion here. I can also thankful as the workers organisations called one day strike across the country. The strike was successful. Union of all political parties participated in that strike. The leaders of all worker organisation tried to meet Hon'ble Prime Minister but unfortunately Hon'ble Prime Minister could not before that strike or perhaps he not termed it proper meet these worker organisations. So, today Mr. Gurudas dasgupta started the discussion in the house under rule 193 and the Government is forced has to listen the misery and grief of workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am asking you to conclude because at 6 o'clock we have to complete the whole thing.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, Sir. The rise of contract labour as a response to this, could no longer expect annual increases in compensation and benefits, security of tenure and promotions, but only increased insecurity. Contract labour creates flexibility and lower costs, but it destroys the ability of labour.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the working class people in the country constitute about 70 crore. Two days back when Hon'ble Finance Minister presented the budget before the House then on the eve of budget presentation our Finance Minister did injustice with crores of workers and employees of organised sector by reducing the interest rate on provident fund by 1.25 per cent. Then it seemed that budget might give some relief but it did not. He has raised the limit of tax rebate from one lakh eighty thousand to two lakh. Though has raised the income tax rebate to twenty thousand rupees, yet he has also raised the service tax to two per cent. So, one hand he has given relief of twenty thousand rupees and on the other hand he put burden of forty thousand rupees on the employees. You have increased service tax by two per cent and it has increased the burden on the employee. There are around 43 crore workers in the unorganized sector. In the last session, Hon'ble Minister of labour has given reply to a number of questions and according to the figures of the year 2008, there are 26 crore 96 lakh 53 thousand i.e. around 27 crore educated enemployed youths in our country. There are around 27 crore youth in the country who are registered in employment office and want jobs. The total number of such youth are around 27 crore. So, we are discussing the grief of more than 70 crore people in this house. I would like to request to Hon'ble Labour Minister to give reply to the questions in the end of the discussion. It is his right, he has to reply. But this house does not want only reply but the Government should accept that more than 70 crore people of working class are in minerable condition. Their living has become difficult. Other Hon'ble Members have also expressed their views. So, Government should accept this reality that more than 70 crore of population are in distress. We have a dream to stand in the line of developed contries in the year 2020

We should not forget that large-scale unionisation and permanent labour conditions coupled with increased inflation led to higher and higher compensation, lower productivity, inability to fully compete and ultimately the destruction of the entire industry.

India's manufacturing industry saw the same trend and an insensitive Government that caved in to militant labour. Industry suffered deep pain as they restructured.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Anant Gangaram Geete.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, this is the suggestion that I am going to make. The labour laws did not help as the ability to restructure and lay off labour to meet competitive conditions was constrained.
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This vacuum in policy response needs to be filled before it becomes more widespread and hurts India's manufacturing. Therefore, there is a need to bring in changes in India's labour laws to give the necessary flexibility to employers. Lack of policy response to the new situation is no solution. India needs a policy response before the situation gets out of hand. The next 20 years are India's in the making. Large-scale employment generation can be achieved if we get our act right. Fairness and equity requires a better response from both the employers and the employees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anant Geete Ji, please conclude your speech in five minutes because by six o'clock we have to complete this debate. There are ten more speakers who are waiting for their turns.

but even today out of total population of 120 crore, 70 crores are finding it hard to lead a respectable life it means that they are not getting employment under minimum wages act.

Last month I went to Darjeeling on study tour of Ministry of Commerce. When we went to tea gardens there, we met their union leaders. They said that the people who work as a labourer in tea garden get Rs. 65 to Rs. 90 as wages for a day. You will be surprised to know that when union leaders came to meet the standing committee, they did not ask to increase the wages. They said that we don't know whether we will get the employment or not, whether the wages will be increased or not, but at present a labourer is getting Rs. 65 or Rs. 90 as labour to survive, at least provide him a Government hospital to remain alive see the demand of the Union. All this is on record of standing committee of commerce ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, I will not take much time, I am concluding within one two minutes. This is the condition of workers whether they are from organised sector or unorganised sector.

An article was published in the 'Jansatta' newspaper on 23 February, 2012. Under the caption Rajgar Suraksha ki baat kyon nahin hoti. I would like to quote a paragraph of that article here. I would like to read it out with your permission. The name of the person who wrote that article is Mr. Mastram Kapoor. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You tell the gist. It is not necessary to read the whole paragraph.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I am not reading out the whole article, I am reading only four lines. It is written in that problems of poverty, MANREGA, food security, Mr. Minister, it would be better if you will also listen to it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I am listening.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Thank you. He said that MANREGA, Food security or giving cash subsidy can not solve the problem of poverty. These schemes can be the source of illegal income for corrupt people and vote bank for politicians but employment ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not relevant.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, kindly listen to next sentence before passing the comment. Listen to the next sentence then pass the comment. I am not speaking on corruption, I do not agree with that. I am reading the next sentence, please listen to that. but it can not give the dignified life which an employment can give. Suitable employment for every person ready to work should be the target of economic policies. This sentence is much more important.

Mr. Chairman, Government should formulate their policies with this point of view. Today Mr. Dasgupta said in rule 193 that, this is because of wrong policies of the Government. Working class is facing injustice, their condition is worsening day by day, their survival is becoming difficult, this is all due to the wrong policies of the Government. So, when we are discussing on these policies, I would like to say Hon'ble Minister to formulate such policies, under which our Labour Minister who is guardian of 70 crore labourers of our country, he should consider the labourers of our country as an asset, of our country. If our labour minister consider 70 crore labourers as asset of our country then our labour policy should be according to that assets.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since this is a very important subject that we are discussing, as a special case, those Members who have got the written speeches and they want to lay it, they can do so.

Now Shri C. Sivasami.

[Translation]

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Hon. Chairman, let me thank you for the opportunity you have given to speak on this discussion under Rule 193. With the haves living in the sky scappers on one side and the have-nots in the slum dwellings on the other side and calling it a prosperous world, is laughable and the world will laugh at us along with the Gods. So goes a song by our former Chief Minister.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

The hard reality, we witness today is that this Government at the Centre is looking at the rich and rich only to make them richer further. We do not find definite action plan and schemes for the upliftment of the poor. Tiruppur, the knitting industry town which earns thousands of crores of rupees as foreign exchange is in my Tiruppur Lok Sabha Constituency. As one who has seen for myself the living conditions and the problems faced by the workers in the industrial units there, I would like to participate in this discussion putting forth their views and reflecting their sentiments.

Today, we find two categories of labour force and workers. Those with social security cover and find themselves governed by industrial and labour laws are on one side and those who do not have social security and not organised are the other category of workers. Beedi workers, agricultural labour, daily wagers and coolies in the farm sector are the workers in the unorganised sector. Workers in the garment sector and textile units are all governed by labour laws and get social security cover as workers of the organised sector. If we compare the living conditions on standard of these two categories of labour, we find the workers in the unorganised sector hardly get social security cover and they live in backward conditions. At the same time, when we have a look at the ground reality available in the organised sector and when we raise a question as to whether they are happy and prospering the reply could only be a disappointing no. The policies and their implementation in the globalised and liberalised economy are coming in the way of ensuring a better deal even for the workers in the organised sector. Many of our industrial units are severely affected by the policies especially the export policy of the Government. This results in the closure of industrial units and job loss rendering workers unemployed. Because of this they have to face hardships and sufferings in life.

I would like to point out just one instance as an example to what I am referring to. In the name of benefiting the cotton growers, agriculturists and the agricultural workers the Government allowed export of cotton. I would like to point out that this would go against what is intended. By way of exporting cotton without processing it both the farming community and the spinning and weaving community of labour are not at all benefited. This policy of exporting cotton directly would only be benefiting the hoarding traders and the middlemen in that trade. Knitting units, spinning units

and the weaving units that are dependant on the processed cotton are greatly affected by the policy of the Government to export cotton. The direct impact results in the close-down of such units rendering many workers jobless.

Tiruppur the town popular for knitting industry used to fetch ten thousand crores of rupees as foreign exchange with the export of finished products in the form of garment and knitted products. The wrong policy of the Government to allow the export of cotton lifting the ban has affected the cotton growers and the agricultural sector. The judicial orders pertaining to the dyeing units have resulted in the close-down of several dyeing units. This has greatly affected the knitting and garment industry there. The Government must protect both the industrial units and the industrial workers.

The Government gets good amount of money to its ESI funds from the labour class working in the knitting and dyeing units of Tiruppur. It rather pains me to point out that no ESI hospital has been established in Tiruppur at a time when there is more of contribution to ESI funds from that town. It is saddening to note that the Government has reduced the interest rate on EPF.

Now in Tamil Nadu, we find good governance has been established with our leader Puratchi Thalaivi as Chief Minister at the helm of affairs. She has introduced several welfare measures to benefit the poor labour class like distribution of 20 killogrammes of rice free of cost. This is to ensure a hunger-free work force and the avoidance of starvation deaths. In order to lift up the women in the lower strata of society to have the life style and living conditions of the well-to-do sections of the society, mixies, grinders and fans are to be distributed by our leader Puratchi Thalaivi. Rural families have been distributed with sheep and goats to help them have improved living conditions and self-employment opportunities.

I would like to charge this Government of allowing itself to be the puppet in the hands of the corporate sector while leaving in lurch the labour class especially those in the un-organised sector. The Government must come forward to study the various factors that affect the lives of the workers in both the sectors and must take remedial and rehabilitation measures. Urging upon the Government to evolve suitable policies to wipe-out the tears in the eyes of the working class and improve the lot of the workers and their families, let me conclude.

[English]

*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar):

The whole world is celebrating the Labour's Day on May 1st. The labourers are still hungry and starving without food. All the labourers of the world should be united, this slogan was raised by the labourers for those who were brutally murdered. Out of that bloodshed we are observing the Labour's Day. But what happened to the world? The poorers are poor and the richers are rich. This gap is enhancing the difference between haves and have nots. The great sacrifice of the labour from Taj Mahal to Konark, from Sphinx of Egypt to Angkor Wat of Cambodia is known to all. The sacrifice of labour is never depicted in the history of Labour Day. Any monumental work of heritage to the modern art from Girja Temple and Moscow to Buddhist Pagoda, from Ajanta Elora to Sindhu Civilization, wherever you go and look the sublime arts engraved on the stones are by the golden hands of labourers. Despite that even in the modern India you can see the huge mansion, palace or building of builders, from garden to orchards, from stones to sand which have ornamental design by the labourer's fingers or hands. The poor man's wisdom and sacrifice should be realized. Poor labourers are sweating everywhere in the hill, mountain, while stoning and breaking the rock. The labourers are sweating still now in the open sun, sacrificing their blood and even then they do not get money to feed their children, even a day meal. They are conditioned the life of misery and poverty which is the property of the labour family. They should not have been ignored after the Independence. Until and unless the labourers who had sacrificed their lives are not recognized by the government, the disparity, commotion and emotion which is boiling cannot be pacified. Today even the Alsatian dog eats more than 1kg of mutton daily. The mutton rate is now at about Rs. 300/ whereas labourer's wage is presently about Rs. 150/. This is a very bright example which can be discussed. The rate of a dog who smoothly leads its life in the rich man's building is more than a hungry man who leads a miserable life without food and shelter.

The Government is committed to improve the condition of workers in the unorganized sector under the Un-organized Workers Social Security Act. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched to provide smart card based cashless health insurance and some other provisions are also framed by the government to protect the labour. RSBY has been extended to building and other construction labourers, street vendors, beedi workers and other beneficiaries

*Speech was laid on the Table.

who have worked for more than 15 days including domestic workers. The Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme has been expanded by revising the criteria eligibility. Earlier all citizens of the age of 65 years and living below poverty line were eligible for benefits under the scheme. The welfare measures including health and medical care, insurance, housing, education, recreation, water supply and maternity benefits have been provided and all schemes and programmes formulated by the government for the welfare of labourers have been implemented. Despite that the labourers are dying without food and health hazards are creating very precarious conditions and their problem still persist. Whether any study has been conducted with regard to the condition of women labourers in industrial and non-industrial area of the country or any assessment of their contribution has been made. What is the state-wise percentage of women labourers in comparison to men labourers and the details of skilled and unskilled labourers? Whether the government has formulated any special plan for women labourers? Efforts are being made by the Government to remove anomaly in the pay scale norm. Specific study has been conducted on the conditions of women labourers. The information relating to state-wise women and men workers in manufacturing industries has been compiled in which labour growth is ineffective, enforcing the provision of equal remuneration act which provide for maintaining the equilibrium for men and women for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Nothing has happened for the benefit of labourers and they are still suffering without shelter, water, sanitation and health.

The number of job seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges gives an idea of the extent of educated unemployment. There were about 38.8 million job seekers registered with employment exchanges. Due to the campus recruitments most of the graduates do not get registered. All the job seekers who were unemployed do not necessarily get registered with the employment exchanges. There can be cases where job seekers could not renew their cards within the stipulated period and by virtue of their non-renewal their names get deleted from the register.

I earnestly request the August House that nothing has progressed and the miserable life conditions are creating hazards. The government should have paid proper attention in protecting the life of labourers and their families, those were dying below the ageing process. The health condition of their family must be ensured through insurance for better future.

I have been fighting since long as a trade union leader prior to my legislation and after being elected as a Member of Legislative Assembly and to the Parliament, I have been raising again and again, reminding the Hon. Minister to have a labour hospital in the capital Bhubaneswar, my constituency. The money is sanctioned and the Government has already located the land. I do not understand why the work is being delayed and despite my attempt, where is the lacuna after the allocation of the land by the state government. Why the centre is neglecting to start the work despite the sufficient allocated money. I like to draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister and also Hon. Minister of Labour to pay proper attention to start the work immediately this year on war footing to save and protect the poor workers' family, who are in need of health service.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Hon'ble Chairman, the debate is happening today on the people who have built this Parliament. The labours in villages, working in fields, are plowing, are grazing, are weeding, are irrigating, are hoeing, are working in industries, who are working for building nation, who are running trains, all these crores of people who are working, this debate is happening for them. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji has started it, he has done great work, therefore those members who are taking part in this that this debate is happening on the crores of labourers. What is their question, what are their problems, the debate should be on this and then there will be a solution of it. Food, cloth, shelter, study, medicines and how basic necessities of life to be fulfilled. You ask me to tell in short. I would like to say that poor people's plight will be told in short, but the need is to understand what is said. We make their problems more complicated by debating more.

There are three types of labourers in the country. First are unemployed labourers, who do not have work, second are labourers in organised sector, they have unions and some of our leftist fellows are their leaders. Third are labourers in unorganised sector, whom we can call migrant labourers. They migrate from their villages to cities for employment. The figures of 2011 census tell that they are the most migrated people and migration has risen. This means that the number of migrant labourers has grown but there is no one to take care of them, no one has looked at them.

Migrant labourers mean people working in unorganised sector build houses in cities and other places. Real estate is well known today. These workers carry bricks, labour there, but there is no one to ask them how much they are earning, how they are living. The Government Made National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which has helped them a little. They get 100 days work in a year, but there is no one to see whether they will work in the field or somewhere else all other days. What is their condition, children in these families do not have means of studying, no medicine are available for ailing means there problems are as it is.

I would like to say in short due to shortage of time. Journalists come in organised sector in our country. Their words matter. They are well educated, well speaking people, but people working in unorganised sector are uneducated, they cannot express their plight. These journalists have many unions. They are educated, have ability to upheaval in politics. They have many organisations like confederation of newspaper and news agencies employees' organisation, all India newspaper employees federation, Indian journalists union, national union of journalists, federation of PTI employees unions, UNI workers union. These all are their organisations. Tomorrow they will do an enclosure of Parliament. Today is 19, tomorrow means 20th March they are going to do an enclosure of Parliament, because the Government had constituted Majithiya wage board. Its report has come but has not been applied. The Government released notification about it four months ago, but it has not been applied. The Government released notification about it four months ago, but it has not been applied. Therefore they will do enclosure of Parliament tomorrow these organisations, confederation of newspaper and news agencies employees organisation are asking the Government why Majithiya Commission's report is not being applied. If this is the situation of well educated and organised sector working people then you can very well understand what will be the situation of uneducated, working in unorganised sector, labourers, who do not have a union, any organisation.

I would like to ask the Government if this is the situation of well educated, organised people who can do any upheaval in the politics then what will be the situation of our poor people who work in fields, factories, houses?

18.00 hrs.

What happened to Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana, whether labourers were benefitted on paper only the scheme was named after Rajiv Gandhi but what happened to it? The Government must tell what happened to Raji Gandhi Sharamik Kalyan Yojana?

In Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, if they get some disease and will be treated then they will be given thirty thousand rupees. Whether poors do not have cancer, whether they don't have kidney failure, whether they don't have heat disease, diabetes, blood pressure is not happening to him, but what will happen to poor people in thirty thousand rupees? Whether his treatment will happen in this money? What arrangement have you made for treatment of our poor labourers? We have two questions on Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. According to 2004-2005 figures 43 core labourers are working in unorganized sector but now the figure must have crossed 50 crore people. Government must tell how much of them have been insured? Whether 100 percent labours working under employment guarantee act has been insured.

What happened to poor people in Aam Bima Yojana?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Prasadji please wind up. It is 6 o'clock. You have to be brief. I have already given you five minutes. You have taken so much time. Please wind up.

Now, it is 6 o'clock. There are seven Members who are yet to speak. If the House agrees, we can extend time for this discussion up to 7 o'clock because we have to take 'Zero Hour' also?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: This is the question of crores of people who do building work. speeches and writing only don't do any good to the country. Food grain is produced through hard work; production in factory happens through hard work, life in the world runs through hard work. whether we will talk meanly on hard work. People of the country are looking at the Parliament what is being said here, so we will compete the debate. Only then labourer would complete

work and production in field will be increased, production in industries will increased and work of nation-state building will happen.

What happened to Dakshata Unnayan evam Vayvasaayik Prashikshan Yojana? Labours of the country will be helped time to time though social security fund, what happened to that fund? that fund should be used to help labours.

Sir, what happened to the pension of our workers in unorganized sector? Today, eight lakh eighty seven thousand small scale industries are closed. If 10 labours worked in each industry then almost one and a half lakh labours and unemployed. We would like to know what has done for them. India will remain a backward nation unless food, cloth, shelter is not provided to workers. Therefore the government has to think together with all organisations how to solve this problem.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, I, on behalf of my party RSP congratulate the dauntless workers who had organised a successful industrial strike a few days back. I also congratulate the undisputed labour leader Shri Gurudas Dasgupta for raising this significant issue in this august House under Rule 193.

Indian economy stands on two pillars – one is the farmers and the other is the workers. The Economic Survey 2012 has been presented before the budget. It says that there is a sharp decline in the agricultural sector resulting in the reduction of labour wages. The plight of the poor farmers thus can be well imagined. With the declining value of product, there is reduction of wages. The same problem can be seen in the industrial sector also. The workers do not get due wages after toiling hard. Most of them are contractual labourers in the construction sector. These hapless people are not paid regularly, they are not allowed to avail leave and if they do, then their wages are deducted. They don't even receive the minimum wages. There is no Provident Fund for the unorganized labourers and there is also no surety of job. Threat of unemployment hovers over them.

The Government of India has not less than 48 labour laws in its kitty but these laws are never properly implemented. 97% of working population are in the unorganized sector. Unless their condition improves, the economy of the country can never flourish.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

In North Bengal, the place which I hail from, the tea estate labourers are suffering a lot. There is retrenchment every now and then and the jobless workers have nowhere to go. The tea gardens are being shut down and its poor labourers are starving. Similar is the case with the jute mills in West Bengal. Most of the factories have been closed and the labourers are a worried lot. Thousands have lost their jobs. So many commissions have been set up by the Government like the National Commission in 2004 but nothing substantial have been achieved. When the workers move to the Arbitration Court, they do not gain anything because when the court gives a verdict in their favour, the Parliament immediately passes a resolution to nullify the verdict. This practice should be immediately stopped.

Recently we have seen that in West Bengal, the striking workers have been harassed and threatened. Their rights have been denied. This is not proper. Hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal must address this issue. This is my request to the respected Labour Minister through you sir.

All over the world, workers are uniting against the atrocities meted out to them. They are agitating and taking the centre stage. They want justice, they want their rights restored. The workers are raising their voices against the unfair treatment, illegal labour laws and are trying to organise more such strikes if their demands are not met. In India too, the workers are coming together to fight for their cause. They must be given a patient hearing; otherwise they might agitate further and go to any extent to exercise their right.

Even the journalists or media persons are going to hold a strike very soon to get their demands addressed. So the working class is rising from the ashes. They must be given their due. Otherwise the country will never prosper, the economy will never be strengthened.

With these few words, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamu): Mr. Chairman, sir, today, I have had an opportunity to express my views on the issue of those hardworking people who are the lifeline of the country and on whose sweat and blood we are ruling the country since all countrymen are enjoying the pleasures of their life due to the hardwork put by these workers, whether they are agricultural labourers or factory workers.

We have to pay attention to the fact, that we are today living in an independent India. Our country is a free country and a vibrant democracy. What kind of picture does India portray before the world? We Hon'ble Members shall have to ponder over it. The children of men who toil in the fields sleep empty stomach in the evening? What kind of independent India is it where lakhs of women are forced into fresh trade for earning two square meals. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bengal and Odisha one its neighbouring states today, the people of Jharkhand, be they men, women or children are working as domestic help in the brick kilns, or washing dirty dishes in the hotels in most of the states of the country, be it Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, surat, delhi or any other state.

Jharkhand is a big and mineral rich state, but the condition of Jharkhand is very pathetic. There are many coal and bauxite mines in the state. There is an aluminium factory in Uttar Pradesh for which the raw material is provided from Chhattisgarh. However the mine workers are not even getting the basic wages of Rs. 70 to Rs. 75. The farm labourers working in agricultural fields are getting more or less the same wages for the last so many year. For the last 26 years I have been struggling for the rights of the people who are not getting two square meals, who are being raped and who are being trampled under the feet of feudal forces. I welcome hon'ble Gurudas Gasgupta ji for the manner in which he has expressed the agony of unorganised labourers of unorganised sector. Whether they are agricultural or factory labourers and I am sure that some present in the house people are well aware of the condition and agency of these labourers and they have tried to apprise the entire House about their agency.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the Government that it should think about the agency of these labourers of the unorganised sector. The labourers of the unorganised sector working in all the factories and mines do not get minimum wages, and are on the mercy of contractors for their wages. Therefore, the Government should try to understand the agency of the workers of the unorganised sector. This is my humble submission.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Today Shri Gurudas Dasgupta has raised the issue of pitiable condition of the labourers in the unorganised sector of the country. I associate myself with the views expressed by our leaders Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and would like to say

that more than 50 crores labourers who are working in different sectors are being exploited. This is very shameful for the country. A slogan was given after independence. "Kaun Banata Hindustan Bharat ka Mazdoor Kishan"

But today the condition of both farmers and labourers who contribute to India's growth is determining day by day. They are left with no other option, but commit suicide. The labourers are working in many sectors and are divided in many sector. The biggest reasons for the exploitation of labourers is the absence of any stern law which may protect them. Their fundamental rights are being constantly violated. It is very unfortunate that the person who constructs sky scrapers has not a hut to live in the person who grows foodgrains is starving, the person who weaves clothes, does not have clothes to cover his body, he leads his life in misery, and his family do not have the money to buy a scheme for him at his death.

The labourers queue up for getting work since morning. Such a scene is witnessed nowhere in this world. In Europe, the people who put in physical labour get maximum salary, but the condition is just opposite in our country. The person who does minimum work gets maximum salary. This is the biggest misfortune.

The earning of a person who works throughout the day is merely 15 rupees whereas the earning of an industrialist has been estimated to be 17 lakh rupees per day. How this gap would be bridged? Labourers in the industries sector are being continuously exploited. Permanent labourers, shift labourers or contractual labourers render same work by the shift and contractual labourers get less than one hundred rupees as their wages per day.

Everyday people are killed in industrial accidents, but their family members get no compensation. Any company is not ready to accept the rulings of the labour courts. All laws related to the safety and security of labourers are being flouted. A stern law is needed. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has divided the labourers into two segments and is extending them the benefit of schemes. First scheme is 'Mukhyamatri Mazdoor Suraksha Yojna', second is 'Bhawan Sanirman Karmkar Mandal Yojna'

Provisions for providing security to the entire family *viz.* medical facility, educational facility for children, assistance for daughter's marriage, housing facility, 45 days of paid maternity leave, 15 days of paid paternity

leave, money for nutritious food, financial assistance for performing last rites of the person in dignified manner have been made under these two schemes. The construction workers are being exploited in many parts of the country. A uniform policy should be enforced in the entire country. Labourers working in various sectors in the country should be identified and they should be provided with the basic facilities and minimum wages should be fixed. A new stern legislation should be enacted for upliftment of labourers.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak about the serious issue raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. I have been told that this issue has been discussed in the House after ten years in which issue of lacs and crores of people is being raised in the house. The gravity of the issue can be understood by the fact that the House is empty today. We can understand by this how serious we are. We are talking about those hard working people, called labourers. We can understand that there are a few people in the democratic country who talk about hardworking people and seriously think about them. Budget is presented recently and rate of FDI has been reduced further. On the one hand are competing with the capitalist system and on the other hand somewhere the old system is posing challenges. There are bulk of daily wagers, labourers working in factories who are doing hard work and struggling but if they met with an accident ever then there is no provision for their children. They have no trade unions, there is no one to raise voice on their behalf. We all know very well that what is the condition of their household once they become disabled, how their children starve and become dependent for foodgrains. There is no social or judicial system for them. We only care for them or remember them when election comes and we have to take their votes. There is provident fund for the labourers working in factory and they get assistance too. But, I want to speak about the people who are unorganised, their number is quite large. There are so many like beedi makers, patta makers, farm labourers, weavers. Female bidi makers earn as maximum as Rs. 25 per day. When they take their bids to the company clerk, he separates one third portion of it while saying that the quality is not good, we cannot take it. They are forced their terms and conditions. I am talking about the clerks who are exploiting these women. After earning Rs. 25 per day their family sustains with salt and chappar. Nobody cares about them when they get older at the age of 50-60 their health does not do well, their backbone bent, legs have ailments, they have

cataract in eyes. I am speaking about the pattal makers who belongs to the tribal area. It is the means of their sustances when they take their ready pattals to the market they are harassed. Railway T.T. and Jawans of CRPF harassed them.

Sir, I am mentioning a serious fact about the weavers and putting them in the labourers category, which is quite bad. It should not be done as clothes weaned by the talented weavers sold in the branded shops. These labourers are paid on the occasion of Holi, Diwali and eid while they work throughout the year as labourers for them. Today, bonded labour has been aleviated from the country but even today bonded labouring are existing in the villages where weavers are working. Four people of a family weave cloth, they weave approximately five to sire metres of clothes in a day. They get Rs. 15 per a meter and if the cloth is very fine then they gets Rs. 20. Four people work together and tet Rs. 20 as wages. No matter how much we talk about 'India growing', India shining, India emerging, and economic reforms but that is the one side of the coin. the other side of the coin is quite dark, where labourers are suffering they are poor and helpless. We will have to focus on the both sides at the coin. We cannot talk about the economic referms until and unless there is no balance between both these sides. We will have to look into this only then we would be able to challenge on the worldwide level and would be able to make a new economy.

I am thanking you for giving we the opportunity to speak.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, if you place a zero behind this time then the work is right otherwise what's the benefit. If we do not speak for the organised and unorganized labourers of our contry. Who else will and our fellow Dasgupta ji has started a good discussion. I can say that this matter is of thinking. The question is not how many Governments came and went, many will come and many will go. The question is after so many years I will criticise that Government and they will criticise this Government. Why we don't think, why we all are not thinking that labourer are being exploited, though everybody accepts that labourers are poor. Everybody accepts that the condition of labourers is very bad, they are below poverty line. Everybody accepts that they cannot survive. But the question is why it is not being corrected even after accepting. I feel sorry for that, I would like to say to you that you decide a minimum rate from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. whoever wants to

give more is allowed, but at least labourer should survive, after all he is human too, it's a matter of human justice. He is also a citizen of this country, an important pillar of this country. Who's majority, who's number, who's population is highest in the country. Whether that person will be exploited only? We are talking about the whole country; let me tell you about my own state. Article 370 is applied in my state due to which laws made in this country doesn't apply there. The daily wager, contract labourers there get only two hundred rupees per month which are need based. Other than that there is community participation he gets five hundred rupees per month, but they haven't got 28 month's salary, thirty month's salary. Who are they, they are community participation, they have such a good command on English, people ask to enage them in community participation and when they are engaged they got married. Because everybody knows that the boy has got job. His wife waits for his salary. One month passed, two months passed, four months passed. First the Government cheated him and he cheated that women. He got a family, but hasn't got salary. I would like to say that it's a matter of shame for us. All the politicians are responsible for this. We all are responsible.

Sir, we have heard about taxes in the world, taxes on the riches, even taxes are being discussed just now. Many have talked about taxes. But it is out of my understanding whether there is some shortfall in our policy. 25 thousand labourers of katra who are ferryman, palkiwala and horsemen. Have a heard labourer tax anywhere in the world? We have heard about income tax, surcharge or toll tax but from where this labourer tax has come from? I am suprased that nobody is asking about this? I have told Kharge sir earlier. But it is not in his command. It is not in anyone's hands. It is possible only when we all try together, otherwise nothing is going to happen. Labourers are listening, I would like to tell them no one cares about you. Because there is no policy, no will, no thought, everybody wants that I give speech and get applauded. They thave also run Governments.

They have also ran governments. But no modal was made. Whether there is a state modal? Any party modal? The communist, congress, BJP or any other party may tell who has done anything in their states for these labourers? Only plundering is going on.

MANREGA is talked about in which people are given 100 days work and 120 rupees per month wages. Even in it there is theft and pilferage. the condition of labourers is very had. I am so sorry for that. I have to say this

to you. DDC was made, BDC was made, SPO were made and five hundred youngsters in twenty three years have died in turmoil, militancy after getting exploited. But he was SPO, he was in BDC and DDC but he doesn't have any account anywhere, there was no law for him, his family didn't get anything. They get only exploitation.

Our people are employed to teach as teachers on distant hills. They were employed in mobile schools. Sir, listen the condition of educated and uneducated labourer is very bad. I would like to say the Government, though you, that they constitute a committee, so many reports, so many proposals came, but for what use? Why they haven't been implemented?

[English]

Who is behind the anti-labourer?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister will reply to your question.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, this is my last request to the hon'ble Minister that if you take a stand that what minimum wage a labourer should get from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. I demand that labourer should at least get five hundred rupees per day wages otherwise he cannot survive.

[English]

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): The workers community is a vital part of our development of our economy. In order to give employment opportunity to rural masses, our Government has established the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA work policy. It is helpful to make the negotiations for the employees in rural areas to get the minimum wage. At the same time, this scheme is useful to eradicate the problem of exploitation of labour.

Due to the government policy of global economy, most of the builders and educated workers are getting the opportunity to get the employment opportunity in foreign countries. It is helpful to develop our economy.

The organized workers are getting beneficiaries from the Government. But at the same time, due to non-cooperation of Trade Union leaders and management,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

most of the industries are lacking the production and lock outs are possible.

In our areas Beedi workers are available in large number. These are workers are exploited by Contract Beedi Managements. Properly the pension and provident funds are not maintained by these contract beedi managers.

The regulation of unorganized workers are necessary. In order to give education for their children, provide medical facilities and keep the provident fund and other necessary facilities, the Government should take adequate steps and enact suitable laws.

The retired people of beedi workers and cotton workers are getting only a meagre amount of pension. The beedi workers are suffering a lot due to low level of pension.

The minimum pension of retired employees in general must be fixed at least Rs.2000/. It will be helpful for them to run their livelihood in their old age.

Now there are scarcity for agricultural labourers in rural areas. The agricultural wage should increase to encourage them to work in the field.

In my constituency a beedi workers, hospital at Mukkudal is providing health facilities to the Beedi workers. Now-a-days the doctors are not properly giving treatment to the poor beedi workers.

More hospital must be opened to take care of the health of the Beedi workers in our area.

The women workers are facing difficulties in cotton industries by getting minimum wages. They are used as temporary workers. They must be protected from the exploitation of employees.

The healthy workers are necessary to build our nation. So our Government should give all the necessary facilities to the employees. Whatever may be financial crunches, the workers money should not be touched by Government. The benefit of the workers should not be curtailed. Then only our country can develop without any murmur among the working community.

*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): It is really very important issue among

*Speech was laid on the Table.

the working class due to faulty Government policies. Sir our Government always welcomes strengthening of labour laws and seriously concentrates on the strengthening of the lives of the workers from many angles like economic, environmentally health and sustainability to life those lives by strict implementing the various labour laws. Hon'ble Minister of Labour Shri Mallikarjun Kharge always implemented many of the schemes across the country for the benefit of the workers in various sectors namely through the Ministry under the able guidance of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Dr. Manmohan Singh and our beloved Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, UPA Chairperson

MGNREGA programme is one of the largest programmes and it is a one of the feather in the cap of UPA Government. Why I am mentioning all this because many of the agricultural labourers are working under MGNREGA programme and stepped up their living standards. Sir, many of the labourers are working in various sectors. Many of the women labourers are working in many industries and companies across the country. I humbly request through you Sir to Minister of Labour to make special provisions and implement the same and improve the health conditions of labourers of jute industries who are living in very poor state of affairs and who are living in my Vizianagaram constituency and lift their families.

[Translation]

*SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): The discussion under rule 193 about problems being faced by labourers in our country is very important as the number of labourers of organised and unorganised sector in the largest in our country after China. We have a big human resource, despite the recession faced by our country during the previous year. Indian economy has been able to achieve 67 per cent growth rate due to hard work of the labourers. In spite of it, labourers are still facing a lot of challenges and difficulties. Exploitation of labourers is going on despite the existence of approximately 50 types of labour laws. These laws are not protecting the interest of labourers completely. Interest of labourers are not being protected by labour commissioner labourers are poor and unorganised due to which they can not fight effectively against mill owners. Industrialists are not willing to provide justice to labourers

rather they drag labourers into legal disputes due to which either labourers die or they get completed to commit suicide. The problems of the labourers in the organised sector are not solved in India. Facilities being given to labourers have been cut off in the name of global recession during the last three years. On the other hand, the interests of the labourers in the unorganised sector are not being protected at all. Labourers of unorganised sector run pillar to post for justice and in the end they are disappropriated. Today security personnel are recruited in houses, offices and organisations in large number. Private agencies provides employment to security personnels. These private agencies do exploitation at large scale. for e.g. if agency charge rs. 5000/- for security personnel from any organisation then he merely gives him Rs. 5000/- There is still no law to provide security to security personnel and even if there is some law, it has not proved effective. In the same manner, migrant labourers, agricultural labourers, working under MANREGA and other Government schemes are not getting full wages. Despite of vacancies of labourers in organisation, regular appointed don't take lace but work is done through outsourcing. Contract labourers do not get full payment of their wages and besides, there is no legal protection available to them. Labourers of unorganised sector neither get medical facilities nor they get the facilities of organised sector under labour law. Women labourers do not get even maternity benefits. Mine labourers as well as labourers working in sugar mills are being exploited at a large scale. Therefore, the Government should implement labour laws effectively and should take strict action against the industrialists and awareness violating the labour laws, because the labourers are the foundation of the economy of the country with this through you I expect from State Governments to implement the recommendations. The Central Governments to implement the recommendations of the Arjun Sen Gupta Committee.

In the last, I would like to say that social security and facilities like insurance coverage should be extended to senior citizen, handicapped etc. I believe that interests of the labourers working in the construction sector should be protected effectively by the state Governments.

*DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAJI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): There is huge discontentment among labour class due to wrong policies of the Government.

I am thankful to you for giving me permission to express my views on the discussion under rule 193 being held regarding huge discontentment among labour class.

There are provisions about labourers in the Constitution drafted by Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar and other Constitution makers and if these policies are not implemented then the Government is responsible for this.

Labourers and farmers are most diligent section of our country and they play vital role in the development of this country. But I am sorry to say that both the sections have been marginalised due to wrong policies of the Government.

If we talk about labourers then they are the most affected due to non-implementation of the policies formulated for them.

Labourers are most affected due to policies of globalisation and liberalisation. Labourers have suffered a lot due to policies of outsourcing and contractual jobs and contractors are getting huge profit by sidelining labourers. Labour class is not able to meet two square meal even after so much toil.

The Constitutional policies of reservation have been affected due to liberalisation, outsourcing and contractual job. I feel that these policies are unconstitutional and anti poor and anti-dalit. There is a large number of dalit and poor in labour class. I demand from the Government that reservation as provided by the Constitution should be streamlined and outsourcing and contractual system should be abolished.

Labourers of unorganised sector are in the worst condition and they are being exploited. Law should be made for the welfare of labourers of unorganised sector so that they can get justice.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHAWAL (Bikaner): I want an early implementation of the report of Majitihai Committee and hawkers connected to press should also be included in it. Hawkers are also labourers and most of them come from 'Weaker Section of Society'.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, those who want to lay their written speeches can lay their speeches on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Mr. Chairman Sir, today Shri Gurudas Dasgupta has placed the subject before the house for consideration. The subject is-

[English]

"The situation arising out of widespread discontentment among the working class due to faulty Government policies."

[Translation]

The following members have expressed their views on this subject. Shri Adhir Choudhury, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Shri Yashwant Sinha, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Dr. Balwan, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shri A. Sampath, Shri Anant Gangaram Geete, Shri C. Sivasami, Dr. Raghvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Shri Kameshwar Baitha, Smt. Putul Kumari and Choudhary Lal Singh. .

If Hon'ble Members have participated in this discussion and several recommendations have been proposed. If I repeat all those subjects then perhaps it will take another two hours. Instead I would prefer to mention about policy matters. After that, I would mention the issues, one by one which I have noted and then we will consider the issues which have been left out.

[English]

Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have been kind enough to provide some very useful inputs and insight into the problems relating to working class. I would also like to specially thank the hon. Member, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, who has always been very supportive of the efforts that the Government has made in resolving issues relating to workers....(*Interruptions*) "Supportive" means do not think that he has merged with the Congress. It is for resolving the issues relating to workers. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I will support you only when you will make me a minister.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: We will make you a Minister come and join us.

[*English*]

Let me now draw the attention of the House towards some of the steps that the Government has taken in the interest of the workforce, especially those in the unorganized sector. The Government has been very much concerned about the conditions of such workers and that is why we enacted the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act. It has been our endeavour to evolve schemes to provide social security to this segment of the workers. Accordingly, the National Social Security Fund has also been constituted to fund welfare schemes.

With a view to providing health insurance cover to Below Poverty Line Workers and their families, the smart card based cashless health insurance scheme, "Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana" was launched. More than 2.83 crore families have been covered under the scheme. The Government has spent more than Rs.1630 crore since the inception of this scheme. The scheme is presently being implemented in 24 States and Union Territories and the remaining States have also initiated the process to implement it. The scheme has been extended to building and other construction workers, street vendors, MNREGA workers/beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding year and beedi workers also. It is the endeavour of the Government to extend the scheme to other occupational groups in the unorganized sector in a phased manner.

There has been a lot of concern with regard to the problems faced by contract workers. We are also very much concerned about their plight and, therefore, we have not only taken action against those who have violated the provisions of the Act but also issued 82 Notifications banning engagement of contract labour.

To examine issues relating to contract labour, a Tripartite Group was constituted by the Government. The Group submitted its report on 31st December, 2009. Considering the importance of the issues, these were also discussed at length during the State Labour Ministers' Conference on the 22nd of January, 2010. The report was also placed in the 43rd Indian Labour Conference held on 23-24 November, 2010.

Some very useful suggestions emerged during these deliberations. On the basis of the inputs received from various quarters, a proposal to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 has been prepared and is under active consideration of the Government.

Strict enforcement of labour laws has been our commitment. So far as enforcement of labour laws in the Central sphere is concerned, there exists a well defined and effective machinery under the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) for enforcement of the various labour laws. Similarly, Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) have their own enforcement machinery. Similar arrangements are also available in the States. Since the State Governments are also involved in implementation of labour laws, we are having continuous interactions with them for strengthening of the labour machinery in the State as well as better implementation of the labour laws. The Government has carried out amendments in the following nine Acts—the Payment of Wages Act; the Payment of Bonus Act; the Apprentices Act; the Workmen's Compensation Act; the Maternity Benefit Act; the Payment of Gratuity Act; the Employees' State Insurance Act; the Plantation Labour Act; and The Industrial Disputes Act.

These nine Acts have been amended during these two years. This itself shows the concern of the Government towards the workers. But in spite of that, we have to do a lot more. ...(*Interruptions*) We have to do a lot through implementation. State Governments have to implement; we have to implement. I am agreeing with you but at the same time, it is the duty of all of us to see that it should be strictly implemented in the States also.

It has been the endeavour of the Central Industrial Relations machinery to maintain peace and harmony in the establishments falling under the Central sphere. The industrial relations in the Central sphere remain, by and large, satisfactory though my friends, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and Shri Acharia will not agree. That is a different matter but it is more or less peaceful.

Employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. Global economic meltdown has adversely affected most of the economies of the world and there have been widespread job losses. The global crisis affected India as well. However, what is of great significance is that despite the economic

slowdown, there was no net employment loss during this period. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): 40 lakh workers have lost their jobs according to the ILO Report.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE I will come to that.

The Indian economy, including the Indian labour market, demonstrated a strong flexibility to the crisis and in fact, around 20 million new employment opportunities were created on current daily status basis during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 as per the data released by the NSSO for the 66th round survey conducted in 2009-10. The unemployment rate also came down from 8.3 per cent to 6.6 per cent during the same period while most of the countries registered increases in their unemployment rates.

It has also been decided to conduct annual Employment & Unemployment Survey by the Government in order to get data on annual basis and keep a close watch on employment & unemployment situation in the country. This will enable the Government to make timely interventions, whenever required.

Besides taking various steps for planned growth of the economy, the Government has also taken special measures like implementation of various employment generation programmes which include - Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, 10.98 lakh beneficiaries have been benefited upto December, 2011.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme directly creates self-employment by providing credit linked subsidy for setting up of micro enterprises. The scheme is for implementation from 2008-09 to 2012-13 with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4735 crore towards margin money and Rs. 250 crore towards backward and forward linkages with the target for generation of 37.37 lakh employment opportunities.

Under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, since its inception upto Jan.2012, a total of about 173.34 lakh Swarogaries have been assisted with bank credit and subsidy.

Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, about 4.10 crore households have been provided employment in the current year till February, 2012.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana has been restructured into National Rural Livelihood Mission to provide self employment opportunities. Its allocation has been increased by over 34 percent in the next financial year.

The allocation for Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme has been increased by 23 percent in 2012-13.

Government has also been making sincere efforts for skill development of a large number of people under various skill development programmes. The hon. Prime Minister has set a target of skilling 500 million persons by 2022 and the Ministry of Labour & Employment is required to train 100 million persons. We have increased the training capacity of the Ministry to 2.7 million against a target of 1.9 million in 2011-12.

All the Government ITIs are being modernized and new courses have been introduced and most of the ITIs are running in two to three shifts. More than 4000 new Government and Private ITIs have been set up in the last five years. According to a study carried out by Quality Council of India, placement rate has increased to about 80% to 99% because of improved infrastructure in the modernized ITIs.

Skill Development Initiative (SDI) scheme based on Modular Employable Skills (MES) has been started during Eleventh Five Year Plan for early school leavers and existing workers, especially in the unorganized sector to improve their employability. 12.65 lakh persons have been trained under the scheme so far.

In order to focus skill development efforts in the Left Wing Extremism affected 34 districts, the Government has started a new scheme with an allocation of about Rs. 233 crore.

The Government has been continuously watching the effect of employment situation due to global financial crisis and economic slowdown in India since September, 2008 through quarterly surveys. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt the Minister. The hon. Minister has every right to say what he wants.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The last such survey to assess the impact of economic slowdown on employment in India was conducted by Labour Bureau for the period October - December, 2011.

During the survey, the information was collected from 2188 units/establishments in eight selected sectors, namely, textiles including apparels, leather, metals, automobiles, gems & jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom. The overall employment in the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 25.84 lakh during the period October, 2008-December 2011. This is the finding of a sample survey for only eight sectors of the economy. It is expected that total job creation in the economy taken all sectors together would be much higher.

Apart from growth of employment in the unorganized sector, there has been a significant growth in the organised sector employment also. While the organised sector employment was 26.4 million in 2004-05, it has now increased to 28.7 million which is all time high.

In order to have a uniform wage structure and reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country, a concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage has been evolved ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, you have no right to make comments. If you want to ask anything, address the Chair, do not interrupt him. This is not correct.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, this has been revised from time to time primarily taking into account the increase in the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers. It has been enhanced from Rs.100/- per day to Rs.115/- per day w.e.f. 01.04.2011. Since this is a non-statutory measure, the State Governments are persuaded to fix/revise minimum wages in such a way that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wage is less than the National Floor Level Minimum Wage. A proposal to amend the Minimum Wages Act is under consideration of the Government.

The wage ceiling for coverage of employees under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 has been enhanced from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- per month. A Pehchan Identity Card Scheme for Employees' State Insurance Corporation's beneficiaries has been launched

and Cards have been issued to about 70 lakh beneficiaries. This card would enable Insured Persons and their family members to avail medical benefits from anywhere anytime, even if living at separate locations. ESIC has decided to set-up one hospital in each State as a Model Hospital and so far Model Hospitals in 18 States have been set up. The minimum amount of periodical monthly payment of dependants' benefit to all eligible dependants of the deceased employee has been enhanced to Rs. 1,200/- under ESI Rules, 1950 w.e.f. 1st March, 2012. Both EPFO and ESIC have undertaken ambitious projects of computerisation and modernisation of their organisations.

The amount of medical bonus under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 has been increased from Rs. 2,500/- to Rs. 3,500/-..

The Government has also ratified ILO Convention No. 127 concerning maximum weight for manual transport. The National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at work-place and the National Policy on HIV/AIDS have been announced. A Bill to amend the Mines Act has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Indian Labour Conference is the highest tripartite forum for discussion on matters related to Labour. The 44th Session of the Indian Labour Conference was held on February 14-15, 2012.

It took up three important items for discussions—one of the Members also specified this—that is Minimum Wages, Social Security, Employability and Employment. Discussions on these agenda items took place in three different Conferences, Committees which comprised of workers, employers and Government representatives. Valuable recommendations have been received by the Government on these items. I would like to assure the Hon. Members that the Government will sincerely follow up on these recommendations. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him complete.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Apart from this, Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji, then Gurudas Dasgupta ji mentioned about the Metro Rail issues. Minimum wages are fixed for the activities and employments and not specifically for the establishment. Many of the activities associated with Delhi Metro such as sweeping, construction, loading, unloading, watch and ward etc. are already covered in the central sphere and definitely I will call for the report and see to it.

Next, Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji spoke about the Majithia Wage Board. The Award of Majithia Board was notified on 11.11.2011. We have requested all the State Governments and employers to implement the awards. Recently, both the Labour and Employment Minister and the Secretary have written to all the State Governments to set up a Committee to monitor early implementation of this Wage Board, and we are monitoring it. Most of the State Governments still have not taken any action. I will follow it up and I will see that this should immediately be implemented. At the same time, I would request the Members to kindly bring pressure on the State Governments to implement it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can the Members bring that?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: In our respective States, there are different Governments. If our MPs pressurize, definitely the concerned Ministry will do it. ...(*Interruptions*)

You all know that Labour is under the concurrent list. Whatever law we make or enact, that will be implemented by the State Government. At the most, we can monitor, we can call, and we can request them. We can write a letter to them. But, ultimately, the State Governments should become strong and implement it. That is why I am telling it. ...(*Interruptions*)

Now, regarding the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector under the Chairmanship of Arjun Sengupta ji, about this our veteran leader Gurudas Dasgupta ji and other leaders mentioned. Just I want to give two or three instances where we have acted. We might not have implemented it fully but in certain spheres, in certain areas we have taken action. One is, the Ministry of Labour and Employment had considered the report of NCEUS and the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 was enacted. Many social security schemes were formulated for unorganized workers such as extension of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana for health insurance cover, higher old-age pension under the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme, and Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana to provide for life and disability insurance. These all schemes which will be made applicable to the unorganized workers. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you address the Chair. Except the Minister, nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)... *

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The welfare of construction workers has been a major concern for the Government... (*Interruptions*) We have repeatedly impressed upon the States to formulate welfare schemes and use the construction workers' cess fund for their welfare. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana has been extended to the workers of this....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Not once, several times, I have written regarding construction workers and cess implementation. Some of the States have acted well, for example, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Haryana and even Delhi. Some States have worked on this but some of the States, though there is a lot of cess money, they have not spent it for any scheme. I can give the names but I do not want to elaborate all those things. This is in the hands of the State Governments. They constitute the committee; they implement it; money is with them; and it is in the bank.

Therefore, they have to do it. They should become more sensitive towards this problem....(*Interruptions*) The minimum wages are linked to variable dearness allowance....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything that you want to speak, please address the Chair. Do not ask directly. It is very unfair that you are doing. Let him complete.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: According to the 66th Round of NSSO's Survey, the rural wages for casual labour, have increased from Rs. 49 per day in 2004 to Rs. 93 per day in 2009-10. But this is also not sufficient. I do agree. Again, we have to think over it in the next year.

Now, about the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund—the fund collected through cess is not sufficient to meet the requirement for various welfare schemes for beedi workers. The Government has provided additional funds through budgetary support for setting up additional hospitals and dispensaries. More dispensaries and hospitals were sanctioned in West Bengal; in Andhra; wherever the beedi manufacturing units are there. ...(*Interruptions*) We have sanctioned hospitals for beedi workers....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Acharia, please take your seat. Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: It is also significant that Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna has been extended to beedi workers. ... *(Interruptions)* Everybody knows that beedi cess is insufficient. We got the budgetary support for scholarship fund and for hospitals. We got additional money and we are implementing that scheme....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not yet completed. Let him complete first.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: My last point is this.

[Translation]

I have no objection in going into the details but I have placed a suggestion before you. One thing which I don't like is that shri Gurudas Dasgupta, and several other members came and expressed their views and then left the house.

[English]

Mostly, they do not want to listen our suggestions or whatever we want to say. The hon. Prime Minister came for Pradhan Mantri Shram Awards function on 15th September, 2010 and 13th October, 2011. He has also addressed an Indian Labour Conference, the Parliament of workers, held in the recent past on 14th February, 2012. The hon. Finance Minister has encouraged the cause of workers by attending the ESIC Diamond Jubilee Celebrations held in February, 2012. He has been providing all support to our Ministry by providing adequate funds for the workers and their welfare related schemes.

19.00 hrs.

The recent initiative of our Ministry is to open new hospitals and dispensaries for beedi workers. We are going to implement this plan because of the budgetary support from the Finance Ministry.

So, they are supporting us in all these things. The Prime Minister is supporting us. The Finance Minister is supporting us. ...*(Interruptions)* Please wait for a minute. I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

If he has no concern for the poor and the workers then today the allocations which are being made for the social security schemes. Whether it is MGNREGA, Med-Day-Meal Scheme, right to education ...*(Interruptions)* Funds will be allocated for the works which will be undertaken, you don't have to worry about that. First get the work done. Whether it is the food security scheme all these come under the social security scheme and meant for the poor people only and is being implemented in their interest only. Despite this, to say that this Government has no concern for the poor, the employees and the BPL people, as not appropriate. All the schemes whether it is the National Health Insurance Scheme, the national rural Health Mission and the other schemes, all are being implemented in the interest of the labourers. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to say that this Government has no concern for the poor and the employees.

Secondly with regard to provident fund ...*(Interruptions)* please wait. When a member raises a question it's reply has to be given. The question which you have raised under the rule 193 and mentioned many other things also ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I must welcome the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He has come at least at the end. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: It has been criticised because the interest rate of 8.25% on provident fund is very less. It has been said that the Government has reduced this rate of interest ...*(Interruptions)* please listen.

I am quoting the figures. In the year 2005-06, the Government paid 8.5% interest rate to provident fund subscribers. The same interest rate of 8.5% was paid to subscribers from the year 2006-07 to 2009-10 and then in the year 2010-11, the rate of interest was increased to 9.5%, which means 1% more than the previous years. The logic behind it was that all the trustees were unanimous in distributing the surplus fund of 1722 crores

accumulated with the Government. Thus the trustees suggest that this surplus fund be distributed among the workers, the beneficiaries and the contributors. As per their suggestions, we recommended the Ministry of Finance to raise the employees' Provident Fund rate to 9.5%. At that time also, the Ministry of Finance objected to this recommendation. The Deptt. said the actual annual income accounted for 8.5% only and not 9.5%. Therefore, it should be reduced back to 8.5% on this we made a written commitment to the deptt. that in case this decision affects the finances, they can deduct the amount from the next year's revenue earnings. Thus all the board members and board of trustees of the provident fund organisation unananimously took a decision and retained it at 9.5% currently, our income is only 8.25%. This is why the finance deptt. is crying hoarse that if one give more than 8.25% the EPF may face a cash crunch putting the burden on other people.

This is the money of the poor and hence it cannot be invested anywhere else. This cannot be diverted. The Government invests this amount in such a manner that the safety of the money is guaranteed and distribution of interest to the contributors is ensured. If this money is invested in share holdings or the SIPs of multinational companies, we can get more returns. In case it is invested elsewhere, where the money is not safe or there is a scam it will tell heavily on four crore to six crore members of the EPF organisation. So we think of a secured deposit there our money is safe and we also get the interest. today we are getting 8.25 rate of interest. This is the last year's income. We hope to get more this year because the rate of banks has increased from December and naturally, we hope to get this benefit. During the current year and hopefully more next year. Thus there should be no misunderstanding in this regard. It should be brought from 9.5% down to 8.25% all of a sudden and blame the Government for this saying that this is an anti-labour movement. The money is with us. It is like a triangle where leaders of the trade unions the employers & the Government push and pull one another. The representatives of the finance deptt. join the league and take a decision. So, definitely the trade union leaders demand a larger pie and sometimes the employers say that it is irrational to give so much. However, the matter of the fact is that the organisation has to be run keeping in view the larger interest of the people and the Government has done that. My appeal is that such news should not be spread that it was brought from 9.5% to 8.25% suddenly. Therefore, I want to put the record straight and thank all the hon'ble members who suggested that no party politics should be involved in this. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Gurudas Dasgupta.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Minister, there is only question from my side. I am suggesting to you to please call a meeting of all the State Labour Ministers to discuss registration of trade unions, to discuss the minimum wages and to discuss implementation of law. Please call a meeting and allow minimum wages. Please agree to a suggestion for calling a meeting of all the State Labour Ministers.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): The minimum wages should also be included.
... (Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Minimum wages have been included.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, when Mr. Dasgupta is already speaking, why are you shouting? Please take your seat.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Minister, would you agree for a meeting of the State Labour Ministers?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: It is a good suggestion. Definitely, I will examine it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

Yes, Mr. Bishnu Pada Ray, you may ask only one question.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Regarding safe money, the State Bank of India is already giving 9.25 rate of interest.

[Translation]

The Government has given an interest rate of 8.5% from 2005 to 2008. The State Bank of India, Parliament Branch gives 9.25% on the deposit why don't you keep money there? When SBI is able to give 9.25% interest rate, why should you decrease it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the hon. Minister has referred to hospital for the beedi workers. There is one hospital in my district Purulia at Jhalda. The construction work has been completed. I have already written a letter to the Minister.

The hospital building has been completed. In order to start the hospital and make it functional, whether the Ministry will provide necessary staff and doctors so that the beedi workers can get benefit out of it without delay?

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The hon'ble members asked why should the Government give only 8.5% but rather deposit it in the SBI for 9.5% interest. There are seas our behind it. We calculate as to how much shall we get if we keep the money in security in the savings and so on thus, the overall picture of revenue that energies enable us to distribute this revenue. They would also do the same if any were in my place as there is a need to keep the funds safe and safeguard the interest of the contributors ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: The State Bank of India gives it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Our money is lying with the SBI only. Many people suggest to keep it there. However, there are different provisions. If pay wish, I can read there out ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, it is all right.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: With regard to the hospital, I would like to say that we wanted additional funds for the bidi workers hospital still if there is any problems, I will arise my Director (Labour Welfare) to depute the staff where there are no Doctors.

[English]

We have to create staff. We will try....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up 'Zero Hour'.

Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except the speech of Mr. Nikhil Kumar Choudhary.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to speak very, very briefly. Everybody will speak for two minutes only, and not more than that.

[Translation]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful that you have allowed me to speak on this matter of public importance ...*(Interruptions)* The bridge on Kosi river in Pursela, which falls on the national highway No. 31 passing through Katihar district of Bihar state and which is very important from strategic, geographical and economic point of view is in a dilapidated condition. This road provides a gate way to the states in North East India from Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and from all North West States. It is a national highway which has been converted into four lane recently. However, the condition of the said bridge is very poor. Though repairing work is undertaken from time to time but despite this, the condition of the bridge is not good. Accidents occur very often. The Minister of National Highways is present here. Through you, I would like to tell that serious road accidents can occur if that road is not repaired properly. I appeal to the minister that since that road has been converted into four lane therefor arrangement should be made to construct four lane bridge at the earliest. The situation of traffic jam on this road is such that vehicles queue up on the bridge and the road sides for days together. The people have to face a lot of difficulties. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this issue of public importance and request that a four lane bridge may be constructed on the said highway at the earliest.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Makrana city of my Parliamentary Constituency Nagaur which has always been world famous for its marble. The Makrana marble is known in the world over for its specifications. The Markana marble is adding grace to the beauty of the world famous monuments like Taj Mahal in Agra, and in numerable monuments from victoria megorial in Kolkatta to world famous join temples of Dilwara and other temples, Mosques and Churches etc. According to the Geologists and the Gemologists Makrana Marble is the oldest and the best marble in the world. The Makrana marble is claimed to contain 98% of calcium carbonate and is therefore resistant to water. Despite being a solid and dense material, it is best for engraving. There can be even a single pinhole on its surface and it toes not get scratches. It is, therefore, sit

to be used directly Makrana marble needs no chemicals reinforcement as is required in case of other marble as it does not lose its finish and does not change colour for years. Makrana has marble reserve of around 56 million tonnes. There are millions of people employed in this trade not only in India but also in the world. The Government earn revenue of worth crores every year from export of this marble.

Sir, in spite of this the industry around the Makrana marble has been fighting forThe challenge before this industry ranges from the disposal of its scrap as well as theof the fake Makrana marble in the market.

Though this house, my request is that to check the sale of fake marbles in the name of Makrana marble which has so many specifications, it is necessary to give geographical indication to Makrana marble so that the reputation of Makrana marble is not dented and it earns a reputation for collective and community patent.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Thank you, Sir. Panagarh Bye-Pass in National Highway-2 in the district of Burdwan, West Bengal though has been sanctioned many years back, is yet to start and the existing two-lane carriageway within Panagarh Bazar area is getting worst day by day, making long queues of vehicle on everyday basis. In spite of several rounds of meetings with Government of West Bengal, National Highway Authority of India has failed to maintain this two-lane carriageway.

I would request hon. Minister to develop this two-lane carriageway immediately to bring it to good shape to remove the bottleneck and congestion.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): I would like to raise a very important issue. This is about the sad plight of the nurses working in various private hospitals across the country. The Government is acting just like a mere spectator.

I would like to make a request to the Government of India through you. As you know, March 8th was the International Women's Day. But, a lot of problems are being faced by nurses, a majority of them are women, especially of younger age. In many hospitals, on the very day when they enter the premises to join duty, the administration of hospital takes away their certificates

and documents. They are treated just like bonded labourers. Even the resignation letter is being taken and kept in the file. The Minimum wages are not at all there; the Maternity Benefit Act is also not applicable; the Payment of Bonus Act is not at all applicable; Provident Fund is not given and no pension benefits are given. For how many years, have they to work there like that? Many of them are working in various hospitals for five to eight years, but there is no job security. They are cruelly exploited. It is an inhuman treatment.

In many hospitals they have started their struggles, their agitations. They have been denied the right to assemble. They have a right to assemble; they have a right to form unions and associations. But, what the managements are doing is that in many parts of the country, they are utilizing the "services" of anti-social elements to curtail their activities or to prevent these associations from the bargain. So, it is my humble request that our Government has to take up the initiative. The Government of India should engage in consultation with the various State Governments and there should be very serious attempts on the part of the Government of India to ensure that all the labour laws are implemented in hospitals.

Sir, it is a very important matter and, I hope, all my learned friends from all the States would participate in it. Sir, we all seek your help in this regard.
....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those who want to associate themselves may send their slips.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: S/Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, P.R. Natarajan, Anto Antony, P.T. Thomas, P. Karunakaran and S.S. Ramasubbu are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri A. Sampath.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, though you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards hilly states which can be developed as pharmacy and medicity. Jammu-Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are such states in which the climate is favourable for production of herbal plants through production of these medicinal plants, drugs for treating several diseases can be developed. Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Rudra Prayag, Pithoragarh and Almora of

Uttarakhand are such districts Gairsain particularly and Dronagiri Hills in Chamoli district which have immense possibilities for production of herbal plants. Therefore, through you, I request the Government that a special action plan may be formulated and implemented after identifying such regions in the hilly states to develop such regions as pharmacy and medicity.

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN (Mandsaur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the cases of malnutrition particularly among the children that have come to light in the country. India accounts for around 22% of deaths of children under five years of age due to malnutrition and accounts for 30% of global neonatal deaths.

The number of cases is more in Madhya Pradesh from which I hail 55% of cases that have come to light, are from Madhya Pradesh particularly from 8 tribal dominated districts where maximum number of children are becoming victims of malnutrition. If proper attention is not paid towards this issue then how can we have the way for a bright future of our country. Though this house, I would like to say that today there is a need that the Union Government should take this issue seriously after consulting the State Government conduct studies and then implement it also. The national advisory Council has also given many suggestions on this and I hope that the Union Government while implementing it, will seriously consider on this and take necessary steps alongwith the State Governments.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Annu Tandon, Dr. Jyoti Mirdha and Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan about malnutrition among children.

[Translation]

***SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal):** Hon. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House towards ill-health of the people of Singapura and Kukunda villages in my parliamentary constituency Koppal in Karnataka.

Sir, People are suffering from health problems caused by distillery units. In my constituency there is a Sovereign Distillery Unit situated at Singapura and

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

Mukunda villages. The said distillery is causing pollution of Tunga Bhadra river, which is the life line of the people of my region. There is a saying in Karnataka "Tunga Pana Ganga Snana" which means water of Tunga river is good for drinking and the river Ganga is good for bathing. But these days Tunga water is polluted due to effluents and hazardous waste of the Sovereign Distillery Unit.

The said distillery got five hundred acres of land saying that it would establish a drinking water project for the people of my district. Unfortunately our people are not getting safe drinking water, but suffering health hazardous due to this distillery unit. It is a matter of great concern that women and children, are very much affected as they are suffering from skin diseases and other ailments. People are leading miserable life every day. They are not getting pure air, water and environment to lead a happy life.

All these problems were covered and highlighted by the electronic and print media. For the last one week people are agitating and demanding for serious action against the distillery unit. People are demonstrating and holding dharanas.

Therefore I urge upon the Union Government to send a team of environmentalists and experts to study the problem and take stringent action against the concerned distillery unit.

With these words I am concluding my speech. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI K. SUGUMAR (POLLACHI): Pollachi Parliamentary constituency is situated in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu. Most of the population in Pollachi are industrialists, labourers, students and office goers. Their mode of travel is train. Rupees one thousand crore gauge conversion work is already undergoing in Pollachi and I appeal to the Government to speed up the work and complete the same at an early date.

The present railway station in Pollachi is situated in one corner of Pollachi Town and people are facing huge difficulties to reach the railway station. Moreover, the approach road to Pollachi railway station is very narrow. The people are demanding one more railway station at the northern side of Pollachi nearby Achipatty village. The railway station may be made as a permanent station of Pollachi. The Pollachi Municipality has also passed a resolution in this regard and the same has been sent to the Ministry of Railways for further action.

I also appeal to the hon. Minister of Railways through this House to provide railway stations at Kovilpalayam, Tamaraikulam and Chettipalayam towards Coimbatore and at Thippampatti and Poolankinar towards Palani after the gauge conversion works are completed since these railway stations had been in existence when this railway line was a metre gauge line.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to negligence of the Ministry of Road Transport the National Highways are either not being constructed or if these are constructed these road lie incomplete further because of the demand is being made by the State Government for according approval to these pending projects however the Union Government is not paying need to its demand.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards construction of a particular road in Bihar State which is being neglected the work of the said road on NH 103, which was started during 2008-2010, is lying incomplete. It is regret to say that the approval for its second phase of work is lying pending with the Ministry. I fail to understand as to why the Union Government is not according approval despite sending of estimates by the State Government. NH 103 connects district Vaishali to Samastipur and Begusarai. Its length is 59 kilometres and it is the main road which passes through these districts. The Union Government is sharing gross negligence in its constitution, which is a matter of concern.

Sir, a very old and dilapidated bridge is located on Baya river ahead of Jandana on this route, it can collapse at any moment. The State Government has sent on estimate in regard to construction of the said bridge many times, but it is a matter of regret that the Ministry has not granted approval for its construction. I would like to request that the Government should ensure the implementation of the recommendations made by the State Government in regard to construction of second phase of NH 103 and a bridge on Baya river so that the second phase of the said road may be constructed and the local people may be able to get the benefit of good metalled road. Moreover the state Government of Bihar has got the national highway constructed with its funds. The Government of India should pay the said amount to the State Government of Bihar, so that the work of next phase may be completed.

[English]

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Sir, I come from Coimbatore. Coimbatore is an industry-oriented city. Moreover, this city is an educational hub and a medical tourism destination next to Chennai. Therefore, the role of Highways Department in this region needs no emphasis.

Coimbatore is well connected by NH-47, NH-67 and NH-209. NH-47 is the most important stretch connecting western and northern Tamil Nadu with Kerala. A stretch of 100 kilometres from Salem-Chengappalli has been developed under Phase II as 4-lane road and the balance stretch from Chengappalli to Walayar from Kilometre 100/00 to kilometre 182/400 has been awarded recently for 6/4-laning to IVRCL Infrastructure and Projects Ltd. This project stretch also includes the Coimbatore bypass on the eastern side.

The Coimbatore bypass was originally constructed under B.O.T. scheme as per the agreement dated 03.10.1997 and came into existence with effect from 19.01.2000, with the L & T Infrastructure having a construction period of up to 30 years, that is, 02.10.2029. When the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways issued a termination notice of contract to this L&T Infrastructure in November, 2009, the L&T is reported to have approached the hon. High Court of New Delhi. To my knowledge, the Government of India is reported to have not filed any counter affidavit till this day, opposing the writ petition, with the result that the Coimbatore bypass lane for a length of 27 kilometres could not be taken up by the IVRCL Infrastructure and Projects Ltd.

The hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways has been apprised of the urgency of the matter for several times in the past nine months, but no positive reply has emerged. The hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways may please take up the matter seriously at least now and arrange to file a counter affidavit and get the writ petition disposed of as quickly as possible so as to find some solution in getting the Coimbatore bypass road upgraded with 4-lane capacity. Thank you.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Sir, I also associate with him on this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Sir, I want to draw your kind attention to the fact that in the

year 2009, the Government of India announced to open model schools in the interior blocks all over India. There are eight blocks in my constituency, Cooch Behar, West Bengal. Out of this, Sitai Block is the most socio-economically backward block, and the percentage of literacy is also very low there. Most of the people of this block either belong to the Scheduled Caste or Muslim community, that is, 63 per cent and 27 per cent respectively.

A proposal to set up a model school at Konachatra Village under Adabari Gram Panchayat in Sitai Block was sent to the Central Government with all supporting documents to develop the overall scenario of education in this area. Four acres of land, which is needed to set up this model school was also being investigated by the Education Department of the Government of West Bengal, but even after the passage of such a long time there is no progress in the setting up of this model school.

So, I would request the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to expedite this matter so that the model school can be set up at Konachatra Village under Adabari Gram Panchayat in Sitai Block, Cooch Behar, West Bengal at the earliest.

[Translation]

Dr. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, Bihar is celebrating the centenary year of its foundation day. The history has made it a victim of backwardness today it is trying to clean that blot through you. I would like to urge upon the Government, that earlier pesticides were sprinkled from helicopter on one hectare of tal land in Mokama, Badha, Nalanda, where Masoori and Chrad crops are grown, but practice was discontinued 15-20 years back. Dr. V.L. Rao who was holding the portfolio of Minister of Irrigation at that time visited the area and that area was irrigated by the floods of Harohar river every year, but now that the water levels have recorded there is no definite time for that Shri V.L. Rao ji had suggested that 12-13 drains should be constructed there and plants and trees should be planted on the banks of these drains. The birds will sit on those trees and eat insects and the farmers' crops will be protected. Through you, I would like to request the present Government and remind them what Indiraji had herself said that she wanted pulses to be produced so that the children may have healthy bones. Today the Government is put on the back foot due to pulses. I would like to say that Nalanda, Badhia, Mukama

constitutes a big pulses bowl. In view of the directives given by Shri V.L. Rao ji there is need for a dam to be constructed so that water for irrigation can be provided.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the scams coming to light in regard to the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The scams in schemes run under NRHM have been coming to the fore from time to time. The Government must be aware of scams taking place in UP and other states scam has also taken place under NRHM in Rajasthan. Through you, I would like to state that there are three angles in 108 ambulance services made available. First is that terms of reference were designed in such a way that a particular company got its contract- second angle is that inflated bills were submitted. The actual bills were inflated by 10, 20 or sometimes 100 times and payment was made in this regard. I am not saying that but the state financial director of NRHM who is also the financial advisor and has conducted the audit has levelled the said allegation NRHM scheme of the Government of India, but a big scam has taken place in this regard.

Third angle is linked to the national security. The company to which contract has been assigned is linked to Pakistans ISI organisation. I would like to say that an inquiry should be conducted and facts should be made public. The people should know as to why so many scams are taking place under NRHM.

DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Sir, I associate myself into the issue raised by Shri Meghwalji.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very important matter related to agriculture. In my constituency, Tirunelveli, a large number of people are engaged in farming and their main cultivation is paddy, banana plantation and vegetables. On many occasions, their crops which are sufficiently grown and are in the yielding or harvesting stage are suddenly getting damaged due to the occurrence of powerful 'whirlwinds' and as a result, overnight, they are incurring heavy losses and are unable to recover even their sowing cost and are often driven into debt trap.

Recently, on 10th March, 2012, about three-lakh banana plants which were in advanced stage of reaping got damaged because of a powerful 'whirlwind'. It is occurring frequently with the result the farmers from Thirukharankudi, Cheranmadevi, Eravadi, Kalakad, V.K. Puram, Ambasamudiram, Kadayam and Nanguneri incurred heavy losses.

Though the Government is providing compensation to farmers for crop losses due to flood, drought, Tsunami by considering them under the head of 'natural calamity', but 'whirlwind' is not considered as a 'natural calamity'.

I shall, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to direct the authorities for providing adequate compensation to the Banana farmers in my area who have incurred heavy losses due to 'whirlwind', and also 'whirlwind' should be considered as a 'natural calamity' so as to facilitate the farmers and enable them for getting adequate compensation since 'whirlwind' is occurring and affecting the farmers not only in my area but throughout the country. The 'whirlwind' which is affecting the farmers may be considered as a 'natural calamity'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.T. Thomas is allowed to associate himself on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I would like to express my views in regard to the problems being faced by the cotton growers of the country. This problem has been created by the Government. The cotton production is surplus in the country. Last year also there was surplus production of cotton in the country and we exported cotton. This year also cotton export policy was in place, but the Minister of Commerce imposed a ban on the export of cotton six months back. Due to ban on cotton export, the price of cotton suddenly dipped by Rs. one thousand per quintal. The farmers have suffered heavy losses due to it. Last year also this happened. When cotton price was Rs. 6000 per quintal, the Ministry of Commerce suddenly but a ban on import of cotton, and the price of cotton got reduced to Rs. 3000 per quintal, just the half. Due to such decisions of the ministry of commerce the farmers are distressed and cotton growers are suffering heavy losses.

Through you, I would like to tell the Government that around 200 to 250 cotton bales are required in the country though bumper cotton crop took place in the

years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the crop production is continuously increasing. Indian cotton is in demand in Bangladesh, Pakistan, China and other countries. The farmers are suffering losses due to wrong policies of the Government, the Ministry of Commerce. The Minister of agriculture says he was not consulted. The statement made by the Minister of Agriculture creates doubts. News items in regard to corruption in the Ministry of Commerce and other industries are being published in the newspapers. I would like to say that the Ministry of Commerce has formulated a policy to favour some industries and cause loss to crores of farmers and on inquiry should be conducted in this regard. I demand that CBI inquiry should be conducted. The farmers are suffering losses repeatedly. These farmers belong to the area where maximum farmers' suicides are taking place.

Dr. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to urge upon the Union Government to make cheap CNG available to Ahmedabad and other cities of Gujarat on the lines of Delhi and Mumbai. The gas supplied to Ahmedabad and other cities of Gujarat from outside the State is very costly. Therefore, I would like to urge that cheap gas should be made available in Gujarat also.

The State Government of Gujarat extends its cooperation to the Union Government in the form of saving a gas subsidy worth around Rs. 660 crore. The State Government of Gujarat has made available Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to around 8.7 lakh households. Due to it, the consumers do not have to purchase the gas cylinder, by this the Central gas companies save subsidy on around 21356 cylinders which amounts to Rs. 281 crore. Similarly the State Government of Gujarat made CNG gas available to around 2 lakh 50 thousand vehicles from 242 CNG outlets. The State Government helps the Union Government in saving a subsidy of around Rs. 380 crore in petrol and diesel.

Due to the positive efforts made by the State Government of Gujarat the Union Government saves around Rs. 660 crore of subsidy. Through you, I would like to request the Union Government that cheap CNG gas under APM should be made available to Ahmedabad and other cities of Gujarat on the lines of Delhi and Mumbai.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal may be associated with the matter raised by Dr. Kirit Solanki.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I request the immediate attention of the Government to take necessary steps to ensure the safety of fishermen in view of repeated incidents of tragedy met by them in Kerala coast. A feeling of insecurity had spread among fishermen following the killing fishermen by firing from Italian ship and another incident of ship collided with a fishing boat. These incidents reveal the need to enhance the coastal security and to improve the functioning of coastal police. Under the changing international scenario, protection of the coastal and territorial waters has become a major challenge for all countries with coastlines. International vessels illegally sweeping the seafloor in India's fishing zone also have severely damaged India's marine ecology and has affected the availability of fish and the future of the marine economy. Taking into consideration all these aspects, steps had to be taken to provide more security in the coastal waters at the earliest. I request to take immediate measures to strengthen the coastal police stations further with adequate vessels and technology.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I request the Government to resume oil exploration drill at Kochi Coast, which has been temporarily suspended for the last two years. It is learnt that the chemical study of geological samples obtained from the exploratory wells at Kochi Coast confirmed the presence of hydro-carbon, carbohydrate and other chemicals. It shows that the Kochi Coast is endowed with an abundance of oil and natural gas. Oil and natural gas reserve at Kochi Coast can be effectively used for power generation and domestic purpose of the country. It is estimated that the cost of gas per unit from the Kochi Coast for power generation will be Rs. 2. At the same time, imported gas costs Rs. 17 per unit. Therefore, I request the Government to kindly resume oil exploration works at Kochi Coast.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Sir, modern medical treatment which is the advancement in technology with rapid strides in diagnosis, is able to identify and treat any dreaded disease or any complicated ailments. But unfortunately Government hospitals do not neither have the facilities nor the equipment nor the specialist doctors. So, people have to depend on the private hospitals, corporate hospitals where all the facilities are there. They are spread across the length and breadth of the country. Unfortunately, the poor and downtrodden cannot meet the charges. They cannot bear the cost. So, the modern treatment is not available for the poorer sections of the people. We see, day in and day out, various ailments.

When I got elected in 2004 from Vijayawada parliamentary constituency, a lot of people used to come to me including children, old people, men and women with various ailments like heart diseases, uterus or intestine and so on. But unfortunately they could not get the treatment. They could not afford the charges. They used to feel helpless. At that time, and fortunately in Andhra Pradesh in 2007, the Congress Government in Andhra Pradesh came out with a policy called Rajiv Arogaya Sri where every family in Andhra Pradesh, more than 90 per cent of the families were covered under that wherein they could get treatment in any corporate hospital, any private hospital or any Government hospital up to Rs. 2 lakhs per year. So, the scheme like Rajiv Arogaya Sri has got some sort of security and also safety for various families. This was an insurance scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please tell me as to what you want from the Government.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: This scheme would cost only Rs. 2,000 crore per year in one State. What we want is that such schemes should be available throughout the country. It had cost Rs. 2,000 crore to Andhra Pradesh and if we look to the whole of India, it might cost around Rs. 24,000 crore. So, we want the Government of India to come out with such schemes. In fact, the Tamil Nadu Government, the Government of Maharashtra and the Government of Kerala also had implemented this scheme. But they had implemented it only partially. We want the Government of India to come out with this scheme in the entire country and share the burden. About 75 per cent of the insurance cost should be borne by the Central Government and the balance share by the State Governments. If we do that, there would be some safety and security of the crores of people especially of downtrodden and poor people. Health does not mean that only wealthy people should get the health treatment. Health treatment should be available across the board to every section of the people. So, through you, I would request the Government of India to seriously consider and bring out the health scheme called Rajiv Arogaya Sri.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by Shri L. Rajagopal.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): I express my deep concern over the tardy implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers

(Recognition of Rights) Act, 2007 in large parts of the country. Even after the lapse of five years, the implementation of the Act is scandalously unsatisfactory in several States across the country. A complete lack of political will is the root cause of this malady. The State Governments that deny the tribals the right to forest lands are taking steps to give a large chunk of forest lands to corporates and multinationals as part of neo-liberal policy displacing the tribal people. The situation is equally grim in so far as granting the rights to the non-tribal traditional forest dwellers are concerned. In order to prove that, these forest dwellers have to live in the forests for at least three generations, that is, defined as 75 years. The UPA-II Government has forgotten the plight of the non-tribal forest dwellers. I would strongly demand the implementation of the Forest Rights Act with utmost seriousness and urgency and change the 75 year Evidence Clause for other traditional forest dwellers.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Sir, as close as 30 per cent population of Assam comprise of tribal population. They belong to Bodo, Rabha, Mising, Karbi, Tea Tribes and others. But in spite of being a sizeable population, all is not well with these people. All the benefit schemes of tribal development did not reach these people, the reasons of which are best known to you.

I would like to draw your attention regarding the unfortunate state of affairs of the Rabha tribes of Assam. Rabha Tribe is one of the major tribes of Assam. Culturally, these people are very rich.

But economically and politically they are languishing far behind. Two years before, these tribes had faced a lot of problems, they faced death and destruction, which I raised in this House. 19.03.2012 263

The Rabha tribe made a demand for earmarking the Rabha Hasong Territory, which is kept on hold for long. They want this to be done through peaceful negotiation, talks and discussion, and not by confrontation with other tribal or non-tribal people. They want that their problem be solved through negotiation. Rabha Hasong election is long overdue. As a result they are at the mercy of the bureaucrats now. Hardly one per cent of the people belonging to this tribe are in Government Service.

Hence, for restoration of identity, safeguarding the cultural heritage, and for overall development, necessary steps may urgently be taken so that these people may be able to compete with the rest of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 20th March, 2012, at 11 a.m.

19.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 20, 2012/Phalguna 30, 1933 (Saka)

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